"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair to-day; partly cloudy to-morrow, probably showers.

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NEW SEA-TO-SEA RECORD

The H. P. Lowe Special Train Arrives Ahead of Schedule.

Run of More Than 3,200 Miles from New York to Los Angeles, Cal., Was Almost Made in Three Days.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 7.—The special train bearing Henry P. Lowe of the Engineering Company of America drew in at La Grande Station at 1:06 o'clock this afternoon, having completed a run from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a distance of more than 3,200 miles, in the fastest time on record.

Mr. Lowe left New York on Tuesday, at 2:45 P. M., and arrived in Los Angeles 73 hours and 21 minutes later, 1 hour and 21 minutes more than three days of actual running time, which includes the three hours gained by running from East to West. The run from Chicago was made over the lines of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, a distance of 2,256 miles. The time from Chicago to Los Angeles was 52 hours and 51 minutes, an average speed of 42.7 miles an hour, including all stops. This run clips five hours and five minutes off all previous records.

The record-breaking run just finished by Mr. Lowe was undertaken to gain the bedside of his eleven-year-old daughter, who died in Los Angeles early Thursday morning, when Mr. Lowe was well on his way. As the schedule had been prepared by the railroad the trip was continued as originally planned, except that the trip was made in ten hours less time than scheduled from Chicago to Los Angeles. When the Santa Fé special left Chicago on Wednesday at 10:15 A. M. it was intended that the run to Los Angeles should be made at an average speed of thirty-five miles an hour, including stops.

As the train passed through Missouri and Kansas it was found that faster time than the schedule provided could be made. Orders were then given to make as fast time as was considered consistent with safety. The special began to gain at once. At La Junta, Col., it was more than an hour ahead of its schedule, and when Albuquerque, N. M., was reached at 5:45 o'clock last evening, this gain had been increased to three hours and fifteen minutes.

Reaching San Bernardino nine hours and twenty minutes ahead of time, the special had a clear track to Los Angeles, sixty-three miles. The run over this last stretch of track was a record-breaker, the speed at times reaching seventy-five miles an hour.

Mr. Lowe was hastily driven from La Grande Station to the Westminster Hotel, where he joined his wife, who has been prostrated since the death of their child.

The previous record for a transcontinental run was made by A. C. R. Peacock, a Director of the United States Steel Corporation, who on March 27, 1900, made the run from Los Angeles over the Santa Fé Railroad in fifty-seven hours and fifty-six minutes.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—An official statement of the remarkable run of the Lowe special over the Santa Fé was given out this evening by George T. Nicholson, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Santa Fé system. The statement says:

"All previous transcontinental records have been broken by the H. P. Lowe special, which left New York at 2:45 P. M. Aug. 4 and arrived at Los Angeles at 1:06 P. M. to-day. By transporting the special from Chicago to Los Angeles in 52 hours and 49 minutes the Santa Fé has beaten all previous records by 5 hours and 7 minutes. The previous record between Chicago and Los Angeles was made by the famous Peacock special in 1900, the distance being covered in 57 hours and 56 minutes."

Mr. Nicholson's statement concludes with the statement that Santa Fé officials are congratulating themselves not only on having made a record hitherto undreamed of, but on having beaten the Santa Fé's "track" California Limited by 15 hours and 16 minutes.

Mr. Lowe has expressed his appreciation of the efforts of the road to aid him in his race against death, although it turned out that the train never had a chance to win.

MARRIAGE BET WAS A DRAW.

Two Jerseymen in Race for Wedding Bells Arrived at the Parsonage at the Same Time.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 7.—When Charles Lake and Bert Freeman of Ralston made their bet as to who would be married first they could not see how such a bet could turn out a draw, but it did, and the stakes had to be returned.

On Wednesday night Freeman and Miss Emma Elkins drove up to the parsonage of the Rev. William Johnston, at Peapack, and hitched their horse to a post in the front of the house. At the same time Mr. Lake and Miss Nellie Hubert came up the South Road and left their rig under the parsonage carriage shed. While the first couple was entering the front door of the parsonage, Mr. Lake and his bride-to-be were being admitted at the side door, and when the two couples met in the drawing room the "Ohs!" and "Ahs!" that emanated from the surprised couples were funny to listen to.

There was some discussion as to who should take precedence in the matter of being wedded. Neither one of the young men wished to give way to the other, as that meant that he would lose the bet. At the same time, neither wished to make known to his bride why he objected to the other going first, as the bet stated that the men were to marry the women who were now with them. Finally they decided to have a double wedding, and a double wedding it was, with the kitchenmaid and coachman as witnesses.

DEATH OF A NOTED NEGRO.

Dr. G. W. Rolerfort of Newark Belonged to Many Medical Societies.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 7.—Dr. George W. Rolerfort, one of the best-known colored men in the State, is dead at his home, 23 Orleans Street, aged forty-three years. Dr. Rolerfort was stricken with apoplexy in November last. He was the official physician in charge of the Newark Almshouse, and was recognized as the leader of his race in political circles. He was born in Lexington, Va., and received his early education at the public schools of that city. While working as a barber he earned enough money for his tuition at Morgan College, Baltimore, graduating with high honors. He also took a course at the Boston School of Languages.

He began the study of medicine at the Leonard Medical Department of Shaw University, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1890. He attended the lectures at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital at Philadelphia. In recognition of his literary knowledge he was given a degree of A. B. by Shaw University. He came to Newark in December, 1890. He was a member of the Essex County Medical Society, the New Jersey State Medical Society, the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men of New Jersey, the American Medical Association, and several secret societies.

A widow and one child survives him.

TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES,

with

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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NOW FAVOR CANAL TREATY.

Unexplainable Change of Front by Prominent Colombians.

PANAMA, Aug. 7.—Although communication with Bogota has been restored by way of Buena Ventura, the bad condition of the land lines delays messages from the capital from eight to ten days. A correspondent writing from Bogota under date of July 28 says that the Government made a big mistake in not sending the treaty first to the House of Representatives, where it has a big majority. Had it gone there the correspondent says the treaty would have surely been ratified.

The weakness of the Government's support of the treaty is inexplicable. Quite a number of Senators have changed front in favor of the treaty, the most important being Gen. Pedro del Ospina and Eduardo Gerlein, who were opposed to it. Perez y Soto, who has been an enemy of the treaty and who in June made a vicious attack upon Minister Herran for negotiating it, saying that hanging was too good for him, acts as if he were about to change front, as during the two weeks previous to the time when the letter was written he had not spoken upon the subject.

Gen. Rafael Reyes, a strong supporter of the treaty, believes it will be ratified. "When they begin to modify this treaty," said he, "they will become so frightened that I believe they will go back and approve it as it was originally."

The correspondent writes that the friends of the canal are gaining ground every day, and that if the change continues the treaty will be ratified without doubt. The only point upon which Congress seems to be united, he says, is to demand a larger lump sum payment.

Ex-President Caro, who attempted to make political capital out of the treaty, has failed. Senator Perez y Soto has asked eight days' extension of time for the presentation of the report of the Senate committee. Senator Obaldia, a warm advocate of the treaty, believes that the delay is favorable.

WARRANT FOR ROBERT GOELET.

Son of Mrs. Ogden Goelet to be Arrested for Speeding Automobile in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Robert Goelet, son of Mrs. Ogden Goelet, for driving his automobile in the public streets beyond the speed allowed by law.

This is the first warrant that has been issued this Summer against any other than a professional chauffeur for fast driving in Newport, although both Reginald C. and Alfred G. Vanderbilt were arrested in April for overdriving their machines in Middletown and vicinity.

There have been many occasions on which automobiles have been driven faster than the law allows since the season opened, but the police seemed to have been quite ineffectual in whatever endeavors they may have made to report them.

The violation of the law of which Mr. Goelet is accused was on Broadway just before dark on Wednesday evening last, and is spoken of by those who saw it as a piece of reckless and dangerous driving.

JUSTICE KEOGH VERY ILL.

Jurist's Condition Declared Serious, His Friend Bourke Cockran Summoned to New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Supreme Court Justice Keogh of the Second Department is lying dangerously ill at his home in Pelham Road, this city. He was taken ill on Monday last and at first no alarm was felt by his family, but yesterday his condition became so serious that it necessitated calling in a specialist to attend him.

Bourke Cockran, the Judge's close friend, was summoned to-day from New York. Mr. Cockran will remain in New Rochelle for a few days, or until the physicians say that the Judge will recover. Judge Keogh is one of the most prominent Judges of the Supreme Court in this State.

TUNNEL SECTIONS MEET.

Spur Connecting Subway Main Line and East Side Branch Broken Through at One Hundred and Fourth St.

John J. Hopper of the firm of Hopper & Farrell, subway contractors, said last night that the spur of the subway at One Hundred and Fourth Street was broken though yesterday, thereby opening the connection between the main line and the east side branch.

"The opening," he said, "is, in our eyes, not very important, but it is probably interesting to the public to know that the eastern branch of the subway is open from the main line to the Harlem River. A man can walk that entire distance. It is my impression that William Bradley's section is open all the way from One Hundred and Fourth Street to Sixtieth Street, and just below that it is entirely finished."

From Sixtieth Street to King's Bridge there are four tracks in the subway, two of them, in the middle, lower than the others. The middle tracks turn at One Hundred and Fourth Street, and go under the east side track, in order to connect with the east side branch. The tunnel which goes under Central Park at this point was finished a year ago. It remained to open the spur at One Hundred and Fourth Street to have the road open the entire length.

TRIED FOUR BURGLARIES.

Thieves in Little Silver, N. J., Entered House of Church Treasurer.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 7.—Burglars entered four houses at Little Silver last night, but at each place were frightened away and did not obtain anything.

Three of the houses are occupied by Edward Borden, Edward Radley, and J. Rosenberg, Summer cottagers. The other house broken into was that of John H. Lippincott, Treasurer of St. John's Episcopal Church. Mr. Lippincott yesterday received a considerable sum of money as the proceeds of a lawn festival held for the benefit of the church, and the thieves were doubtless aware of the fact.

Natural Gas Drove Him to Bankruptcy.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 7.—The advent of natural gas into the little town of Johnstown is said to be responsible for the filing of a petition in bankruptcy by David L. Swartz, the owner of the electric light plant at that place. His debts are placed at $3,505.09 and his assets at $6,007.50.

The Great Fall River Line Steamer Plymouth and Steel Twin Screw Flyer Richard Peck of the New Haven Line will attend the International Yacht Races commencing Aug. 20th. See adv.—Adv.

THREW CHILD TO BOAT THAT RAN DOWN YACHT

Mr. Beaudrias Planned to Save Girl if the Celeste Sank.

It Didn't, and the Howard Carroll Steamed Away with Little One and 800 Frightened Passengers.

The ninety-foot schooner yacht Celeste, chartered by Isidor J. Beaudrias of the Port Morris Dock Yacht Club, and Corporation Counsel of Yonkers, was sailing on the vacation cruise of Mr. Beaudrias and his family last evening, when, in tacking past North Brother Island, the yacht was hit abaft the foremast by the Starin Line steamboat Howard Carroll. The schooner was badly damaged, as was the larger vessel. Mr. Beaudrias threw his two-and-a-half-year-old daughter Isabelle on board the Carroll, where a sailor caught her. The Carroll then passed on, Mr. Beaudrias said, without paying any attention to those on the damaged yacht.

Mr. Beaudrias, with his wife, their two daughters, Isabelle and Helena, the latter a year and a half old; Mrs. Beaudrias's mother, Mrs. Hart, and the latter's other daughter, Miss Catherine Hart, boarded the Celeste off Yonkers yesterday afternoon for a cruise on Long Island Sound and adjacent waters. There was a crew of half a dozen men, including Steward Fenton and Capt. Frederick Montgomery, who owns the Celeste, a thirty-eight-ton boat, with two auxiliary engines.

It was about 8 o'clock in the evening when the Celeste reached North Brother Island. The party heard two whistles ahead, and Capt. Montgomery made out the Howard Carroll bearing down on them.

The two whistles indicated that the schooner was to go to port, but Mr. Beaudrias insisted that a schooner had the right of way, and, being at the helm, he kept her to starboard. The Carroll whistled twice again, but the Celeste still kept to starboard, and the Carroll a third time blew two whistles.

Mrs. Beaudrias and her mother and sister were on deck, the children having been put to bed. Mrs. Beaudrias, seeing the collision was sure to happen, rushed down into the cabin and seized Isabella. The Howard Carroll hit the Celeste, knocking in the side and the gunwale. The rigging was torn, the bowsprit broken off, and the figurehead smashed.

"Here's Isabelle!" shrieked Mrs. Beaudrias as she ran out of the cabin with the little girl in her arms. The child was in a little nightgown.

The father caught the child in his arms and turned to the side of the schooner.

"Hi, there, aboard!" he cried out as he prepared to throw the child on board the steamboat. He saw a sailor standing on the forward deck close to the bow.

"Ay, ay, sir!" shouted the sailor, not knowing what was coming. Mr. Beaudrias then deliberately threw the infant on board the Carroll. The sailor caught her in his arms, and the child, nestling there, did not cry.

"Where's Helene?" then cried Mr. Beaudrias, while all aboard the schooner was excitement. Mr. Beaudrias turned and saw his wife, with the other baby in her arms, clinging to the mainmast. She had rushed to the cabin to get the infant from her bed, but it was too late to throw it after the other.

Eight hundred persons were aboard the Starin boat. Many shrieks of terror were heard on her, and a panic narrowly was averted. She was damaged forward and contained a lot of water when she arrived at Cortlandt Street.

The excitement was soon over, and the little girl became the object of much attention on the part of the passengers. The father's daring act in throwing her to a sailor on board the steamer was commented on all the way down.

As soon as the Carroll had sheered off, Mr. Beaudrias said he realized that the collision had not been as serious as he first feared. It was feared, however, that some leak might have sprung, and it was decided best to take the naphtha launch the schooner had in tow. This was quickly boarded, but when the entire party got in her she could not move, and the schooner was boarded again. Just then a sailboat came up and offered help, and Mr. Beaudrias and his party were taken in her to the Stuyvesant Yacht Club landing in Bronx Kills.

The Celeste was taken to the anchorage of the Morrisania Yacht Club off North Brother Island.

Mr. Beaudrias's wife was suffering from the shock, as were her mother and sister, but they soon recovered, and they determined to seek the little girl at once. Mr. Beaudrias sought a telephone and sent the following message to Police Headquarters:

My yacht has been run into by an excursion steamboat named Howard Carroll. When we struck I put my two-and-a-half-year-old girl Isabelle Beaudrias on board the excursion boat, which, I think, lands at Thirty-first Street, East River. Will you have police take care of child until I get down for her?

The police of East Thirty-fifth Street were notified, but the boat had passed Thirty-first Street without leaving the child, and she had been carried to the Cortlandt Street pier of the Starin Company. Thence she was taken to the Church Street Station, and the police there notified Headquarters, which in turn notified Mr. Beaudrias, and he and his wife were overjoyed to learn she was safe.

The child had been taken care of and clothed by Steward Fenton. She was very good, for she did not cry at all. In the station house she played dominoes with a big policeman until her father and mother arrived. Then she rushed into her mother's arms, and both had a cry. The father hugged and hugged his little girl.

"I don't understand the action of the Howard Carroll," said Mr. Beaudrias, "and I shall ask the Starin Company for an explanation. When she had hit us and was going by on one bell, one of our men blew a distress signal on a foghorn, but the Carroll kept right on and paid no attention to us. She did not ask us if we were hurt, if we needed aid, or offer any explanation. The sailor aboard in the bow who got my little girl certainly saw us, and the pilot ought to have known he hit us."

PHYSICIAN SEEKS DIVORCE.

Dr. Benjamin H. Rogers of Paterson Begins Proceedings Against Wife.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 7.—Dr. Benjamin H. Rogers, a physician of this city, has begun divorce proceedings against his wife, Zaide B. Rogers, naming William A. Hobson, a medical student formerly in his office, as co-respondent.

The papers in the suit were served on Mrs. Rogers yesterday at the residence of her parents in Hackensack. Rogers and his wife separated about a month ago. Mrs. Rogers was formerly a Miss Wild of Hackensack. Her father is C. E. Wild, a well-known church lecturer. Rogers and his wife were married in 1899. Mrs. Rogers denies the allegations.

DE FOREST CASE CONTINUED.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—The case against Louis De Forest, son of George B. De Forest, for obstructing the firemen with his automobile at last Saturday afternoon's fire, came up in the District Court this morning.

Mr. De Forest was not present, but his counsel and bondsmen had a conference with the Chief of Police, after which the announcement was made to the court that it had been agreed to ask for a continuance, which the Judge allowed.

It is understood that the case will be settled out of court, Mr. De Forest paying all costs and the city authorities discontinuing the case.

MUMMIES "DEAD-HEAD" IN.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday announced a decision of interest to persons who import mummies. The collector of customs at Philadelphia recently assessed a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem upon an article of merchandise of this class, and the importers, J. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co., filed a protest.

The duty was assessed under Section 6 of the Tariff, the mummy being classified as an "unenumerated manufactured article." The importers asserted that it should have been classified as a preparation of anatomy, and that it should come in free under Paragraph 668, which covers "Skeletons and other preparations of anatomy." Judge Henderson M. Somerville, who writes the opinion of the board, says that the contention of the importers is correct. The protest is therefore sustained, and the entry is ordered to be reliquidated accordingly.

The Day Line trips are a rest for tired people and a luxury for the indolent.—Adv.

FIRST GUN IN MIMIC WAR.

Firing Heard Off the Maine Coast Believed, However, to be a Feint by the "Enemy."

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 7.—What is believed to have been the first gun in the game of mimic war that is being played off the Eastern New England Coast between two fleets of the navy was heard to-night at Bar Harbor, in the direction of Mount Desert Rock.

The "enemy" has theoretically been threatening the coast for a period of about two days and a half, but up to this morning none of the vessels of the attacking fleet had been sighted. At an early hour to-day several vessels, believed to have been a part of Admiral Sands's fleet, were sighted some distance off shore, but disappeared shortly after.

At 10:15 o'clock to-night the inhabitants of the little town of Eden, generally known as Bar Harbor, were startled by the sound of heavy firing off at sea. At that time the weather was clear, and a full moon was shining brightly, so that observation off shore was possible for some miles.

It hardly seemed as if the "enemy" would choose such conditions to run the gauntlet of Admiral Barker's patrol, and as the firing only lasted about five minutes it was the general belief in Bar Harbor that the attack was in the nature of a feint.

The conditions up to noon to-day were favorable to the attacking fleet, as the weather was very thick all along the coast, but a strong northwest breeze began to blow soon after that time, and within a few hours the fog had been driven to sea.

Clear weather is predicted for the next forty-eight hours, so that the "enemy" will probably have a hard task to evade the defending squadron, make a harbor, and hold it for five hours. If he accomplishes that he will win the game.

MARRIAGE MIXES RELATIONS.

New Jersey Father Leads Widow to the Altar—His Son Wedded Her Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 7.—Adam Young, a prosperous and well-known real estate dealer, and Mrs. Ella Ayres, both of this city, have just announced their marriage, which took place in New York City on July 14. They spent a week in Washington, and on returning home kept the matter a secret until to-day.

Peculiar and unusual circumstances have arisen from the wedding in which it is rather perplexing to construe the relations of the two families. Mrs. Ayres, the bride, is the widow of Alonzo Ayres, a local merchant, who died four years ago. Mr. Young was a widower, his first wife having died one year ago. In 1900 his son John Young married the eldest daughter of the former Mrs. Ayres.

Another interesting chapter in the family mix-up is to be added later. The engagement has been announced of Miss Mabelle Ayres, the youngest daughter of the second Mrs. Adam Young, to Edward Young, the eldest son of Adam Young. The wedding is to take place in the Fall.

TROLLEY CAR RUNS AWAY.

Scatters Passengers into Street with No Serious Injuries—Destroys Telephone Pole and Breaks Fence.

What might have been a very serious trolley accident occurred at Eleventh Street and White Plains Avenue, Williamsbridge, shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning. A south-bound car, which is said to have been in charge of an inexperienced motorman, dashed into the switch at that point on the Mount Vernon line at a high rate of speed. It was going too fast to take the sudden turn and jumped the track.

The car ran fully sixty feet over the stones and macadam road. A telephone pole was shaved off at the ground and fell across the roof of the car, which jumped the curbstone, knocked down a fence, and came to a standstill at the edge of a field bordering the avenue.

The passengers, filling the seats of the open car and lining the footboard, were thrown out, but fortunately no limbs were broken.

The motorman, who was not arrested and whose name was not obtained by the police, was cut about the face, and received a sprained shoulder. He stood by his post. A doctor in the neighborhood attended him and the others injured, and no ambulance was called.

Charles Bohlen of 1,000 Brook Avenue received a cut under his left eye, and was bruised in the body. Samuel Hector, forty-five years old, of 346 East Seventeenth Street, had his shoulder injured. Mrs. Anna Kellar, forty-eight years old, of Fifth Street and Boston Road, East Chester, besides receiving bruises, had her left leg sprained. She was taken to her home in a carriage.

PARROT SCARES BURGLARS.

"Teddy Roosevelt's" Strenuous Alarm Saves Master's Property from Brooklyn Robbers.

A pet West Indian parrot, named Teddy Roosevelt, owned by Carl L. Stearns of 790 Macon Street, Brooklyn, was the means of frightening two burglars that had entered Mr. Stearns's apartments on Tuesday last. That thieves had been in the apartments was not known to Mr. Stearns until Thursday night, when he returned to his home and found the following letter awaiting him that had come by mail:

Sir—You have a good parrot. If it were not for the bird we would have made a better haul than a lot of broken jewelry. We had no sooner set foot in the house than the parrot set up such a screaming that we thought he would alarm the neighborhood. We thought it was a child being soundly whipped, but we found out afterward that it was a parrot. We have no use for the papers, and you have. Sorry if we have put you to any inconvenience. Respectfully.

After reading the letter, Mr. Stearns made an investigation and found that a small Japanese box, half filled with broken-up gold and several personal papers of no value except to him had been stolen. These papers, including an insurance policy and his discharge from the army, were with the letter.

ATTACHMENT FOR $86,500.

Deputy Sheriff Cronin has received an attachment for $86,500 against the International Finance and Development Company of 428 Broadway, 7 East Forty-second Street, and 38 Park Row, in favor of William Muirhead.

The attachment was obtained by Benjamin F. Tracy of 71 Broadway as counsel, and no papers except the usual bond of $250 were filed in the County Clerk's office. John Mulholland is the President of the concern.

48,614,000 Barrels of Apples.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The revised estimate of the Apple Shippers' Association for the 1903 crop is 48,614,000 barrels instead of 54,614,000, as given out at first. This is not much less than the 1902 crop.

Picture of New Pope in Colors.

Full page portrait of Pope Pius X. in colors in Pictorial Review with to-day's Commercial Advertiser. 5c. For sale by all newsdealers.—Adv.

WOMAN AS A LIFE SAVER

Miss Edna Baker Heroine of Thrilling Rescue in Jamaica Bay.

Daughter of ex-Sheriff of Queens County Rowed Boat with One Oar in Strong Current to Drowning Woman.

Miss Edna Baker, a young daughter of ex-Sheriff William C. Baker of Jamaica, L. I., was the heroine of a thrilling rescue on the waters of Jamaica Bay yesterday afternoon. To Miss Baker's presence of mind and ready wit, as well as to her strength, Mrs. Lida V. Titus of Queens, L. I., owes her life to-day.

Miss Baker lives with her father on Herriman Avenue, Jamaica. She takes a great interest in all outdoor sports, and is especially at home in a boat, having spent much time in her father's yacht during the past few Summers. Thus she was able to give needed aid to her friend.

Mrs. Titus and Miss Baker are fast friends. They have spent many hours golfing, rowing, sailing, and otherwise enjoying themselves out of doors in each other's company, and when Mrs. Titus visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Vandergraw, at the bungalow they had rented of ex-Sheriff Baker beside Meadowmere, his own Summer home, on Hook Creek, an arm of Jamaica Bay, she counted upon seeing more of her friend than usual.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Titus called on Miss Baker, and a crabbing trip on the creek was proposed. The young women entered a small skiff belonging to Miss Baker's father, and cast anchor in the strongest flood of the tide. They enjoyed the delights of crabbing for an hour. After tiring of the sport, Mrs. Titus went forward to raise the anchor, which was at the end of a very long rope.

"Isn't it singular, Edna, that I've been around the water so much and have never fallen overboard?" said Mrs. Titus. "If I should go over it would go hard with me, for you know I cannot swim."

The last words were scarcely out of her mouth before a swirl of the tide caused the boat to lurch to one side, and Mrs. Titus was thrown into the swiftly running water. She sank immediately.

Miss Baker hastened forward and began hauling in on the anchor rope, but soon perceived that that was carrying her further away from her friend. Realizing that seconds were precious, she abandoned what she had been doing and deftly untied the hard knot that fastened the anchor rope to the bow of the boat, loosing the craft. Then she seized an oar, which she had futilely held out to Mrs. Titus, who had been unable to grasp it, and paddled swiftly down the current.

As she started she saw her friend's head rise above the surface, and called encouragingly to her, but she was far down the channel and sank again almost immediately. Miss Baker redoubled her efforts at the oar, and had the satisfaction presently of seeing Mrs. Titus's head rise again only twenty feet from her boat. She sank again, and it was only by leaning far over the side of the boat above the spot where her friend sank and plunging her arm into the water to the shoulder that Miss Baker managed to grasp part of the clothing of the drowning young woman.

She drew Mrs. Titus to the surface and pulled her over the gunwale into the boat. Then, shipping her oars, this self-possessed young woman rowed for home as she had never rowed before.

Mrs. Titus was taken to Meadowmere, where restoratives were administered and consciousness was restored. She was sent to her father's bungalow a couple of hours after the boat landed, weak, but cheerful. She could not find words sufficiently expressive to tell of her admiration of her friend's presence of mind and skillful handling of the boat.

YACHTSMEN GET A DUCKING.

Two Atlantic Club Members Taken from Capsized Boat Off Sea Gate.

Two members of the Atlantic Yacht Club, whose names could not be obtained, were capsized off the clubhouse landing at Sea Gate last night before the eyes of a large crowd of members gathered on the landing and on the clubhouse piazza, and were rescued by B. G. Graff and E. H. Ludlow, two members of the club.

There was a stiff breeze and a choppy sea prevailing at 7 P. M., when two men in a small sloop were seen trying to make the landing. The wind was fluky and the boat was still some distance from the landing when a sudden gust heeled the boat far over, and before it could be brought into the wind it capsized.

The two men managed to hang on to the overturned boat, but they were in danger of being washed off by the seas when Graff and Ludlow put out in the club launch and effected a rescue.

HURT DEFENDING OLD WOMAN.

William J. Moran, Assistant Secretary to Mayor Low, and Louis Snyder Cut by Roughs.

William J. Moran, Assistant Secretary to Mayor Low, was slashed in the thigh last night by one of a crowd of roughs who frequent the vicinity of Madison and Catharine Streets. His injury was not very serious, and after having it dressed by a private physician, he went to his home, at 108 Madison Street.

With Moran at the time was Louis Snyder, thirty-one years old, of 30 Catharine Street. He was cut in the back of the neck. The wound was dressed by Ambulance Surgeon Batchelder of the Gouverneur Hospital.

Moran and Snyder interfered in behalf of an old woman. She was being badly treated by the men, who were Italians. Moran knocked one man down. The crowd attacked him. Snyder tried to help his companion. The two, seeing they were outnumbered, ran with the roughs after them. In the chase they were hurt.

Somebody shouted for the police, and the Italians escaped. In the fracas the old woman and several children were knocked down and trampled on.

SMALLPOX LEADS TO LAWSUIT.

Towns Clash Over Expenses of Stamford Women Stricken in Norwalk.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 7.—The town of Norwalk has brought suit against the town of Stamford to recover $1,272.95 damages arising out of the care and treatment by Norwalk of two residents of Stamford who were taken ill with smallpox in Norwalk. Papers in the case were served to-day by Deputy Sheriff Scully of Norwalk, and the case will come up for trial at the next session of the Superior Court in Bridgeport in September.

The suit is the result of a long-standing dispute between the Selectmen of Norwalk and of Stamford over the payment of bills contracted in caring for the Stamford patients. On May 23, 1902, Mrs. Amelia Mens, wife of Gottlieb Mens, a keeper of a delicatessen store in Stamford, and their daughter Augusta went to Norwalk to attend a funeral. Afterward they went to visit Mrs. Mens's mother, Mrs. Augusta Quitman of Boulton Street, Norwalk. While there both were taken ill of smallpox, and the Norwalk Health authorities then took hold of the cases.

Dr. Wolfe was appointed to take charge, and remained with the patients all the time they were sick. Two trained nurses were employed and several other attendants. The bills amounted to the amount named in the suit. The Norwalk Selectmen sent a bill for the full amount to the Stamford Selectmen, and the latter paid no attention to it. There was considerable correspondence between the two boards, until finally the Stamford Selectmen said flatly that they would never pay the bill until ordered to by the courts. The Norwalk officials then referred the matter to their town counsel, Levi Warner, and he reported that Norwalk had a good claim against Stamford, and then the suit was brought. The case is of importance, as there have been several instances in this State in the course of the past few years where one town had to care for smallpox cases originating in another. Last Fall Stamford had to pay about $2,000 for cases brought here direct from Waterbury. This Summer $1,900 was spent in caring for Citizen George Francis Train, who was taken with the disease in the Mills Hotel in New York and came to Stamford with a full-fledged case. Members of the Common Council have expressed themselves as in favor of taking action against New York City.

This case would not be parallel to the Norwalk case, however, as Citizen Train was not cared for voluntarily, but against his wishes and the wishes of his daughter, Mrs. Susan M. T. Gulager, with whom he lived when he was not at the Mills Hotel.

JUMPED SIX STORIES LANDED IN CISTERN.

Woman Crashed Through Inch Plank in Her Fall and Lives.

Kate Walsh, twenty-five years old, who has no home, tried to end her life last night by jumping from the window of a vacant apartment on the top floor of the six-story Blackburn Apartments, at 100 West Sixty-first Street. She landed in a cistern at the bottom of an airshaft between Nos. 100 and 102, the cistern being one story below the ground level. She broke through a one-inch plank covering on the cistern and landed in three inches of water and about six inches of mud at the bottom. She sustained a fracture of the left ankle and contusions of the back, and after being treated at the Roosevelt Hospital was removed to Bellevue Hospital in a patrol wagon, a prisoner charged with attempted suicide.

Kate Walsh is a well-known character in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. Although but twenty-five years old she looks much older. She chums with a girl named Margaret McLean, who is thirty-one years old, and who, the police say, like her, sleeps wherever she can.

There are three apartment houses owned by the Blackburn estate at 100, 102, and 104 West Sixty-first Street. The first-named is at the corner of Columbus Avenue. On the ground floor is a saloon. There is an entrance to the apartments from 28 Columbus Avenue, the door being left unlocked by order of the Fire Department.

This door and the stairway to which it leads was intended for a fire escape for the tenants of the building. The police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station say they have received many complaints of women who enter the building by the Columbus Avenue entrance and use vacant apartments for sleeping quarters.

Kate Walsh and Margaret McLean went to the Blackburn late last night, and climbed up to the sixth floor, where they found an apartment vacant. The apartment faced on the airshaft between.

Kate complained of feeling ill. Margaret counted her available capital, and found that it amounted to 11 cents. She went down to the street, and bought 10 cents' worth of whisky and an apple. She returned to the apartment, and gave Kate a drink of the whisky and the apple.

Margaret was tired and lay down on the floor to go to sleep. Suddenly Kate exclaimed:

"Oh, I'm so tired of all this, Maggie, and I'm going to end it."

Before her friend could restrain her the girl ran to the window and jumped out. Margaret ran to the window and heard her fall, and, thinking her friend dead, started in search of a policeman.

George H. Tubbs, who has a room on the first floor of the building, was leaning out of the window when he saw something fall in front of him, and then heard a crash in the cistern below. He notified Charles Breath, the engineer. This cistern in which the woman had fallen was formerly used for the hydraulic power for the elevator in the building, but had not been used for some time.

Breath went out into the airshaft and peered into the cistern, which stands about four feet from the ground. He saw the woman floundering about in the water and mud.

"What are you doing in there?" he asked.

"That's none of your business," she answered. "I'd like to know what you put that thing in the way for. I might have been dead now only for this."

Breath ran out into the street and found Margaret McLean returning with Policemen Kelleher and MacAdam of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. It was with some difficulty that the woman was extricated from her position. She fought with her rescuers.

SENATOR HEYBURN'S COURTSHIP

It Began in 1878, but He Went West and Miss Yeatman, Now His Bride-Elect, Married Another.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Aug. 7.—The story of the courtship of Senator Heyburn of Idaho, and Mrs. Geraldine Yeatman Pyle, of Kennet Township, Chester County, dates back to 1878. The bride-elect is a descendant of one of the oldest Quaker families in Pennsylvania. Mr. Pyle was then an employe of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and Mr. Heyburn was a law student at Media.

The first meeting of the two was only an ordinary event, but meeting followed meeting, when finally they were engaged. Then they were separated, when the youthful Heyburn went West, and subsequently his sweetheart was married to another.

Mrs. Pyle is the divorced wife of Dr. Joseph Pyle of Wilmington, Del. She was granted a divorce from the latter about three years ago, after a period of domestic infelicity. The divorce followed a sensational assault and battery case brought against Dr. Pyle by his wife's sister, Miss Florence Yeatman.

"While the report of our engagement is quite correct," Mrs. Pyle said to-day, "I would rather not say anything about the marriage, which will be solemnized according to the custom of the Society of Friends at my home next Wednesday. Our courtship began when we were both quite young.

"Mr. Heyburn and I were engaged to be married when he went West, but I would rather refrain from mentioning the trouble. In fact it has been twenty long years ago, and I have really forgotten just what it was.

"Senator Heyburn will be here next Wednesday, and after we are married we will go to Wallace, Idaho, by way of the great lakes."

Rabies Rife in Orange County Town.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The State Department of Agriculture has taken action to stamp out rabies in the town of Montgomery, Orange County. Twenty-two cows have died of the disease in the town, and one hundred dogs have already been killed. Commissioner Wieting has ordered all dogs in the town to be confined or muzzled.

New Yorkers in Connecticut Runaway.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 7.—T. L. Cuyler and G. M. Frowell of New York City had a narrow escape from serious injury late this afternoon at Saybrook Point. They were driving a high-spirited horse when the animal took fright, leaped into a bank, and was killed. Both occupants of the carriage jumped and escaped hardly a scratch.

Heavy Storm at Montclair, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 7.—A heavy storm passed over this section of New Jersey late last night and early this morning. It was accompanied by high winds. The cellars of many houses were flooded, and a train was stalled at Caldwell, necessitating the passengers taking hacks to their homes. The Mononock Inn was struck by lightning, but was not seriously damaged.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

BULGARIANS OCCUPY A TOWN IN TURKEY

Hold Krushevo and Are Besieging Other Places.

BIG INSURGENT FORCE ROUTED

Turks Defeat 1,700 Revolutionists Near Sorovitch—1,000 Young Bulgarians Take the Field in the Monastir District.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Athens correspondent of The Times says official reports state that Bulgarian bands have occupied Krushevo and are besieging other villages near Monastir.

The situation is getting worse, and a general rising is feared.

Turkish troops are concentrating near Krushevo, and an engagement is imminent.

The Times's Sofia correspondent says the Macedonian insurrection is extending. The Bulgarian Exarch, who was invited by the Turkish Grand Vizier to exert a pacifying influence over his Macedonian flock, has declined to do so on the ground that his admonitions would not be listened to.

The Bulgarian Government has asked the powers to use their influence to induce the Porte to refrain from employing Bashi-Bazouks in the suppression of the rebellion.

The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says the Turkish Government is much disturbed by the Macedonian outbreak and the avowed intention of the Macedonian committees to kill all Mussulmans. It is issuing new orders for military movements.

A dispatch from Salonika to the Neue Freie Presse, quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times, says that 1,000 young Bulgarians have taken the field in the neighborhood of Monastir, and that the Bulgarian families there have been ordered to prepare provisions for the insurgents. Many female teachers and girls have joined the bands in order to tend the wounded.

Several Bulgarian officers are reported to be organizing the insurgent forces. It is said that the Bulgarian agency at Monastir is being used as an insurgent recruiting office, while the Russian Consul is asserted to be sympathizing actively with the movement.

The situation is aggravated by the discontent and insubordination of the Turkish redifs, (reserves,) who are deserting and selling their weapons to the insurgents.

The Macedonian committees are compelling the agricultural population to take up arms.

By The Associated Press.

SALONIKA, Aug. 7.—Four battalions of Turkish troops supported by artillery yesterday met and routed a body of 1,700 Bulgarians near Sorovitch.

A band of 300 insurgents has appeared near the railway bridge over the River Vardar, two hours distant from this city.

The great fodder depots at Samanli, Aydirli and Harmanli have been burned.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 6.—(Delayed in transmission.)—News received here as to the extent of the Bulgarian revolutionary movement in the Vilayet of Monastir is conflicting. In consular dispatches from Monastir, which were received this morning, the opinion is expressed that the insurrection broke out a fortnight earlier than its chiefs intended, and before the bands were in readiness, presumably because the leaders were disconcerted by the active preventive measures adopted by the authorities.

The Bulgarian inhabitants of a number of villages have fled to the mountains for refuge. The railways have asked that the troops guarding the lines be quadrupled, but this would entail the employment of 20,000 soldiers, and in view of the impoverished treasury the Government will find it difficult to comply with the request.

In spite of reports to the contrary, it is confidently believed in well-informed quarters that the Porte, in conformity with its formal declarations, will employ only regular troops to suppress the insurrection, as it is well aware how important it is for Turkey to avoid excesses such as certainly would be the outcome of the employment of the undisciplined Albanians or other irregular soldiery. The diplomats here entertain no doubt that the Porte will continue its present policy of fighting the bands with regulars.

Of the eight battalions of infantry dispatched to Monastir Vilayet four will remain in the city of Monastir, three will occupy the heights of Peristeri, to the westward of Monastir, and one will go to Florina, a town of 11,000 inhabitants, seventeen miles southwest of Monastir.

SOFIA, Aug. 7.—The fresh insurrectionary outbreak in Macedonia, which was believed to be impossible, has produced a sensation everywhere. It is believed that the latest provocations by the Turkish troops drove the insurgents to despair.

The Bulgarian Government is resolved to maintain friendly relations with the Porte, and to prevent bands from crossing the frontier, but a popular movement is feared in the event of massacres of peaceful Macedonians by the Turkish soldiery.

Meetings of prominent Macedonians were held here yesterday and to-day, and measures for succoring the sufferers from the insurrection were discussed, but no decision was reached.

VIENNA, Aug. 7.—One of the gravest features of the Balkan situation as viewed here is the danger that it may lead to war between Turkey and Bulgaria.

The feeling is so strong in Bulgaria that it is feared that Prince Ferdinand might

be faced with the alternative of declaring war or abdicating. The recent rumors of a revolution at Sofia are quite unfounded, but nevertheless Prince Ferdinand's position is difficult, not easy as regards his relations with his own people, but with Russia and Turkey also.

No doubt Prince Ferdinand has calculated all the risks, and his temperament is such as to induce him to assume a patriotic role and declare war rather than share the fate of King Alexander of Servia. For these reasons the powers, which do not desire the embroilment of Europe, will seek to localize the insurrection in order to enable Turkey to suppress it. Although it is believed that Turkey will succeed in so doing, the reports received at Vienna in some respects are alarming.

It is alleged that 1,000 young Bulgarians who arrived at Monastir from Bulgaria went to the Bulgarian agency, where they took an oath of fidelity to the Macedonian revolution.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Confidential official reports received at the Foreign Office regarding Macedonia have caused the British Government to adopt the view that the situation is not very serious for the moment, although sufficiently to warrant the taking of precautions. The Porte is looked to to re-establish order in its own territory, and the British officials do not believe that Turkey contemplates an attack on Bulgaria in view of the known attitude of the powers, especially Russia and Austria. As far as officials representing Balkan States here are aware, the Macedonian Committee does not possess sufficient funds to inaugurate a successful revolution, but it is supposed that it hopes by continuing the existing unrest ultimately to bring about the intervention of the powers which signed the Berlin treaty.

Joseph Angeloff, the diplomatic agent of Bulgaria in London, said yesterday in an interview:

"But for the far-seeing policy of Prince Ferdinand and the iron hand he has on the Bulgarian Ministry there would certainly have been several uprisings on behalf of Macedonia. The feeling in the heart of every Bulgarian is to go to Macedonia, but this cannot be. We shall continue to make representations to the Porte for reforms and better government in Macedonia. It is natural to be alarmed at the quick over Macedonia, but there will be no disturbance of the political peace."

FOR NEW TREASURY BUILDING.

Bill to be Introduced in Congress Providing for One for Controller and Auditors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—An important reform in Governmental methods will be urged on Congress next December, when a bill will be introduced to construct a building for the exclusive use of the Auditors and the Controller of the Currency. The movement will have the earnest support of Treasury officials.

The growth of the Government and the demand for businesslike, up-to-date methods will be argued in support of the bill. Each of the different administrative departments has an auditor, who is subordinate to the Secretary of the Treasury. It is the duty of all these auditors to scrutinize accounts and give approval to various expenditures before the same are passed. An appeal goes from these auditors to the Controller of the Treasury, and the numerous developments in the Post Office investigation have emphasized the absolute necessity for careful supervision of all accounts.

It will be urged that by utilizing the old site of the Department of Justice in Pennsylvania avenue a substantial building can be erected at a slight cost to the Government and connected by tunnel with the Treasury, directly across the street. The Controller of the Currency is not subordinate to the Secretary of the Treasury, but they have found the Treasury Department building would not be opposed by any one.

The rooms now occupied in the Treasury Building by his bureau could well be utilized to relieve the crowded condition of the other divisions, but the principle object to be accomplished is to remove the Auditors from the atmosphere and influences of the Treasury and isolate them so that they may administer their responsible duties with complete independence.

BURGLARS RANSACK DWELLING.

Much-Locked Apartment of Lessee Family Practically Denuded.

The home of Otto Sessel on the top floor of the four-story apartment house at 774 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street was ransacked by thieves last night and nearly every article of value was stolen.

Mr. Sessel and his family are away in the country. The robbery was discovered by Mrs. Laura Shilling, janitress of the house.

Mrs. Shilling left the house yesterday afternoon to go shopping. She returned about 7:30 o'clock and lighted the lamps in the halls. After lighting the hall light on the top floor she noticed that the door of the private hall between the apartments of the family of Menahell Mayer and the Sessel family was unlocked. As both families are away in the country, she became alarmed, and lighted taper in hand started through the private hall and tried the doors of the apartments. The parlor door of the Sessel apartment was standing open, and Mrs. Shilling beat a retreat down the hall calling for help.

A tenant was sent for Policeman Wells of the Morrisania Station, who led the way with a candle through the Sessel flat. The home had evidently been ransacked. Articles in the room was out of place. Bureau drawers were emptied on the beds and their contents on the floor. The carpet was ripped up as if the burglars had been looking for hidden money. A couple of jewel boxes, their lids cut off, were lying on the table amid the contents of the bureaus.

Policeman Wells in his investigation found that the door through which the burglars had entered had been secured with a spring lock, an ordinary door lock, a bolt and a patent burglar clasp fastened on the door and bolted against the door. All of these locks had been rendered useless by means of a thin-bladed knife inserted in the door jam at the casement.

The rear door of the flat was fastened by an equal number of locks and a burglar alarm. The wires of the latter was cut.

YOUNG LION CAUSED PANIC.

Beast Jumped or Was Thrown from Cage at Luna Park, Coney Island—Man Hurt in Stampede.

A young lion named Prince, one of the Hagenbeck collection at Luna Park, Coney Island, escaped from his cage during the performance yesterday afternoon and caused a panic in the crowded inclosure, which resulted in serious injury to Saul Mashe, a teacher of languages, living at 360 Sackett Street, Brooklyn. Mashe is a partial paralytic, and was unable to stem the tide of frightened men and women. He was thrown down and trampled, sustaining a fractured hip.

Prince, who is about two years old, was confined in a cage with his father and mother. These two do not dwell together in domestic peace. One of their quarrels was in progress during the performance yesterday, and their snarls had already made the crowd uneasy, when the door of the cage suddenly burst open and Prince sprang, or was thrown, out upon the ground. In an instant every person in the place was headed for the exit.

All but the keepers. They surrounded Prince, who had not moved after striking the ground. This immobility, such a blessing to the fleeing mob, now became a problem to the keepers. They had him hemmed in at the point of A dozen long spikes, but this manœuvre would never result in the lion's leaping up four or five feet into his cage. After considerable delay a derrick was rigged, and Prince was hoisted back to the home of his parents.

The crowd had long since cleared out of the place and started for home. Mr. Mashe was the only one to remain. He was taken to the Reception Hospital. Besides a fractured hip, he had sustained numerous cuts and bruises.

Drank "Half and Half" and Died.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 7.—Franklin Adams, forty-eight years old, is dead at his home, 186 Mulberry Street, from the effects of what is believed to be poison. Mr. Adams received drinks at 6 o'clock last night, and two hours later he was dead. An autopsy will be performed.

GEN. MILES WILL BE RETIRED TO-DAY

He Will Leave the Army After Forty-two Years' Service.

His Career as a Soldier Closes Without Official Comment by President Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles will be transferred from the active to the retired list of the army tomorrow after forty-two years of service, having reached the statutory age of sixty-four. For several days the General has been occupied in arranging his private papers and effects at headquarters preparatory to relinquishing the command he has held since the retirement of Lieut. Gen. Schofield, Sept. 30, 1895, and finally quitting the department.

Following the action of the officers on duty at Washington when Gen. Schofield retired, Gen. Miles's fellow-soldiers here, in full dress uniform, will pay a last official call on the retiring General in command to-morrow morning at 10:30. But the precedent, it appears, will end there. President Roosevelt will not address to the army an executive order such as President Cleveland issued when Schofield retired, in which the President warmly commended the retiring Lieutenant General and expressed regret that the army was to lose so distinguished a commander.

This afternoon an order was issued from the Adjutant General's office announcing the retirement of Gen. Miles on Aug. 8. It is in the usual perfunctory terms, the form used being that employed in ordinary cases of retirement.

The determination to confine the announcement of the retirement of the Lieutenant General to the usual form was reached after deliberation and with a full knowledge of the precedents. It was made a matter of conference during the last visit of Secretary Root to Oyster Bay, although it is known that the decision promulgated to-day was arrived at some time ago.

NO EXECUTIVE ORDER.

While the distinguished services of Gen. Miles in the civil war, and subsequently in battles with hostile Indians, were given due consideration, and both the President and Secretary Root place a high estimate upon them, it was felt that, in view of the relations that have existed between the Lieutenant General and the Commander in Chief and Secretary of War, covering the period since the declaration of war against Spain, the Executive could not consistently publish to the army an order complimentary to the retiring Lieutenant General.

Therefore, after careful deliberation, it was decided to adhere to the rigid rule of the service and issue the usual order promulgating upon the retirement of officers of age of whatever rank. Following is the order announcing the retirement of Gen. Miles:

Washington, Aug. 8, 1903.

The retirement from active service by the President, Aug. 8, 1903, of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, by operation of law under the provision of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. Lieut. Gen. Miles will proceed to his home. The travel entitled is necessary for the public service.

By order of Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General United States Army.

The foregoing order is in marked contrast with that issued by President Cleveland upon the retirement of Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield and published to the army "by order of the Secretary of War." Mr. Cleveland's order follows:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, Sept. 30, 1895.

Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield having reached the age limit fixing his retirement from active military service, he is, in accordance with the provisions of law, placed upon the retired list of the army to date Sept. 29, 1895, with all the pay and allowance belonging to his rank upon such retirement.

It is with much regret that the President makes the announcement that the country is thus to lose from the immediate head of its military establishment one who has done so much for its honor and efficiency. His gallantry in war challenges the admiration of all his countrymen, while they will not fail to gratefully remember and appreciate how faithfully he has served his country in time of peace by his splendid and successful performance of civil as well as military duty.

Lieut. Gen. Schofield's career, exhibiting an unvarying love for his profession, a jealous care for its honor and good name, a just appreciation of the subordination it exacts, and a constant manifestation of the best traits of our American manhood, furnishes to the army an example of inestimable value, and should teach all our people that the highest soldierly qualities are built upon the highest sense of obligations belonging to good citizenship.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

GEN. MILES'S CAREER.

Lieut. Gen. Miles entered the volunteer service Sept. 22, 1861, as Captain of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry, and was mustered out of that regiment May 21, 1862, to become Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixty-first New York Infantry, of which he became Colonel the September following. He was made Brigadier General of Volunteers in May, 1864, and Major General in October, 1865.

At the termination of the civil war Gen. Miles was given the Colonelcy of one of the infantry regiments added to the regular establishment, and in 1880 was promoted to Brigadier by President Hayes. He succeeded Gen. Schofield in command of the Army Sept. 30, 1895, since which date he has been on duty at Washington.

The office of Lieutenant General will not expire with the retirement of Gen. Miles. That office was permanently established by the act of Feb. 9, 1901. It was conferred on Gen. Miles by a special section inserted in the Military Academy appropriation act of June 6, 1900, which provided that "the senior Major General of the line commanding the Army shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a Lieutenant General."

The purpose of that act was to revive the grade of Lieutenant General. It was promoted in the act "to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," and known as the act of Feb. 4, 1901. It provides that "the army of the United States, including the existing organizations, shall consist of fifteen regiments of cavalry, a corps of artillery, thirty regiments of infantry, one Lieutenant General, six Major Generals, fifteen Brigadier Generals." An inder that act Gen. Miles was again nominated and confirmed as Lieutenant General. Upon his retirement Major Gen. Young will be advanced to the grade of Lieutenant General, and will continue in that grade until retired.

What is known as the General Staff was created by the act of Feb. 14, 1903, and does not interfere with the grade of Lieutenant General. It does, however, leave it discretionary with the President whether the Lieutenant General shall exercise supreme command.

THE NEW GENERAL STAFF.

The General Staff is made to consist of one Chief of Staff and two general officers, all to be detailed by the President from officers of the army at large not below the grade of Brigadier General, and a number of officers of lesser rank that are enumerated. It further provides that "the Chief of Staff, under the direction of the President or of the Secretary of War, shall have supervision of all the troops of the line" and of the several staff corps and departments, including the ordnance and engineers.

The effect of this act will be to make it clear that the senior general officer of the army does not exercise supreme command by reason of his superior rank, but is subordinate to the constitutional Commander-in-Chief, who is the President, and whose orders will be issued through the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff, who may be any one of the six Major Generals or of the fifteen Brigadiers.

The expectation was in formulating the act that the Lieutenant General would be selected as Chief of Staff, and thus avoid any friction that might otherwise be liable to arise by placing a junior over him as Chief of Staff. The fact that the Chief of Staff will sustain the same relation to the President as an Assistant General, no matter what his rank, does to a general officer would not prevent dissension and friction, as has been the rule under the system which terminates with the retirement of Gen. Miles.

The essence of military discipline is held to be violated in placing an inferior in grade in a position to issue orders to his superior. It is not expected conditions will arise that will make it desirable that the President shall assign a junior to the position of Chief of Staff. The Lieutenant General will naturally and logically be selected for that position unless it should become necessary to send him to the field to assume command of troops in time of hostilities.

With the Lieutenant General acting as Chief of Staff, there can be no intermediary between the President and that officer, and all orders from the Commander in Chief, as well as all communications from the army to him will pass through the Chief of Staff.

For these reasons Gen. Young will become Chief of Staff on the 15th of the present month, the day when the act creating the general staff goes into effect, and upon the retirement of Lieut. Gen. Young next January Gen. Chaffee will be advanced to the grade of Lieutenant General and designated as Chief of Staff.

MILES'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

He Praises the Soldiers of Every Rank and Calls Attention to Their New Duties.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Gen. Miles has issued the following address, General Orders No. 116, on the occasion of his retirement from active service, in which he says:

"In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 30, 1882, the undersigned will retire from the active service Aug. 8, 1903.

"In relinquishing the command of the Army of the United States, to which he was assigned by the President Oct. 2, 1895, Gen. Miles hereby acknowledges his appreciation of the fidelity manifested by the officers and soldiers during the past eventful years.

"To those who were his companions and associates during one of the greatest of all wars, he takes pleasure in expressing his gratification that they have lived through the trials and dangers of long service to witness the results of their fortitude, heroism, and unselfish devotion to the welfare of their country. They have also in a most commendable manner exemplified to the younger generation of soldiers those principles of discipline and patriotism which make the army the protector and defender, and never the menace, of the nation and its liberties.

"The time and occasion are considered opportune for expressing to the army a few thoughts concerning its past, and that which may affect its future welfare. It is from the best impressions and influences of the past that the most desirable results may be realized in the future. Unswerving devotion to our country and the principle upon which it was established, and has been maintained, is essential to the efficiency of the National forces, and especially is this so in a Democratic Government, where the individual, in order to be a perfect soldier, must first be a true citizen.

"The boast that every soldier of a great nation carried a Marshal's baton in his knapsack is in a higher sense more than equally significant by the fact that every American soldier permeates sovereign citizenship, and may, by his own conduct, exemplify impartial justice to those who have never experienced it, and the results of the highest liberty to those who have been strangers to it, thereby aiding to secure for his country a moral influence not otherwise attainable.

"During the darkest hour of our history the first Commander of the American forces demonstrated the grandeur and nobility of his character by combating the evil influences then pervading the Army, and by manifesting the strongest confidence and faith in the ultimate justice and integrity of his Government. His words of wisdom uttered at Newburg 120 years ago had the effect of inspiring unexampled patriotism and patient virtue, superior to the pressure of the most complicated sufferings. It is one of the glories of our country that the Army has maintained those principles for more than a century.

"The Commanders of the Army succeeding Washington have, by their example, influence and orders, engendered and maintained the highest degree of efficiency, discipline, and patriotism. Since its organization, the army has been charged with a great variety of responsibilities, all subordinate to defending the country and maintaining the rights of the Union.

"The duties and rights of its manifold duties the army has confronted enemies representing every stage of human development, from the highest civilization yet obtained to savagery and barbarism. It has ever been its duty to observe and enforce the chivalric and humane principles by which inevitable horrors are so greatly mitigated, while by unyielding prosecution of warfare against armed forces its valor has been demonstrated.

"All honorable activity and life for the army must exist within the well-defined lines of patriotism, untarnished honor, sterling integrity, impartial justice, obedience to rightful authority, and incessant warfare against armed enemies. Always to maintain truth, honor, and justice requires the highest moral courage, and is equally as important as fortitude in battle. Drill, discipline, and instruction are but preparatory for the perfection and efficiency of an army.

"The events of recent years have placed upon the army a new obligation and an opportunity for a broader exemplification of its country's principles. The United States Army is now brought into daily communication with millions of people to whom its individual members of every grade are the representatives of American civilization. A serious duty and a great honor are now presented to every officer and soldier—namely, to exemplify to those with whom he comes in contact our country's principles of equal justice, equal immunity from violence, equality before the law, and the peaceful use and possession of his own.

"Marked changes at different times have occurred in the strength and organization of the army, resulting from diverse influences, and numerous experiments have been made. Time has rectified errors in the past, and will do so in the future. The Lieutenant General has faith that under all circumstances the army will maintain its high character, and that its future will be as honorable and glorious as has been its history in the past. His earnest solicitude and best wishes will ever follow the fortunes of the army."

CHANGES IN THE ARMY.

Gen. Young Assigned to Command and Other Appointments Made.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Several orders resulting from the retirement of Gen. Miles have been issued, one assigning Lieut. Gen. Young to the command of the army until Aug. 15, when he will assume the duties of Chief of Staff; another assigning Major Gen. Corbin as President of the Soldiers' Home Board; another naming Brig. Gen. Gillespie as President of the Board on Ordnance and Fortification, and still another assigning Lieut. Gen. Young as a member of the Sherman Statue Commission.

REMEY TO RETIRE MONDAY.

As a Result Capts. Sigsbee and Chester Will Be Rear Admirals.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Rear Admiral George C. Remey, the ranking officer of his grade, will be retired Monday. He was appointed to the navy from Iowa in 1856, and reached the grade of Rear Admiral in 1899. Since May, 1902, he has been Chairman of the Lighthouse Board. He will be succeeded in that office by Rear Admiral John J. Read, recently detached from command of the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H.

As a result of Admiral Remey's retirement, Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, Commandant of the navy yard at League Island, and Capt. Colby M. Chester, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, will become Rear Admirals.

$500,000 Damage by Hail.

DENVER, Aug. 7.—Reports coming in from the farming region of Northern Colorado show such great destruction of crops by the terrific hailstorm on Wednesday night that the total damage is conservatively estimated at more than $500,000.

The New Yorker's "R."

"It's funny about the way people talk. Take the New York man, for instance. He can't make the sound of r. In saying New York he always pronounces it New Yawk. And so it is in everything he says. There is no r in his alphabet.

"Oh, but you're mistaken. Get him to say Chicago and he'll pronounce the r every time."—Chicago Record-Herald.

RAIDERS WRECK A "CLUB"

Police Again Assault Alleged Long Island City Poolroom.

In Force They Capture All Present and Carry Away Even the Electric Fans.

Inspector Kane, Capt. Cooney, and about forty policemen raided the alleged poolroom in the quarters of the Cottage Social and Athletic Club over Lally's saloon, at 29 Borden Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon. The rooms were crowded, and there was a wild rush to get out, but the house was surrounded, and no one could escape through the police lines. Nine men were arrested, and the others were allowed to go.

The raiders were armed with sledge hammers and axes. Some of them carried ladders. The door at the side entrance, and another at the rear, were locked and barred, and these were smashed in. After breaking down the outer doors, the police had to cut through the other doors before they could get into the alleged poolroom. Ladders were run up to the windows in the front and rear on the second floor, and the police mounted these and broke in the windows. The interior of the club quarters looked as if a tornado had struck it when the raiders got through, as everything was demolished.

The place had been raided before and arrests made, and the case was before the court several times. Schmidt and Lally, the owner and manager of the saloon, complained to the courts that their saloon business was being interfered with and ruined as detectives were constantly in the place. These, they said, insulted the patrons. Capt. Cooney and three of his detectives were recently tried on the charges brought by the saloon men, but the court decided that they had acted within the limits of their authority and dismissed the case.

There were about forty men in the clubroom when the raid was made. The following were made prisoners: Sidney Hubbell, twenty-six years old, 444 Hicks Avenue, Brooklyn; William A. Connors, twenty-five years old, 31 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, New York City; Theodore Johnson, 49 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City; John O. Brady, 204 Pleasant Avenue, New York City; Robert Jackson, thirty-three years old, 108 East Third Street, Long Island City; John Fox, thirty-five years old, 210 West Forty-ninth Street, New York; Albert Edwards, twenty-six years old, North Beach; Charles A. Salton, forty-five years old, 164 Twelfth Street, Long Island City.

The last two and Jackson were indicted by the Grand Jury for being common gamblers when they were arrested in the same place some time ago with seven others, who were also indicted. Hubbell was the telegraph operator. When they were taken to the police station all the prisoners were searched. Connors was searched a second time, and hidden beneath his underclothing the police found $1,135 wound around his legs. He first refused to allow them to search him, when Capt. Cooney ordered some of the policemen to cut his clothing off his arms, and said that if was the extra suit of underclothing he had, and submitted to the search.

The raid was instituted by Judge John Fleming sitting as Magistrate at Jamaica, who issued a warrant for the arrest of those operating the poolroom in the Cottage Athletic Club. The warrant was based on information furnished by Detective Sergeants Thomas J. Curren and James Hickey, both of Deputy Commissioner Piper's staff. The two detectives had been working on the case for several weeks, and for the past week had been in the place. The raid was done so quickly that those inside had no possible chance to destroy the evidence which the police secured. They got the telephone, the telegraph instruments, racing cards, writing desks, and even the fans from the walls.

The raid was made a little after 4 o'clock, when it was arranged that as soon as the varnish factory whistle blew, which is located opposite the cottage, Inspector King would give the signal for the onslaught. Capt. Cooney and Lally, with twenty men, mounted three coaches. When the whistle was blown, the horses dashed up in front of the place. Capt. Cooney, with sixteen men, surrounded the rear, while Inspector King guarded the front with twenty men. Some of the policemen carried ladders, which were quickly raised to windows, and upon splinting rocks did the Captain and his assistants proceeded to wreck the place.

In smashing in one of the large windows Capt. Cooney was severely cut on the right wrist. An ambulance surgeon from Flushing Avenue Station was summoned, bound up the hand, and after the raid had been completed, Capt. Cooney went to the hospital, where the wound was dressed. All of the prisoners were released on bail, each furnishing a $500 bond. Joseph Lally, the proprietor of the saloon, who rented the quarters to the club, was not among those captured.

HORSE IN POLICE STATION.

Arrested as Vagrant, It Was Frightened Off the Street by a Fire Engine.

A thin white mare wandered into Central Park last night and ambled across the lawn to the Museum of Natural History. Around the building it trotted, as fast as its spavined knees would permit, finally winding up at the main entrance on Seventy-sixth Street. It was about to proceed up the steps when Policeman O'Connor of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station arrived.

"Back up," observed the policeman, pulling at a thin piece of cord that encircled the mare's neck. Meekly the mare backed, and was taken by slow stages to the station house.

"Stand here," said the policeman at the curb in front of the station house. He went inside to report.

The mare's head was turned in at the engine house across the street just then, and the vagrant mare looked around. She saw three powerful horses rush out toward her, so without waiting for further developments she scrambled up the stone steps and the door into the station house.

"Get out of here, shoo-oo," called Sergt. Lanagan, waving his arm.

The mare nosed about on the floor. Policeman Neidlinger, assisted by Policeman O'Connor, tried to lead the animal out, but finally had to push her out by main force.

The old mare shook herself, blinked her old eyes, and stood on the sidewalk. At a late hour she was still standing there.

EAST SIDE POLICE ROUND-UP.

Central Office Men Gather In Twenty-five Alleged Thieves.

Twenty Central Office detectives made a round-up of alleged thieves on the lower east side last night, and arrested twenty-five men. Several of them are said to be members of the "Monk" Eastman "gang." Inspector McClusky says that all have served terms in prison. His explanation of the round-up is that criminals have become active again during the last two weeks, after a period of inactivity since McClusky made his raids last Spring.

Among the men captured last night were Samuel Gorton, alias "Big Shindsky," an alleged pickpocket; John Carter, alias "Kid Carter"; Samuel Sulzer, Charles Casper, alias "Whitey," and Frank Brown, alias "Little Frank." The arrests were in First and Second Avenues, the Bowery, Allen, Broome, Delancey, and Rivington Streets. All were locked up at Police Headquarters charged with being "suspicious persons." They will be arraigned in the Tombs Police Court this morning.

CROPS IN NEBRASKA.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 7.—Seventy-five per cent. of last year's yield of corn is now predicted by Lincoln grain brokers, while the Burlington Road crop report for Nebraska shows that the wheat is threshing out but 60 per cent. of last year's yield. The corn prospects have improved wonderfully during the past ten days owing to good growing weather.

Ten days ago the estimate was not more than 60 per cent. of the two-hundred-million-bushel yield of last year. With a late frost the crop may be even better than the 75 per cent. now predicted. The yield of wheat is estimated at between 25,000,000 and 35,000,000 bushels. The potato crop is almost a failure. Crops in the western half of the State will average as well as last year, when a good yield was secured. The eastern half of the State will not show so well and is responsible for the lower average.

JOHNSON DESIRES TO RUN.

Formal Announcement That He Wants the Democratic Nomination for Governor in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 7.—Mayor Johnson's candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio was definitely decided upon to-day after a conference between Mr. Johnson and Charles P. Salm, the Mayor's chief political lieutenant. Mr. Salm this evening made the announcement of the Mayor's decision, saying:

"Tom L. Johnson's name will be presented for the nomination for Governor at the Democratic State Convention, and if it is the will of the party he will this Fall lead the fight for the success of those five State issues for which the party stands.

"Although it is well known that Mayor Johnson's chief interest in the State campaign this Fall lie in the election of a Democratic Legislature and the defeat of Senator Hanna in his desire for re-election, he will enter the Gubernatorial race to win. His own success, however, will be a secondary consideration, and throughout the campaign his main attention will be given to the legislative fights in every county of the State. The argument urged with most telling effect by those who have been importuning Mr. Johnson to become a candidate has been that with Mr. Johnson's name at the head of the ticket the chances for electing a Democratic Legislature would be enhanced.

Mayor Johnson's decision to enter the lists seems, from the reports received from all over the State, to insure his nomination by the Democratic Convention. John E. Zimmerman of Springfield will be his only opponent. Unless the unexpected happens and Mr. Johnson meets defeat in the convention, Cleveland will have the two rival Gubernatorial candidates, both men of national reputation and warm personal friends.

BOGUS FOOD COMING HERE.

Government Warned That Several Suspected Cargoes Are on the Way.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Advices were received at the Treasury Department to-day that several cargoes are about to reach American ports, suspected of containing food products in violation of the new pure food law. The Department of Agriculture in calling attention to the incoming cargoes, asks that as in the previous case, the Collectors be instructed to withhold clearance until samples can be taken and analyzed. Secretary Wilson has excellent sources of information abroad, and intends to give the new law strict enforcement.

He will pay for all samples utilized in making the analysis, and will see that all food products brought here that do not meet the requirements of the law are destroyed or immediately carried out of the country. The incoming cargoes are largely from Germany, and canned meats and food products are now being held awaiting the result of the analysis at the Department of Agriculture.

It is believed the watchfulness of Secretary Wilson and his strong determination to enforce the law will result in decreased importations of food products. While the new law will have the effect of increasing the home demand for home products, it is also a health measure, and will assure the public of accurate branding and labeling of imported products. Those injurious to health will be denied admission.

LYNCHED BUT LIVES.

Negro Who Was Hanged by a Mob Cut Down by Men of His Race—Probably Will Die of His Injuries.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 7.—Samuel Johnson, the negro who attacked a white woman near Helena and was overtaken by a mob and hanged last Tuesday night, was found to-day in a hut on the outskirts of the city in a dying condition.

According to Johnson's story, the members of the mob left immediately after swinging him to a limb. Soon afterward the dangling body was discovered by a party of negroes and cut down. Life seemed to be extinct, but after the rope was removed from Johnson's neck he showed signs of life and was revived. The negroes brought Johnson here and secreted him in a hut, where he was found by health officers who learned that a negro in the hut was dying.

Physicians do not think the negro will recover, as his neck was frightfully gashed by the rope and he can hardly breathe. Johnson was removed to the jail and should he recover he will be returned to the scene of his crime.

WHIPPED WOMAN CONVICT.

Guard at Georgia Prison Farm Lashed Miss Decriet, the "Diamond Queen," for "Putting on Airs."

Special to The New York Times.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Aug. 7.—Forced to partially disrobe, Miss Mamie Decriet was whipped Wednesday at the prison farm until blood streamed from her back. The lash was wielded by a convict guard, and the prison physician stood by to aid in case Miss Decriet should faint.

The prison officials preserved the greatest secrecy about the matter, but it finally became known, and it is said all those concerned in the whipping will be discharged.

Miss Decriet is known as the "Diamond Queen" of Georgia. She is a pretty woman and comes from a good family in Savannah. Over a year ago she secured jewels worth several thousand dollars from Savannah firms. She was not suspected and went to Atlanta, where she remained several months, being received in good society.

By accident a detective found out who was wearing the jewels which he had lost, and her arrest followed. She was taken to Savannah, convicted, and sentenced to serve two years at the prison farm, although her friends tried to save her by pleading insanity.

Prison officials say she was whipped for "putting on airs."

WON'T INVADE COALFIELDS.

Wabash President Denies That Goulds Seek Anthracite Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—In an interview President Ramsey of the Wabash, in discussing recent rumors, said:

"I should like to deny specifically and emphatically the story that we are interested in the Whippany River Railroad, in Upper New Jersey, of which I know absolutely nothing, and also the report published a few days ago that the Wabash intended to reach the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania by acquisition of the Reading, Lancaster and Southern, a local road which, according to reports, will be extended to Baltimore. We have no connection, direct or indirect, in the territory north of Baltimore and east of Pittsburg, and have no negotiations pending, or in contemplation for the acquisition of railroad property in that territory.

"The impression gained here is that a scheme is afoot to get the Goulds interested in the road and unload the six shares and franchises on them. But, according to President Ramsey, they are not going into a district where the tonnage is controlled entirely by lines of their competitors—the Pennsylvania, the Reading, and the Lehigh Valley.

Before President Baer of the Reading, who is at the head of the anthracite combination, left for Europe the rumors were mentioned to him, and he dismissed them with that well-known shrug of the shoulders as not worthy of very serious consideration. If, the Goulds are coming, the way there is nothing to the surface to indicate that they intend to invade the anthracite territory, and that be dismissed by railroad men here as "nonsense."

FIRE IN ESPARRAGUERA, SPAIN.

BARCELONA, Aug. 8.—A terrible fire has totally destroyed the quarter of the town of Esparraguera occupied by the working people.

Three thousand families were rendered destitute, and some workmen perished in the flames.

Esparraguera is fourteen miles northwest of Barcelona.

American Drowned in Lake Maggiore.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Morning Leader prints a dispatch from Berne, Switzerland, which says that Dr. Meager, an American professor, was drowned while swimming in Lake Maggiore.

STOLE PREACHERS' FUNDS

Treasurer of Boston Ministers' Aid Society Confesses Defalcations.

Writes Pastor of His Church from Montreal That He Squandered $75,000 of Organization's Money—Was a Prominent Citizen.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Willard S. Allen, Treasurer of the Preachers' Aid Society of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a self-confessed embezzler to the amount of more than $75,000 of the society's funds.

In a letter from Montreal to his pastor, the Rev. George H. Spencer of the Berkeley Street Methodist Church, in East Boston, dated last Tuesday, Mr. Allen admits his crime, saying he had lost the money in speculation. He asked that his family and the police be advised of the matter. Chief of Police Watts immediately wired the police of the principal cities of the United States and sent them photographs of the man, with instructions to arrest him.

The Rev. Mr. Spencer was in Vermont on his vacation when he received the letter. Mr. Allen has been Treasurer of the society for twelve years without pay, and Clerk of the East Boston District Court for twenty-nine years. For sixteen years he was a prominent member of the School Committee of Boston.

Mr. Allen for more than forty years has been prominent in the legal circles and political and social life of East Boston. He was an intimate friend of Gov. John L. Bates and the latter's father, the Rev. L. B. Bates. He is sixty-two years of age.

Twenty-five years ago he joined the corporation known as the Preachers' Aid Society, the object of which is to lend assistance to infirm and aged ministers of the Methodist denomination. In 1891 he was elected Treasurer of the organization. His accounts have been audited each year, and securities making up the permanent fund have been examined. The report was duly received and audited before the March conference.

It was not until a year ago that a suitable bond as Treasurer was advocated by some members of the society, as an ordinary business measure, and a vote passed last May required that the bond be given. When in July the bond had not been deposited, inquiry was made. Mr. Allen promised to give the matter his immediate attention and to see that all bonds of the society were officially recorded. Until Mr. Allen's confession came it was supposed that this had been done.

Upon receiving the letter the minister at once notified the officers of the society of its contents and notified Mr. Allen's family. An examination of the vault where the securities were kept showed that it was empty with the exception of shares valued at about $2,000, and a systematic investigation commenced. The shares were taken to the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, where they were found to be worthless.

Mr. Allen was elected Treasurer when the permanent fund of the society amounted to nearly $80,000. It was proven to $72,100 at the time of the last conference in March.

It is believed that Mr. Allen left home Saturday morning ostensibly for the sitting of court in Essex County, and started for Montreal, where he wrote the letter confessing his crime. This letter was mailed on Sunday. It contained the first intimation of his whereabouts and his defalcation.

Upon learning of the letter Chief Watts placed the matter in the hands of Wood & Wood, attorneys. The actual amount of Mr. Allen's peculation is $75,000, according to the statement of this firm. The corporation has no capital stock.

PICNICS FOR TAMMANYITES.

Senator Dowling and ex-Chamberlain Keenan Arrange Outings.

Senator Victor J. Dowling, the Tammany district leader in the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, has completed arrangements for the outing of his Wyandotte Club and the General Committee of the district, to be held on Monday, Aug. 17, at College Point. The steamer Laura M. Starin has been chartered for the occasion, and athletic sports have been arranged for at the grove. There will be the usual parade from the clubhouse in the morning and another parade on the return at night, the latter with an accompaniment of fireworks.

Ex-Chamberlain Patrick Keenan, the Tammany leader in the Sixteenth Assembly District, also has completed his arrangements for the outing of his district organization. The Jefferson Club's invitations have been issued for next Tuesday, Aug. 11. The outing also will be to College Point, the start to be made from the clubhouse at 347 Seventh Street, and the members and guests will embark from the foot of East Fifth Street on the steamer Jessica. Fireworks and a torchlight parade through the district have been arranged for the evening.

SHE HAD A MAN'S CLOTHES.

Annie Brown Shrieked When a Policeman Was Told to Search Her.

Because she wore a suit of blue overalls, a black cheviot coat, a standing collar, a red tie, and a jaunty straw hat, Annie Brown, twenty-one years old, of 671 Eighth Avenue, was locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station last night, charged with disorderly conduct. She wept when locked up.

In company with a man who said he was George Martin of 400 West Twentieth Street, she went to Thirty-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue at 11 o'clock, a crowd of about fifty Fleming Club followed. Something in the way Miss Brown walked attracted the attention of Policeman Kahn, and when he heard her make a laughing retort to her companion the voice revealed her sex.

When she was arraigned before Sergt. Neal in the station house she confessed that these were two men to be locked up. Kahn told the policeman to search them. Kahn searched the man, but hesitated at the woman.

"Hurry up," said the Sergeant, "don't be all night."

Kahn threw a leer toward the young woman, and she shrieked.

Sergt. Neal grabbed and rang the bell for Matron Lynch.

"Take that woman away," he said to her.

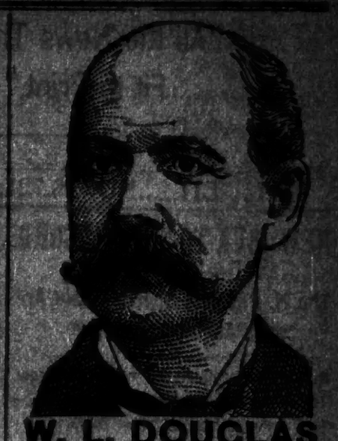
MORE FINNS EXILED.

Several Prominent Men Banished—Finnish Cadet School Abolished.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 7.—Orders were issued yesterday for the expulsion from Finland of Baron von Troil, Michael Lindeer, Chairman of the City Council of Helsingfors; Count Gustav Kraitz and his family of seven, and some other prominent Finlanders.

The Vice Provincial Secretary of Tavastehus Province has been dismissed because he opposed the military taxes.

The Finnish cadet school has been abolished because the graduates refused to enter the Russian military service, only nineteen of 240 officers of the former Finnish battalions having accepted service with Russia.


W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50 SHOE UNION MADE
The Testimony of the Wearers of W. L. Douglas Shoes

DEPARTMENT STORE TRUST

Corporation with Wide Powers Gets New Jersey Charter.

New Organization Begins with $5,000,000 Capital — Clerks Figure as the Incorporators.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 7.—What is believed to be the "department store trust," to acquire and run these mammoth businesses all over the United States, was chartered in the office of the Secretary of State yesterday under the corporate name of The Cash Buyers' Union First National Co-operative Society, with an authorized capital of $5,000,000, divided into 500,000 shares of the par value of $10 each.

Of this stock 250,000 shares are to be preferred, carrying a fixed cumulative preferential dividend of 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, beginning with the year 1904.

The scope of the new corporation is shown by the specified objects of the corporation, which are:

To establish, conduct, and manage general department stores in every State in the United States and Europe.

To manufacture, buy, and sell all kinds of merchandise, animate or inanimate.

To manufacture all kinds of raw materials into finished products.

To own, acquire, and conduct printing, lithographing, engraving, and publishing business.

To construct, own, operate, or lease warehouses in every State of the United States and in foreign countries.

To organize and operate schools of instruction and libraries.

To carry on any of the business of house decorators, sanitary engineers, electrical engineers, and contracting in all the branches thereof; gas fitters; coal and wood dealers; land, estate, and house agents; builders, contractors, store keepers, refreshment contractors, restaurant keepers, dealers in drugs and medicines and mineral waters, barbers and hair dressers, perfumers, dairy men, market gardeners, nurserymen and florists, photographers and dealers in photographic supplies; printers, lithographers, and engravers, dealers in domestic trained and fancy animals, and in every commodity sold in general department stores.

The charter provides that "if in any year dividends amounting to 7 per cent. per annum shall not be paid on such preferred stock, the deficiency shall be a charge on the net profits and be payable, but without interest, before any dividend shall be paid on or set apart for the common stock."

When no part of the preferred stock shall have been deprived of its cumulative 7 per cent. dividend it shall be the duty of the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee to so adjust the dividends that one-half of the total net profits set aside for any dividend shall be equally shared by preferred and common stockholders.

The Board of Directors or Executive Committee is given power to at any time purchase any of the preferred shares upon the payment of a 10 per cent. premium.

The charter gives the unusual right to officers and Directors of the corporation, "notwithstanding their official connection therewith, to enter into and perform any kind of a contract with the company, or any firm or corporation in which any such Directors may be a member or interested directly or indirectly, whether such individuals, firm, or corporation thus contracting with the corporation shall thereby derive personal or corporative profits or benefits."

The intent of this clause is to relieve each and every person who may be or become a Director or other officer from any disability which might otherwise exist with respect to contracting with the corporation for the benefit of himself or any co-partnership or corporation in which he may be in anywise interested, and to effectuate and validate any such contract.

Permission is given to apply surplus earnings of the corporation to the acquisition of property in any State of the Union.

The incorporators of this believed to be mammoth trust whose capital stock will be raised many tens of millions of dollars in amended certificate to be filed later, are Gerald A. Griffin, 800 shares; Frank R. Series, 100 shares, and Joseph Gerrardt, 100 shares.

These men are clerks in the office of the New Jersey registry office of this concern: The New Jersey Registration and Trust Company, 325 Main Street, East Orange.

Frederick W. Garvin, who is associated with James B. Dill in the law firm of Dill & Baldwin, at 27 Pine Street, said yesterday that he had sent the charter of the Cash Buyers' Union, First National Co-operative Society, to Trenton yesterday to be filed. He said that the company was incorporated for $5,000,000, but that he knew nothing further about it. He said that he had been asked to look over the charter by a firm of Chicago lawyers, who are attorneys for the company. He said that there were no persons in New York who were interested in the concern.

BAYSHORE HORSE SHOW.

Many Classes Judged in the Open-Air Exhibition at Oakwood Park.

Special to The New York Times.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Aug. 7.—Excellent weather conditions materially enhanced the success of this, the second day of the Bay Shore Horse Show at Oakwood Park. The boxes and parking places were thronged during the day with visitors from this and the adjacent Summer resorts, all of whom evinced a lively interest in the judging of the various classes. Should the weather conditions remain favorable, the success of the earnest efforts of the members of the Bay Shore Horse Show Association is assured.

The first prize for the best roadster shown to a road wagon was awarded to E. J. Robbins's John R. Direct. G. Trowbridge Hoedster's Fascination took the blue ribbon in the class for horses shown before a runabout, James Hyde's Honey being second. In the class for pairs shown before an appropriate vehicle, Mrs. A. Decornea's pair, Show Girl and Sporting Duchess, won the first prize, and Miss Mary B. Catlin's The Squire and Promoter were second. Mrs. Edwin Kirkland's Corinne was first in the saddle-horse class, Harry T. Peters's Lady Constance being second. For pairs shown before a victoria or cabriolet, the blue ribbon was won by Frederick G. Bourne's Indian Queen and Uncas, James H. Hyde's Melon and Water being second, and Mrs. Albert Young's Stepabit and Actabit third.

Judging six horses before delivery wagons was next in order, Hart Brothers' Rainbow being first, L. V. Cartwright's Bob second, and John B. Field's Mayflower third.

In the class for jumpers, S. J. Holloway's Chappie was first, C. H. Robbins's Beaufort second, and Frederick W. Oble's Yousee third. For harness tandems Frederick G. Bourne's Seneca and Prince Olga won first prize. Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Cinderella and Sinbad were second and Herbert Cappell's Highwood and Maplewood third. The winner in the saddle horse class was Harry T. Peters's Ace of Spades, Mrs. Frances Roche's Fire Brand second, and James H. Hyde's Reliance third.

In the class for ten harness horses, Herbert Cappell's Maplewood won, Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's Conqueror being second, and Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Sinbad third. In the class for polo ponies shown with mallet and ball, C. H. Robbins's Little Billie won, H. S. Nicholas's Mavourneen being second.

MICE CAUSE CAR BLOCKADE.

Women Saw Tiny Pets Free and Whole Line Was Tied Up.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 7.—Four white mice put an interurban car out of service and blocked the line for half an hour to-day between this city and Minneapolis. The mice were being carried in a paper sack to Minneapolis by a boy named George Curry. One of the mice got away. The women who saw it climbed on to the seats and began to scream.

In the excitement the boy let the other three loose. All the women were panic-stricken. The conductor and two men armed with brooms chased out the mice. Ten cars were lined up by the time the car was ready to proceed.

Mr. Cannon on Mount Washington.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., Aug. 7.—Congressman Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, James A. Hemenway of Indiana, and Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania and W. E. B. Vreeland and Lewis Emerson of New York were at the summit of Mount Washington to-day. It was their first trip, and they had a fine view. They came from Valcour, Mr. Sibley's Summer home on Lake Champlain. They will spend to-night in the mountains and return to Valcour to-morrow.

RELIANCE LEAVES BRISTOL.

Defender Takes Away All Her Sails and Will Not Return Before Races.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 7.—Under a new mainsail and new head sails the Reliance sailed out of Bristol Harbor this afternoon at 5:40 o'clock, and will not visit Bristol again before the cup races, which begin on Aug. 20. The new mainsail is made of medium-weight duck, mercerized, and when first hoisted, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, it showed quite a degree of fullness along the foot and in spots near the tack. The boat being head to the wind, there were remarks from spectators along the shore that the mainsail was cut too full, but as soon as the yacht stood away on her course down the East Channel the fullness disappeared, as well as a few wrinkles low down on the leach. Every moment afterward the sail set better, and when the yacht was off Bristol ferry it was plainly to be seen that no mistake was made in giving the mainsail the fullness observable at first. It was a remarkably good fit, as were the head sails as well.

C. Oliver Iselin, the managing owner, had a lengthy conference with Designer Herreshoff before leaving the shop to board the Reliance. Then the anchor was hove up and the boat started away for Newport, to remain there for a day or two before leaving for New York. Capt. Barr steered Reliance out of the harbor. There was no demonstration of any kind as the craft left, the general belief being that she will give a good account of herself at Sandy Hook. When the Reliance was on the wind off Hog Island Lightship something happened to her forestaysail, as it was lowered, while two of her officers and many members of the crew were seen working upon it on the forward deck. In six minutes, things being righted, the sail was once more set and the craft proceeded.

The Reliance will be dry docked at Erie Basin, South Brooklyn, and there her underbody will be cleaned and the craft will be measured. Reliance has the same trim as she had a month ago, and floats at exactly the same line as she did a month ago. It was learned yesterday from a yachtsman who has been aboard of her that no change has been made in her ballast in over a month. Hathaway, Herreshoff's boss sailmaker, is on board the Reliance to look after the sails, and will be on board when the cup races are sailed.

PHILADELPHIA AGAINST SURREY

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The cricket match between the visiting Philadelphians and Surrey was continued here to-day, and when play ceased this evening the visitors had a lead of 146 runs on the first innings, and had obtained 51 for the loss of 2 wickets in their second attempt at the bat. The score:

GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
N. Z. Graves, b. Smith	33	l. b. w., b. Hayes	11
F. C. Sharpless, b. Richardson	30		
J. A. Lester, b. Richardson	8		
F. H. Bohlen, b. Hayes	40	not out	22
J. B. King, run out	38	not out	17
A. M. Wood, c. Dawson, b. Lees	30	b. Richardson	10
C. C. Morris, not out	34		
P. H. Clark, c. Lord Dalmeny, b. Hayes	10		
H. A. Haines, c. Hayward, b. Richardson	0		
E. M. Cregar, c. Moulder, b. Lees	13		
T. C. Jordan, c. Smith, b. Hayes	3		
Byes	14	Byes	1
Leg byes	8		
Total	287	Total (two wickets)	51

SURREY.

Hayward, b. Clark	10
Bush, c. Morris, b. Clark	4
Hayes, b. King	4
E. M. Dawson, b. Clark	3
Lord Dalmeny, c. King, b. Clark	35
Moulder, b. Clark	10
Lees, b. Sharpless	30
Stedman, c. Jordan, b. King	33
G. O. Smith, c. Morris, b. Sharpless	20
Richardson, not out	0
Byes	1
Leg byes	1
Total	141

RACING AT SARATOGA.

Many Scratches Marred the Sport—Himself Was Beaten in Two-Horse Race.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The day's racing at the Spa was rather a poor exemplification of the sport. The track was slow and the withdrawals many. The card was composed of over-night events, which had not filled any too well.

Three of the five entries for the second race, a mile and a furlong handicap for all ages, were withdrawn, leaving only Surmise and Himself to run. Surmise, with Bullman up, won easily, and there was considerable adverse comment because "Father Bill" Daly had allowed Himself to start, since the horse was in very poor condition. Conundrum ran alone in the sixth race, the other four entries having been withdrawn. He covered the mile in 2:06 3-5.

The fifth race, a five-and-a-half-furlong sprint for two-year-old maidens, which was won by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Avenger, was the nearest to a race of any of the day, although Golden Drop and Toledo had a rather pretty fight for the place in the third. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $5,000 down to $1,000; six furlongs.

R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Highlander, b. c., by Star Strome—Henrietta, 4 years, 112 pounds, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 10 ... 1
Frank Farrell's Duelist, b. g., 5, 107, (Fuller,) 15 to 20 and 1 to 5 ... 2
Columbia Stable's Glorious, ch. c., 3, 94, (McCafferty,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5 ... 3
Time—1:20 3-5. Won pulled up by five lengths, two and a half lengths between second and third. Caledonia, Earl of Warwick, and Kentucky Rose also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a furlong.

H. J. Morris's Surmise, br. h., by Sir Dixon—Conjecture, 128 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 5 and out ... 1
W. C. Daly's Himself, ch. h., 5, 120, (Odom,) 15 to 20 and out ... 2
Time—2:10. Won very easily by fifteen lengths. Only two ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Montresor, ch. c., by Ornament—Ada IV., 118 pounds, (Redfern,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 10 ... 1
F. Gebhard's Golden Drop, b. f., 116, (Fuller,) 3 to 1 and 5 to 2 ... 2
C. P. Waterhouse's Toledo, ch. c., 122, (Burns,) 13 to 5 and 4 to 5 ... 3
Time—1:14. Won easily by four lengths, same between second and third. Sessrd, Blackmoor, and Champlain also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $5,000 down to $2,000; one mile.

J. Fleischmann's Stroller, br. g., by Ornament—Promenade, 3 years, 95 pounds, (McCafferty,) 5 to 2 and 6 to 5 ... 1
J. A. Drake's Vincennes, br. g., 7, 104, (O'Neill,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10 ... 2
C. F. Dwyer's Setauket, br. c., 4, 100, (Fuller,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10 ... 3
Time—1:50 3-5. Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third. Birch Broom also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs.

T. Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Avenger, b. c., by Requital—Madelaine, 114 pounds, (Hicks,) 3 to 5 and 3 to 5 ... 1
A. Simons's Dutiful, gr. c., 114, (Bullman,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 ... 2
J. A. Drake's Van Ness, b. c., 114, (O'Neill,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 ... 3
Time—1:10 2-5. Won easily by two and a half lengths; half a length between second and third. Longspur, Wayfarer, Otto Stiefel, and Exclamation also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For mares and geldings, three years old and upward; one mile.

J. A. Drake's Conundrum, b. g., by Charade—Lydia Belle, 5 years, 100 pounds, (O'Neill) ... Walkover

Saratoga Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; seven furlongs. Hermis, 130 pounds; Major Daingerfield, 124; Unmasked, 118; Rigodon, 113; Toscan, 106; Stamping Ground, 106; Syrlin, 106; Forward, 97, and Sailor Knot, 97.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; the full course. Woolgatherer, 145 pounds; Tankard, 140, and Daryl, 135.

THIRD RACE.—The Saratoga Special, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Longshot, Tippecanoe, Gallant, Magistrate, Delhi, Aristocracy, Boxwood, James V., Ormonde's Right, Crown Prince, Inflexible, Stalwart, and Broomstick; 125 pounds each, and Ragtan, 119.

FOURTH RACE.—The Travers, of $10,000, for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong. The Picket, 126 pounds; Whorler, 129; Charles Elwood, 129; Reliable, 126; Hurstbourne, 126; Gimcrack, Slave, and Sir Voorhees, 111 each; Ada Nay, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; five and a half furlongs. War Times, 109 pounds; Sailor Knot, 107; The Lady Rohesia, 104; Ascetic, 103; Silver Meade, and Sweet Tone, 103 each; Redman, 99; Sir Walt, 97; Ancestral; Lady Annanias, Stumpy, and Low Cut, 94 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth on turf. Cottage Maid, 109 pounds; Carbuncle, 109; St. Bevan, 105; Rostand, 103; Mosketo, 99; Gold Bell, 99; Trinity Bell, 98; Locket, 96; Florham Queen, 91; Star and Garter, 97; Pass Book, 94, and Lowly, 84.

SHAMROCK III. WON EASILY

Defeated Shamrock I. by Six Minutes and Fifteen Seconds.

Course Was Thirty Miles and the Wind Varied from Four to Ten Miles an Hour.

Shamrock III. yesterday continued the good work which has marked her performances ever since she had her mast restepped and her trim altered last week at Erie Basin. In a thirty-mile race, fifteen miles to leeward and return, in a breeze which varied from four miles at the start to ten miles at the finish, the cup challenger defeated Shamrock I. by six minutes and fifteen seconds. While not so decisive a victory as that of Thursday, when the old boat was defeated by more than a minute a mile, the challenger won yesterday with great ease, and the way in which Capt. Wringe handled her proved that he is now perfectly familiar with the whims of his craft, and can be depended upon in the cup races to get out of her the best that is in her. The summary of the race is:

Shamrock III.	11:29:26	4:01:19	4:31:51
Shamrock I.	11:28:45	4:06:51	4:38:06

The wind, which had fallen considerably after the yachts left their moorings in the Horseshoe at 10 o'clock, was blowing at the rate of four miles an hour and from the northwest when the Erin at 11:15 took up her position 300 yards north of the Scotland Lightship to establish a starting line. Capt. Bevis, on Shamrock I., was successful in blanketing the challenger; but the yachts were so far away from the line that it profited him little. Neither got over within the two-minute limit, but Bevis on account of his manoeuvre got away 48 seconds ahead of Shamrock III.

In the softening wind, however, the challenger soon caught up with and passed the old boat. Shamrock I. picked up a new slant of wind from the west, and by taking in her spinnaker and setting a balloon jib-topsail began to gain on Shamrock III. The new wind soon reached Wringe, though, and he also took in his spinnaker and set a ballooner to make the most of it. For half an hour the yachts ran on without spinnakers, the challenger gaining gradually, and when the wind hauled to northwest again and spinnakers were reset her lead increased. When she turned the outer mark she had outrun the old boat by 3 minutes and 32 seconds in the fifteen miles. The times were:

	Outer Mark.	Elapsed Time.
Shamrock III.	1:59:58	2:30:30
Shamrock I.	2:02:47	2:34:02

The wind by that time had freshened to 10 knots, and the challenger began to draw away as soon as the sheets were trimmed for the beat home. The new boat again displayed her well-known ability to eat to windward and without being pushed or pinched she easily increased the distance between herself and Shamrock I. When she crossed the finish line she was more than a mile ahead of the old boat, and had gained 2 minutes and 43 seconds on the beat home. The finishes and elapsed times were:

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Shamrock III.	4:01:19	2:01:21
Shamrock I.	4:06:51	2:04:04

The Rev. R. J. Campbell, pastor of the London City Temple, was one of Sir Thomas Lipton's guests on board the Erin. Proposing a toast to Sir Thomas at luncheon, he said, after wishing him success and alluding to his popularity in America and England: "An American statesman said to me yesterday that, without being a politician, Sir Thomas was doing a vast political work; that he was helping to foster friendly feelings between two great nations. I trust that England and America will never be engaged in any more serious warfare than that waged for the possession of the America's Cup."

John Barrett, Commissioner General of the St. Louis Exposition and United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, who was also a guest of Sir Thomas, invited him to visit the Exposition. Sir Thomas said he would endeavor to do so after the race. Other guests on the Erin were Charles B. Lee, General Passenger Agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; T. N. Jarvis and E. K. Monroe, also of that road, and G. W. Hawkins.

SHARMAN-CRAWFORD HERE.

Royal Ulster Yacht Club Vice Commodore Wants 2 to 1 Against Shamrock.

On the White Star liner Germanic yesterday arrived Col. R. G. Sharman-Crawford, Vice Commodore of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, who will represent that club on the American yacht during the races this month.

"We believe the Shamrock III. will win," he said, "but of course while we have great confidence in her, yet we are entertaining our doubts as to a victory. I cannot say that I am sure, but I am hopeful.

"In my opinion Shamrock III. is the best boat we have ever sent over to try for the cup. I understand that the new boat has beaten Shamrock I. by many minutes, and that certainly looks encouraging."

Asked as to how far the Britishers were willing to back their opinion of the Lipton challenger, the Vice Commodore said: "There is not much betting in England. Just now, though, the odds are 6 to 4 in favor of the Reliance. I wish I could get 2 to 1 against the Shamrock.

"You Americans have a fine boat in the Reliance," he remarked as he left the dock.

NEW VANDERBILT YACHT DUE.

Fast Turbine Yacht Tarantula, Purchased Abroad by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Expected To-day.

The turbine yacht Tarantula, owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is due to arrive to-day from the Newport News shipyards, where she has been anchored since coming from London, having stopped for coal at Hamilton, in the Bermudas. Mr. Vanderbilt is expected to come up from the Virginia seaport in order to have his first inspection of the craft. The Tarantula was purchased from the estate of the late Harry McCalmont, who was one of the best known sporting men in England. The yacht was built last year by Yarrow & Co. in London, and is fitted with three Parsons turbines. There are three propeller shafts, and on each shaft there are three screws, so the yacht has nine screws to drive her through the water. In her trials the Tarantula made a record of 26.75 knots, while her contract called for only 24. She is 160 feet long, 16 feet beam, and her tonnage, Thames measurement, is 171 tons. In appearance the Tarantula is much like a torpedo boat.

INDIAN HARBOR Y. C. RACES.

Thirty-one Boats Start in Second Day of Annual Series—Spasm Beats Anoatok.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 7.—In the second day of the annual series of races of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club to-day wind and weather allowed of a fine race, and thirty-one boats started. The wind was from the northwest, and strong enough to make the race a very fast as well as interesting one. Ten miles were covered in an hour and a half. The Noggin capsized, and the three who sailed her had a bath, and the Bobkin tore her mainsail. That completed the accidents of the day, and the boats withdrew. Trenor L. Park won a regular and special prize with Mimosa in the thirty-foot class, and another prize in the raceabout class with Hobo. In the sailabouts the rivalry was keen, and Stingy beat Florence, the winner of yesterday's race. In the twenty-five-foot class Robin Hood beat Dorothy by 4 minutes and 10 seconds. The first prize winners were Spasm, Mimosa, Hobo, Robin Hood, Montauk, Louie Belle, and Stingy.

The summary:

36-FOOT CLASS—START, 3:05.

Name. Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Anoatok, W. G. Brokaw	4:37:07	1:32:07
Spasm, B. D. King	4:35:15	1:30:15

30-FOOT CLASS—START, 3:10.

Mimosa, T. L. Park	4:43:15	1:33:15
Hillicoe, W. Grosvenor, Jr.	4:53:04	1:43:04
Hope, Adrian Iselin 2d	4:56:07	1:46:07
Lively, C. O'D. Iselin	4:51:37	1:41:37

RACEABOUTS—START, 3:15.

Grasshopper, H. C. Pryer	5:02:14	1:47:14
Rogue, A. R. Alley	5:05:22	1:50:22
Sis, F. T. Bedford, Jr.	4:56:37	1:41:37
Maira, G. L. Pirie	4:58:31	1:43:31
Howdy, G. Mercer, Jr.	5:10:07	1:55:07
Jolly Tar, S. Howland	4:56:30	1:41:30
Maryolo, C. W. Allen	5:00:12	1:45:12
Rascal, S. C. Hopkins	4:58:44	1:43:44
Hobo, Trenor L. Park	4:55:42	1:40:42

25-FOOT CLASS—START, 3:20.

Fire Fly, G. P. Granberry	5:05:08	1:45:08
Chingachgook, E. A. Stevens, Jr.	5:05:41	1:45:41
Robin Hood, G. E. Gartland	5:01:07	1:41:07
Snapper, F. Page	5:11:42	1:51:42
Houri, J. H. Esser	5:16:34	1:56:34
Dorothy, L. Spence	5:05:17	1:45:17

21-FOOT CLASS—START, 3:25.

Trouble, W. H. Childs	5:22:21	1:57:21
Montauk, G. P. Sheldon	5:21:42	1:51:42

18-FOOT CLASS—START, 3:30.

Louie Belle, J. M. Williams	4:45:42	1:15:42

INDIAN HARBOR SAILABOUTS—START, 3:35.

Florence, H. J. Marston	4:54:44	1:19:44
Cero, Robert Mallory, Jr.	4:49:15	1:14:15
Stingy, E. B. Zittell	4:47:21	1:12:21
Gosling, T. Pratt	4:54:20	1:19:20
Scud, D. Abbott	4:53:34	1:18:34
Ity Bity, W. E. Douglas	4:49:31	1:14:31

To-morrow the annual regatta occurs and in the evening Commodore Frank Tilford will hold a reception on the flagship Norman, anchored off the clubhouse. Sunday afternoon the club has been invited to divine service on the Norman.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Nationals Won Two Games and the Local Americans Won.

Thousands of New York's big army of baseball patrons were particularly interested in the outcome of yesterday's games, as the victories of the local National and American teams advanced them in their respective league championship struggles. By winning both games of the double-header from the Philadelphians the New York Nationals recaptured second place in the pennant race. Brooklyn and Boston divided honors in the two games played in the latter city, and Cincinnati won from St. Louis, while the Pittsburg and Chicago players enjoyed a day of rest.

The New York Americans scored another and very decisive victory over the Washington players on the home grounds of the latter, and took third position in the race for the championship pennant from the Cleveland team. Boston won easily from the champion Athletics of Philadelphia, St. Louis beat Chicago 3 to 1, and Detroit's victory over Cleveland by the score of 5 to 3 proved to be very beneficial to the New Yorks.

Following are the scores of the games in the National and American Leagues, respectively:

New York, 7; Philadelphia, 3.
New York, 7; Philadelphia, 2. (2d game.)
Brooklyn, 6; Boston, 4.
Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 3. (2d game.)
Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 2.

New York, 10; Washington, 4.
Boston, 11; Philadelphia, 3.
St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 1.
Detroit, 5; Cleveland, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New Yorks Beat Washington and Move Up a Notch in Championship Race.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Greater New York Americans left for their home grounds to-night after winning the entire series of three games here and climbing up to third place in the pennant race. Dunkle's work in the box for the home team was to a very large extent responsible for the easy victory won by the visitors to-day, as they had hit him freely for enough runs to win before he was relieved by Orth in the fifth inning. Howell also was hit pretty freely, but the excellent fielding of the visitors kept down the local score. Conroy, Gansel, Elberfeld, and McFarland led in batting for the winners, while Moran and Coughlin were the most prominent hitters on the home team. The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Moran, ss	[illegible]					Conroy, 3b	[illegible]				
Ryan, cf	[illegible]					Keeler, rf	[illegible]				
Clarke, 1b	[illegible]					Elberfeld, ss	[illegible]				
Selbach, lf	[illegible]					Williams, 2b	[illegible]				
Lee, rf	[illegible]					Fultz, lf	[illegible]				
Coughlin, 3b	[illegible]					Tan'hill, cf	[illegible]				
M'Cor'k, 2b	[illegible]					Ganzel, 1b	[illegible]				
Kittridge, c	[illegible]					McFarl'd, c	[illegible]				
Dunkle, p	[illegible]					Beville, c	[illegible]				
Orth, p	1	1	1	0	0	Howell, p	[illegible]				
Totals	4	9	27	13	1	Total	10	12	27	13	0

Washington ... 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 2 0—4
New York ... 0 1 1 1 5 0 1 1 0—10

Earned runs—Washington, 4; New York, 4. Two-base hits—Coughlin, Moran, Conroy. Three-base hits—Coughlin, Moran, Conroy, McFarland. Stolen bases—Elberfeld. Sacrifice hit—Fultz. Double play—Conroy, Williams, Ganzel. First on balls—Off Dunkle, 3; off Orth, 1; off Howell, 4. Hit by pitched balls—Moran, Keeler. Struck out—By Dunkle, 1; by Orth, 5; by Howell, 1. Left on bases—Washington, 6; New York, 8. Time—1:55. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance, 2,000.

ST. LOUIS, 3; CHICAGO, 1.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The locals could do but little with Sudhoff's delivery to-day. In the seventh, after two outs, Wallace fumbled, filling the bases. Sudhoff then passed the next man, forcing in Chicago's only run. Attendance, 2,025. Score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	3	7	3

Batteries—Patterson, Flaherty, and Slattery; Sudhoff and Kahoe.

DETROIT, 5; CLEVELAND, 3.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 7.—Errors predominated in to-day's game between Cleveland and Detroit, and the latter won a rather uninteresting contest. Attendance, 3,407. Score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	0 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 0	5	[illegible]	[illegible]

Batteries—Joss and Abbott; Kitson and McGuire.

BOSTON, 11; PHILADELPHIA, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Boston batted the Philadelphia pitchers hard to-day, and easily won the concluding game of the series. The fielding of both teams was again of a high order. Attendance, 11,201. Score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Boston	2 0 0 5 0 3 0 0 1	11	18	1
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0	3	10	2

Batteries—Hughes and Criger; McGeehan, Plank and Powers.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	57	34	.626	Detroit	43	44	.506
Philadelphia	54	38	.587	Chicago	41	46	.461
New York	44	41	.518	St. Louis	41	48	.461
Cleveland	47	44	.516	Washington	29	61	.322

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Washington in New York.
Philadelphia in Boston.
St. Louis in Chicago.
Detroit in Cleveland.

Eastern League Games.

AT BALTIMORE.

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4	11	2
Montreal	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2	3	4	4

Batteries—Adkins and Robinson; V. Whaler and Kellacky.

SECOND GAME.

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	7 0 3 0 0 2 0 0	20	24	1
Montreal	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	6	5

Batteries—Burchell, Hearne and Robinson; Winham and Kellacky. Umpire—Mr. Colliflower.

AT TORONTO.

		R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newark	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Batteries—Briggs and Toft; Moriarity, Walsh and Spiesman.

AT ROCHESTER.

		R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0	3	11	4
Providence	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	1	4	2

Batteries—Gettig and Steelman; Yerkes and Diggins.

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 0	1—5	8	4
Jer. City	0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 0	0—4	10	8

Batteries—McGee and Shaw; Bacnett and Dillon.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Utica, 6; A. J. & G., 1.
At Binghamton—Albany, 4; Binghamton, 1.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 5; Troy, 3.

American Association Games.

At Columbus—Columbus, 3; Milwaukee, 5.
At Louisville—Louisville, 3; St. Paul, 4.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 7; Minneapolis, 4.
At Toledo—Toledo, 6; Kansas City, 12.

Baseball To-day, 3:30 P. M. American League. Greater N. Y. vs. Washington. B'way & 165th St.—Adv.

ENGLISH PLAYERS AHEAD

Challenging Tennis Team's Advantage in Davis Trophy Contest.

Doherty Brothers Defeated the Wrenns in the Doubles Match—Two Singles Contests to be Played.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—England's challenging team of lawn tennis players to-day scored their second point on the Longwood courts in their effort to win the Dwight F. Davis International Challenge Cup. The match was the contest in the doubles in which the Doherty brothers defeated the American pair composed of "Bob" Wrenn and George L. Wrenn, Jr., by the score 7—5, 9—7, 2—6, and 6—3. The Englishmen have now earned two points by virtue of H. L. Doherty's defeat of "Bob" Wrenn in the singles on Tuesday and the competition won by them to-day. On the American side the point scored was taken because of R. F. Doherty's default to William A. Larned in the singles. This makes the point score 2 to 1 in favor of the Britons. In order to retain their holding of the cup the Americans will have to win both matches in the singles to-morrow, in which Larned meets H. L. Doherty, the British champion, and "Bob" Wrenn meets R. F. Doherty. The Britons have but to score another victory to capture the trophy for which they have strived three times.

It was with great satisfaction that the followers of the sport noted the signs of clear weather to-day, for after two days of almost continuous rain the sun shone brightly at noon and the management of the international series announced that the postponed match in the doubles would be played. When the names of the teams were posted it became known that R. F. Doherty, the English player who defaulted on Tuesday in the singles because of a badly sprained shoulder, had sufficiently recovered and would compete. This proved gratifying news, for even the most ardent supporters in the American ranks did not wish to have a victory that was tinged by any speculation as to what might have been the result had other conditions prevailed. During the progress of the competition R. F. Doherty did not give any evidences of being in any way handicapped by his injury. On the American side the Wrenns acquitted themselves most creditably. They were in excellent form, but they were defeated by men who slightly outclassed them and were their superiors in steadiness and accuracy of stroke.

In points to-day the British team had the advantage, 140 to 131, but the scores and points fail to show the all-round superiority of the visitors. They excelled the American pair in nearly every department of the game, handling the high lobs, which their opponents relied upon almost entirely to win points, with an ease and skill that was surprising. On the other hand, the team work of the American pair and their general play were much better than was anticipated before the game, and their fine play in the first two sets, which was the feature of the match, brought forth almost continuous applause. In the third set the visitors let up on their game, and allowed the Americans the set in order to take advantage of the ten minutes' rest. To the uninitiated it seemed as if the Americans might tie the match in the next set, but George L. Wrenn began to weaken after the first two games, so that the visitors had no difficulty in taking the set and match.

The Americans won the toss and took the service and started out strong by winning the first game, a love game, on three errors by the British pair and a place shot. The visitors took the next, and the games alternated until it was 5 all. The Dohertys then won on G. L. Wrenn's service, and finally took the set in a long deuce game. In this set the Americans lobbed continually, but the two Dohertys handled the high balls with ease and remarkable precision in view of the fact that this sort of a game is seldom played across the water. The feature of the set was the great rally which the Wrenns made in the seventh game, when, after being 15 to 40, they tied it and finally won by two brilliant place shots. The rallies throughout were long and thrilling, and kept the spectators constantly wrought up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

It was again the Wrenns' service at the start of the second set, and once more they won a love game. In this set the two Americans played continually at R. F. Doherty, and won many points through his slightly favoring his lame arm. Most of the points won by the Americans were on his errors, as the smashing of H. L. Doherty was swift and deadly. The games alternated until the ninth, which the Dohertys won again on G. L. Wrenn's service, making the score 5 to 4 in favor of the visitors. Then came a fine rally by the Americans, who won on R. F. Doherty's service, and once more the games were even. The games then alternated until the fifteenth, which the visitors won by brilliant cross-court shots and followed it by taking the next game and the set.

After the first two games in the third set, the Doherty brothers began to slacken in the speed of their game, and, although there were many sensational returns, the Wrenns apparently had no difficulty in winning out. In fact, in the last games of the set, the visitors made no effort to go after difficult balls, and seemed anxious for the period of rest.

The hope which was revived in the hearts of the supporters of the Americans through the ease with which their favorites won their third set was still further enhanced by the taking of the two first games in the fourth set. The first game was the hardest fought of the match, deuce being called five times before the Wrenns won out. There seemed to be still further encouragement when they took the next game on R. F. Doherty's service, but the visitors won the next four in rapid succession, although the Wrenns had every chance to win the sixth, being at one time 40 love. The visitors, however, pulled it out, and this was the beginning of the end. The Wrenns managed to win the next game, the seventh; but after that G. L. Wrenn weakened rapidly, so that the visitors had no difficulty in winning the set and match. The summary:

International Doubles.—R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty, England, challengers, defeated Robert D. Wrenn and George L. Wrenn, Jr., America, defenders; games, 7—5; points, 38—27; games, 9—7; points, 47—42; games, 2—6; points, 21—36; games, 6—3; points, 33—26. Total number of games, 24—21; points, 140—131.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Advances in Pennant Race by Winning Twice from Philadelphia.

Three days of enforced idleness on account of inclement weather probably accounted for the absence of any particularly brilliant plays being seen during the double-header in which the New York and Philadelphia teams took part on the Polo Grounds yesterday. The local patrons, who had not had an opportunity of seeing a baseball game since last Monday, were out in force, as over 10,000 persons were present during the afternoon. They saw two ordinary games of baseball, almost devoid of features, but they forgot all about the class of the games in their enthusiasm over the fact that the home team won both of them, and by so doing regained second place in the race for the championship pennant.

Mathewson was in the box for the local team during the opening game, with Duggleby as his opponent. The big New York pitcher was wild at times, his work being inconsistent until his team took the lead, and then he settled down. Duggleby was not up to his best form by any means, as he gave eight bases on balls, to Mathewson's five, but the latter struck out ten men, while Duggleby had not a single strike-out during the contest. Duggleby gave Mertes four passes, as he seemed to have a wholesome dread of that player's ability with the bat, but ten hits in all were made off him, while Mathewson was hit safely nine times.

The visitors took the lead at the outset with two runs in the first inning, and added another in the third, but in the latter half of that inning the home team, aided by Dooin's wild throw, tallied four times, and maintained the lead which they gained at that stage right up to the end of the game, which they won by the score of 7 to 3.

Taylor and Mitchell were the opposing pitchers in the second game. Both were hit, but not freely, and Taylor managed to keep the hits of the visitors well scattered, only two runs being made off him, while ten hits off Mitchell were productive of six runs for the New Yorks. Barry's work with the bat was the feature of the later game, as he made a safe drive each time he stepped up to the plate. Both sides scored a run in the first inning, but the local team won the game in the fourth, when they tallied three times on singles by Mertes and Warner, Babb's three-bagger, and a base on balls and a clever steal. They added two more runs to their total in the following inning, while the best the Philadelphians could do was to tally once more in the sixth on fine hits by Barry and Hallwitt. The scores:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, rf	2	1	1	0	0	Thomas, cf	0	0	2	1	0
Bresn'h'n, cf	0	2	1	0	1	Gleason, 2b	1	1	1	0	[illegible]
McGann, 1b	1	2	11	0	0	W'v'ton, 3b	[illegible]				
Mertes, lf	2	0	2	0	0	Keister, rf	[illegible]				
Babb, ss	0	1	0	1	0	Barry, lf	[illegible]				
Dunn, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	Douglas, 1b	[illegible]				
Gilbert, 2b	0	1	2	2	0	Hulswitt, ss	[illegible]				
Warner, c	2	3	4	4	0	Dooin, c	[illegible]				
Mathewson, p	0	2	0	3	0	Duggleby, p	[illegible]				
Total	7	10	27	8	1	Total	3	9	24	14	1

New York ... 0 0 4 0 1 0 2 0 0—7
Philadelphia ... 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 8. Two-base hits—Barry, Bresnahan, Dunn, Mathewson. Stolen base—Gilbert. Sacrifice hit—Gleason. First base on errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 1. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 5; off Duggleby, 8. Hit by pitched ball—By Duggleby, 1. Struck out—By Mathewson, 10. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, rf	1	0	2	0	0	Thomas, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Bresn'h'n, cf	1	2	3	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
McGann, 1b	0	1	11	0	0	W'v'tn, 3b	0	0	3	2	0
Mertes, lf	2	2	0	0	0	Keister, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Babb, ss	1	1	2	2	2	Barry, lf	1	4	1	1	0
Dunn, 3b	0	0	0	3	0	D'g'l's, 1b	0	1	11	0	0
Gilbert, 2b	1	1	2	3	0	Hulswitt, ss	0	1	2	2	1
Warner, c	0	2	7	2	0	Dooin, c	0	0	3	2	0
Taylor, p	0	0	0	1	0	Mitchell, p	0	0	0	3	0
						*Hallman	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	9	27	10	2	Total	2	7	24	13	1

*Batted for Mitchell in ninth inning.

New York ... 1 0 0 3 2 0 0 0 0—6
Philadelphia ... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 7. Three-base hits—McGann, Babb. Sacrifice hit—Gleason. Stolen bases—Brown, Gilbert, 2; Thomas, Keister, Dooin. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Mitchell, 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Taylor, 1; by Mitchell, 1. Struck out—By Taylor, 7; by Mitchell, 3. Time—Two hours and ten minutes. Attendance—10,142. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

BROOKLYN WON AND LOST.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Honors were even between the Brooklyn and local National League teams in the double-header played here this afternoon. Each side lost and won, so that neither had the slightest advantage over the other. Toward the close of the earlier game the local men caused a good deal of excitement, as by determined efforts they evened up the score in the ninth inning by tallying three times. In the extra inning Malarkey weakened, and two runs were made off him, while Garvin was very steady, and held the locals safely. In the second contest Williams and Reidy were the rival pitchers. The former was wild, and gave the visitors several chances which they threw away by poor judgment in base running. As was the case in the earlier game the locals improved toward the close, and by their timely hitting of Reidy's curves and poor fielding on the part of Flood they brought in four runs, winning by the score of 6 to 3. The scores:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Strang, 3b	1	0	2	1	0	Cooley, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Sheck'd, lf	1	2	0	0	0	Tenney, 1b	1	1	13	1	0
Dobbs, cf	1	2	3	0	0	Stanley, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Doyle, 1b	1	1	11	1	2	Carney, rf	0	2	2	0	0
Dahlen, ss	1	2	5	3	0	Moran, c	0	0	4	2	0
M'Cre'ry, rf	0	2	1	0	0	Ab'chio, 2b	1	1	1	2	0
Flood, 2b	0	1	1	5	0	Green'er, 3b	0	1	4	3	0
Ritter, c	0	1	5	0	0	Aubrey, ss	0	1	1	5	0
Garvin, p	1	1	1	2	0	Pittenger, p	0	2	0	4	0
						Malarkey, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Dexter	1	0	0	0	0
						Williams	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	6	11	30	24	2	Totals	4	11	30	19	0

* Batted for Malarkey in the tenth.
† Batted for Pittenger in the ninth.

Brooklyn ... 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—6
Boston ... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—4

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Stolen bases—Tenney, Cooley, Sheckard. Double plays—Strang, Flood, and Doyle. First base on balls—Off Pittenger, 5; off Garvin, 2; off Malarkey, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Garvin, Moran. Struck out—By Pittenger, 1; by Garvin, 3. Wild pitch—Pittenger. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cooley, lf	1	1	2	0	0	Strang, 3b	1	1	1	5	0
Tenney, 1b	2	0	5	1	0	Sheckard, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Stanley, cf	2	0	3	1	0	Dobbs, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Carney, rf	1	2	0	0	0	Doyle, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Moran, c	0	2	5	0	0	Dahlen, ss	1	1	1	3	0
Ab'tio'o, 2b	0	1	2	3	0	M'Cre'ry, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Green'er, 3b	0	0	2	1	0	Flood, 2b	0	0	3	3	1
Aubrey, ss	0	0	3	5	0	Jacklit'h, c	0	1	2	2	0
Williams, p	0	0	1	2	1	Reidy, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	6	9	27	13	1	Total	3	6	24	11	1

Boston ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 0—6
Brooklyn ... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—3

Earned runs—Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Moran, Strang, Sheckard, Jacklitsch. Stolen bases—Doyle, McCreery. First base on balls—Off Williams, 8; off Reidy, 1. Hit by pitched balls—By Williams, Dobbs, Dahlen; by Reidy, Moran. Struck out—By Williams, 1. Passed balls—Jacklitsch. Wild pitch—Williams. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time—One hour and thirty minutes. Attendance—3,288.

CINCINNATI, 4; ST. LOUIS, 2.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—The inability of St. Louis to hit at opportune times cost them the game to-day. McFarland was hit hard, eleven hits, including four triples and a home run being made off his delivery. Donlin's batting was the feature of the game. Attendance, 3,834. Score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	6	2
Cincinnati	0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0	4	11	3

Batteries—McFarland and J. O'Neil; Sudhoff and Peitz.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	60	31	.659	Brooklyn	43	45	.489
New York	52	35	.598	Boston	37	55	.425
Chicago	57	35	.594	St. Louis	34	59	.366
Cincinnati	48	44	.521	Philadelphia	31	60	.341

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Brooklyn in New York.
Boston in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Chicago.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.

Golf on Mountain Links.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 7.—The first two rounds for the President's Cup on the Ekwanok Country Club's golf links were played to-day, and to-morrow Walter J. Travis of Garden City will meet N. J. Mahouf of Fox Hills and F. J. C. Alsop of Yale will play Paul Waterman of Englewood in the semi-finals. Travis easily disposed of his opponents in to-day's play, defeating John M. Ward of Fox Hills, 5 up and 4 to play, in the morning, and C. D. Cleghorn of the Ekwanok Club, 7 up and 6 to play, in the afternoon.

Those defeated in the first round played the first round for the Governors' Cup, and F. Herreshoff of Bristol faces J. M. Ward, while Jasper Lynch will play H. G. Hartwell of the Island Golf Club in the semi-finals.

Cremo

5c.

THE CIGAR that's proud of its name, because its quality is always the same. The only smoke that never changes in aroma or in price.

The Largest Selling Brand of Cigars in the World

The Band is the Smoker's Protection

To California in August

You will never have a better opportunity of visiting California than will occur August 1 to 14.

Rates are reduced to less than half. The regular rate from Chicago, for example, is $110. August 1 to 14, it will be $50. Tickets are good to return until October 15.

The occasion is the annual encampment of the G. A. R., but the rate is open to every one—veterans, their wives, sons, daughters and friends.

Full information on application to any Railroad ticket agent, or by addressing

Rock Island System

A. H. MOFFET, G. E. P. A.
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OLD CROW RYE

Aged at Distillery

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No bad after effects

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, Sole Bottlers.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

EXCELSIOR LIQUID POLISH

A Very Superior Article FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING Sterling Silver, Plated Ware, Plate Glass Windows and Mirrors. For Sale by

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, to-day, 2 games, beg. 2 P. M.—Brooklyn vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 12 o'clock Today — The Wanamaker Store

Terse News for a Short Morning at WANAMAKER'S

Human nature is a pretty hard thing to change. And one of its most immutable peculiarities is the eternal policy of putting off.

WANAMAKER'S doesn't pretend to encourage procrastination. But perhaps we condone it, by making it so easy for people to leave their shopping till the last minute before going away—and then get what they want in a hurry, but satisfactorily.

The lines of travel will radiate from New York this afternoon like the sticks of an opened fan. And whether you're heading up the Sound, up the Hudson, down the Jersey Coast, or anywhere in between, and whether it's the beginning of your summer vacation, or just a week-end rest—come to us for the things you still have to get this morning.

The store is crowded with midsummer merchandise of just the kinds you're most likely to need.

And we will make it just as easy for you to get what you want quickly, and get away, as a well-trained storekeeping organization makes it possible.

A Half-Holiday Memorandum Tablet

Check off what you mean to get this morning:

A Shirt-waist.
An Outing Shirt.
A Golf or Yachting Cap.
Candy.
Tennis Shoes.
A Belt.
A Book to Read.
Films for Your Camera.
Golf Balls.
Tennis Balls.
A Negligee Shirt.
A Neck-tie.
Sand Toys, for the Little Ones.
Flannel Trousers.

Do You Want Some of This August Furniture?

If you haven't a room or a whole house to furnish before Fall, or can't add a single piece to your present stock of furniture—this August Sale news doesn't interest you in the least.

But if you can discount your future needs, at a saving of ten to fifty per cent., with an average of one-third; or want to furnish your house today, it's news of the greatest importance.

Thousands of other people have found it so; every year finds them making plans ahead to benefit by the economies this August movement offers. And every year thousands more are falling into line—we're 'way ahead, so far, of our last year's selling!

If this month finds you need-less, come and see the furniture, any way, and get ready for next year!

Today's more particular news comes from all over stock—concerns allmost every room in your house. And remember, these are but random examples:

Arm Chairs, $5; worth $7
Weathered oak Arm Chairs; shaped wood seat, flat slat back, broad arms; well and strongly built. Thirteen to sell.

Music Cabinets, $8; worth $12
Imitation mahogany Music Cabinets; mahogany veneered door with inlaid line and marquetry panel; three shelves; highly polished. Eleven to sell.

Bureaus, $9; worth $12.50
Golden oak Bureaus; square edge top 40x17 in.; two large and two small drawers; beveled edge plate glass mirror 20x24 in.; panel ends. Seventeen to sell.

China Cabinets, $15; worth $20
Golden oak China Cabinets; quartered oak front; 65 in. high, 50 in. wide; three wood shelves; mirror back of top shelf; bent glass ends; highly polished. Twelve to sell.

Sideboards, $18; worth $25
Golden oak Sideboards; quartered oak front and top; swell top base 45 x20 in.; large linen drawer; two small drawers, one lined for silver; two cupboards; cabinet top with three shelves; beveled edge plate glass mirror 28x16 in; well constructed and finished. Fifteen to sell.

Iron Bedsteads, $6; worth $9
White enameled iron Bedsteads; continuous head and foot pillars; ornamental connections, gilded; fancy scroll work in head and foot; headpiece 60 in. high, foot-piece 46 in. high; well made and finished. Seventy-five to sell.

Rockers, $5; worth $7
Polished golden oak Rockers; saddle shaped seat; high spindle back; shaped arms; turned legs. Six to sell.

Roman Chairs, $8; worth $12
Gilt Roman Chairs; carved frame, shaped legs and arms; upholstered spring seat, damask cover in assorted colors. Twelve to sell.

Library Tables, $7; worth $10
Weathered oak Library Tables, Mission style; heavy square legs; top 37x25 in.; one large drawer. Eleven to sell.

China Cabinets, $22; worth $33
Golden oak China Cabinets; quartered oak front, highly polished; moulded edges, bent glass ends, three shelves; plate glass mirror back. Five to sell.

Arm Chairs, $9; worth $13.50
Mahogany Arm Chairs, Colonial design; finest quality workmanship; flat slat back, turned legs; genuine rough seat; highly polished. Eighteen to sell.

Chiffonniers, $8; worth $11
Golden oak Chiffonniers; top 33x18 in.; paneled ends, five long drawers; beveled edge plate glass mirror 20x12 in. Twelve to sell.

Bureaus, $15; worth $22
Quartered golden oak Bureaus; full swell front, top 20x48 in.; two large and two small drawers; moulded edges; oval French plate mirror 22x28 in.; fine construction and finish. Twenty to sell.

Fourth floor.

News-Nuggets of Summer Clothes For Men

There's an implication of something valuable in the word "nugget"—and these news-notes of Men's Outing Clothes contain many a veritable find for the man who is anxious to supply his vacation needs in an economical way.

Look at the prices we've put on these round-ups from our Summer stock of Men's Clothing:

White Duck Trousers, slightly soiled; worth $1.50 to $3, at $1 a pair.

Single and double-breasted blue serge Skeleton Coats; $3 and $3.50 values, at $2 each.

Outing Coats and Trousers, of fancy cheviot and worsted; cool and serviceable; worth $15, now $10 a suit.

Coats of dark materials, remaining from Summer suits; new specially priced at $3.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

35c Seems Very Little for These Men's White Summer Shirts

One hundred and twenty-five dozens of these cool, good-looking White Negligee Shirts for men are here when the store opens—and there should be none left at noon, if we gauge their attractiveness correctly.

First—the material: White Madras of good quality, with pretty white corded stripes in different designs—looks well with any suit or any neck-tie.

Then—the making: Ample proportions; neat workmanship; plain bosoms; all sizes, 14 to 17.

And lastly—the price:

35 Cents Each

—can you imagine hesitating about buying good shirts at such an easy-to-pay price?

Ninth street aisle.

Why These Women's Handkerchiefs Are Ten Cents

The manufacturer called them "Seconds," because he discovered a thickly-woven thread in some, a minute pin-hole in others, in the course of the particular examination through which he put them. A producer of only good sorts of handkerchiefs, he is careful of what he lets go out as perfect from his mill. In addition, he made us a very low price on this little lot of one hundred and twenty-five dozens.

That's why these women's fine linen Handkerchiefs, hand-drawn, hemstitched, that ordinarily would sell at 20c and 25c each, are sold today at

Ten Cents Each

Counter.

Here Go All of Our Women's Summer Skirts At $1, $2.50 and $3.50

The tide has been running out fast in our stock of Washable Outing Skirts for women. Just three hundred and fifteen remain today; and by closing time there won't be a corporal's guard of them left.

For we have set new prices on these remaining skirts that will carry them out with a rush.

Materials are linen, crash and duck; styles range from simple to elaborate; and, at the new prices it's an inexpensive performance to put several away in your trunk for seashore or country wear. All are walking length; all are well-made, fresh and perfect. These groups:

One Hundred and Three Skirts at $1
Formerly $1.50 to $2
Of linen, crash, or navy blue or black duck, dotted.

One Hundred and Twenty-six Skirts at $2.50
Formerly $5
Of cotton and linen, crash and mercerized duck; splendidly made.

Eighty-six Skirts at $3.50
Formerly $8
Of linen etamine, in white, blue, tan and green; all handsomely tailored.

Second floor, Broadway.

New White Shirt-Waists

Favorites of the Season

Summer of 1903 has been the triumph of the White Shirt-waists. They give their definite character to city streets and country by-ways. Everybody wears them.

But it is something of an art to put individuality into these waists and make them stand out for special beauty.

These varied new waists of linen and lawn will show you to your pleasure how we do just that thing. The prettiest of the season; and at unobtrusive prices:

Lawn Waists

At $1.75—Full front, trimmed with plaits and lace insertion; plaited back.

At $2.75—Front plaited and embroidered; plaited back and sleeves; buttoned at side.

At $3.50—Full plaited front, with lace insertion; plaited back; buttoned at side.

At $4.50—Cluster-plaited front, with lace yoke; plaited back and sleeves.

Linen Waists

At $3.50—Full front; stitched plaits from shoulder to bust; plaited back; tab stock.

At $4.25—Full plaited front; inlaid vest; pearl buttons; plaited back and sleeves.

More elaborate waists, up to $10.

Second floor, Tenth street.

White Petticoats For Walking Skirts

Short cambric Petticoats, light and satisfactory, made to stand the strenuous usage that the walking skirt suggests.

There is scarcely a kind of trimming you could want that is not here, and all the petticoats are good-looking, precise in finish and altogether desirable. Prices begin at 85c and go up by small stages to $3.25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Take These Wash Cottons for a Trifle

They are ten to fourteen-yard dress patterns of some of our prettiest remaining imported Wash Cottons. Among them are—

French Printed Mulls and Organdies
Swiss Muslins
Fancy Linen Suitings
Irish Printed Dimities
Cotton Grenadines
Scotch Ginghams

Beginning-of-the-season prices were 25c to 50c a yard.
Midsummer equivalents are 10c to 25c a yard.
That means, a summer dress for now, or next year, at half price.

Tenth street.

Sewing to Do Away From Home? Take a "Little Comfort" With You

Whether you're staying at home, or away for the summer, there's always sewing to be done—a shirt-waist to be hurriedly made, or a skirt to be hemmed. If you're home, of course, the sewing machine's handy; if you're away—then's when the "Little Comfort" Hand Sewing Machine proves its worth. It's a full-fledged, perfectly practical sewing machine, with needle, adjustable feed to regulate length of stitch, automatic tension, and sews with thread, silk or twist on any kind of cloth.

It is small enough to be easily packed in a trunk or a hand-bag; is very simple to operate, and is just the machine for those who cannot use, or are temporarily without a treadle machine.

Take a "Little Comfort" with you when you leave the city.

Price $3.50

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

23 KILLED IN A WRECK

Two Sections of a Circus Train Crash at Durand, Mich.

Many Persons Injured and One Elephant and Two Camels Dead — Engineer Says Air-Brakes Would Not Work.

DURAND, Mich., Aug. 7.—While the first section of Wallace Brothers' circus train was standing in the Grand Trunk Railway yards here early to-day the second section, running at a fifteen-mile-an-hour-rate, crashed into it, killing twenty-three persons and injuring more than a dozen. The engineer of the moving train says the collision was caused by failure of the air brakes to work. The Superintendent of the road, however, declares they were not applied.

The circus travels in two trains of about thirty-five cars each. After last night's exhibition at Charlotte the two trains left for Lapeer over the Grand Trunk Road, the second section leaving a half hour after the first. It was 3:45 o'clock when the first section pulled into the west end of the Grand Trunk yards here. A red light was hung on the rear car to stop the second section.

Engineer Probst of Battle Creek, who was running the engine of the rear train, says he saw this light and applied the air brake. To his horror it refused to work. He reversed his engine, but the momentum of the heavy train behind was too great, and with a crash that aroused all of the town near the yards, the two trains met.

Three cars of the stationary first section were telescoped, and the engine and five cars were demolished. The rear car of the first section was a caboose, in which the trainmen were sleeping, and the next two were filled with sleeping circus employes. The greatest loss of life was in the caboose.

One of the wrecked cars of the second section was occupied by five elephants and several camels. One of the elephants and two camels were killed outright, while the other animals and their trainer escaped. With the exception of this car none of the menagerie was wrecked, the other demolished cars containing canvas or wagons.

As soon as they recovered from the first shock the trainers rushed among the cages quieting the beasts that were excited. The elephants in the wrecked car behaved with surprising calmness, and were led out of the wreck without trouble.

The escaping steam and screams and cries of those pinned in the wreck made a horrifying spectacle in the gray of the early morning, when the trainmen in the yards and the aroused townspeople first reached the scene. Many feared at first that some of the menagerie had escaped, as several of the animals could be heard crying. The fire whistle was immediately sounded and the whole town aroused.

The rescuers could see unfortunates through the tangled wreckage, and went vigorously to work to extricate them without waiting for tools. A wrecking crew is kept in the yards here, and it was on the scene in a very few minutes, bringing tools and equipment in plenty.

All the physicians and trained nurses in town were sent for, and those in near-by places were rushed to the scene on hand cars. The Hotel Richelieu was converted into a temporary hospital, and scores of volunteers with stretchers were in readiness to carry the injured there as fast as the workers could rescue them. Express and farmers' wagons were used as ambulances.

The dead, many of them so mangled that identification seemed well-nigh impossible, were carefully laid on the grass a short distance from the scene. By 6 o'clock a corps of twelve physicians was operating on the injured and dressing their wounds in the temporary hospital. Four of the injured died at the hospital before 8:30 o'clock. Trainmaster James McCarthy and Chief Special Officer A. W. Large of the Grand Trunk, Special Officer Foley of Detroit, and Foreman of Locomotives J. Hassel were riding in the caboose. The first two were killed outright, and the others were seriously injured.

Engineer Probst, Fireman Colter, and Head Brakeman Benedict, who was also on the engine of the second section, all agree that if the brakes had worked there would have been no collision. Fireman Colter and Brakeman Benedict, when they saw that a collision could not be averted, jumped. Engineer Probst remained at his post, vainly trying to get the brake to work, until his train was within less than a hundred feet of the section ahead. Then he, too, jumped when he was within but a very few seconds of sure death in the crash. At the time the collision occurred Train No. 2 was running probably fifteen miles an hour.

In the official report of the accident issued this afternoon by Superintendent W. G. Brownlee he denies the engineer's statement that the air brakes failed to work. He says:

"Engineer Probst states that his air brakes worked all right at Lansing, where he took water, and that he had no occasion to use it again until he was flagged west of Durand, where he found that the train was not charged with air. The five sleepers in the rear of the second section were found standing about two coach lengths from the end of the train after the accident with the drawhead in one of the cars jammed in, indicating that it had been broken apart by the accident and rebounded when the train stopped, which is evidence that the brakes were not applied. The air brakes in the train have since been tested and found to be in perfect condition."

The circus performers were on the rear of the moving train, and escaped injury. Wallace Brothers say that their loss will be very heavy, but have given no estimate of it as yet. This is the second wreck that the Wallace shows have suffered within a month.

The circus people have pitched their tents and camped near the scene of the wreck.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Aug. 16, 1903.

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SUBJECT—Saul tries to kill David. I. Sam., xviii., 5-16.

GOLDEN TEXT—God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Psa., xlvi., 1.

To what a strange and checkered career for the conqueror of Goliath does this lesson introduce us! If the story were fiction, we might think that the author had introduced these incidents simply to make his narrative thrill with interest. It is not fiction, however, but veritable history. As such it presents to us a not uncommon but always a surprising experience—the experience of men as worthy of honor as was David, meeting with just such bitter hatred as he. For success is very apt to stir up jealousy, and jealousy soon runs into hatred, revenge, and possibly into murder.

Being a narrative of sacred Scripture, however, the story has a higher significance than merely to illustrate a common experience in civil and social life. It reveals to us a phase of the spiritual history of every child of God which it is important to consider. For when anointed with the Holy Ghost, he must not only enter into conflict with sin and overcome—as David met and overcame Goliath—but he must live in a world which is at enmity with him, as David lived with Saul.

When he volunteered to go out against Goliath, Saul evidently did not recognize him as the young harpist who had so often soothed his moody moments with sweet music. Probably then he looked upon him simply as only one of many attendants in his Court—with whose appearance and music he was pleased—but with whom he had no personal acquaintance. Although he had given him the position of "armorbearer," (xvi., 21,) yet it was evidently only a nominal honor, for even Abner—"the Captain of the host"—did not know him. So "when Saul saw David go forth against the Philistines," he immediately took measures to ascertain all he could concerning him. (xvii., 55-58.)

In the meantime, when David returned from the combat with Goliath, and the army had returned from the pursuit of the Philistines, Saul received him with every expression of admiration and affection. In the face of the public joy he could hardly have done otherwise, even if he had at that time suspected that in David would be found "the neighbor" who was "better" than he. But as yet there was no indication of any suspicion. He only looked upon him as a great accession to his Court. So "he took him that day, and would let him go no more home to his father's house." "And Saul set him over the men of war, and he was accepted in the sight of all the people, and also in the sight of Saul's servants." (Vv. 2, 5.) This, however, was probably nothing more than he was accustomed to do with other brave men, for the record is: "When Saul saw any strong man, or any valiant man, he took him unto him." (xiv., 52.)

But because of David's presence in the army, the blessing of God rested upon its every movement. Wherever it went it was successful, and the power of the Philistines was very much broken. Saul, however, thought that it was altogether due to his superior generalship. So it is always. The great forgetful world—of which Saul was a special representative—very seldom recognizes how much it owes to the presence of God's children in it. It does not see that the highest civilization, and the most active freedom of thought and investigation, and the largest personal liberty, and even the greatest victories in war, are always found in those countries where is the purest and truest religion, and that not only is there more security and intelligence there, but that the very forces of nature are most rapidly conquered where there are most of the Lord's anointed ones. If it does see it, it does not ascribe these things to God's blessing upon His children any more than did Saul ascribe his prosperity to the presence of David.

Some time after the defeat of Goliath and the host whom he represented—but how long after we do not know—an incident occurred which began to affect Saul very seriously. It was when the army had made another successful attack upon its enemies—"when David was returned from the slaughter of the Philistines" (v. 6, margin)—and not "of the Philistine"—as if it were Goliath—as in the text. This return was a grand triumphant procession. The whole country was jubilant. "The women came out of all cities of Israel, singing and dancing, to meet King Saul, with tabrets, with joy, and with instruments of music." As they rejoiced—one company playing on their timbrels, sang—"Saul hath slain his thousands." Then another company responded, "And David his ten thousands." So they "answered one another as they played," (v. 7,) the refrain being repeated antiphonally over and over again as they marched and sang. It was the spontaneous outburst of gladness on the part of the people. Without any thought of making an invidious distinction, they praised Saul first by name, and then in David they praised him more, for to their mind Saul and David, and the whole army were one.

But it was too much for the morbidly selfish and self-seeking Saul. He could not bear the thought of another standing higher than he, even if it were only in the songs of dancing women. With Haman, the Agagite, he probably said to himself, in the midst of the universal joy—"all this availeth me nothing." (Esther v., 13.) Then as he thought it over in his place, he "was very wroth, and the saying displeased him, and he said, they have ascribed unto David ten thousands, and to me they have ascribed but thousands, and what can he have more but the kingdom." (v. 8.)

A night's rest did not bring him to a better mood. But "on the morrow" (v. 10) his old feelings of disappointed ambition came upon him with tenfold more power than before. He was angry at himself, at his position, and at God. Again the old refrain, "The Lord hath rejected thee," "The Lord hath rejected thee," rang in his ears louder and louder, and may have found expression before his attendants, for he "prophesied in the midst of the house." Although "David played with his hand, as at other times," his music had no power to soothe. It rather aggravated Saul's temper. The very presence of David itself galled him, and having "a javelin," or "spear," (R. V.) in his hand, he cast it at him, "for he said," probably to himself, "I will smite David even to the wall with it." But David was on his guard, and by his agility "avoided out of his presence twice" (v. 11.) So Saul's hands were not stained with his blood.

Failing thus to destroy his enemy he thought to disgrace him by lowering his position in the army. So he "removed him from him, and made him his Captain over a thousand," (v. 13,) whereas at the first he had "set him over the men of war," (v. 5,) so making him, probably, next to Abner and Jonathan. This, however, had no power to discourage David or weaken his influence with the people, for he "behaved himself wisely in all his ways, and the Lord was with him." When Saul saw this result, he only more and more "stood in awe of him." (V. 15, R. V.)

He was not wanting, however, in expedients. When one device failed, he could invent another. He had promised to give one of his daughters in marriage to whosoever would vanquish Goliath. This promise he now proposed to fulfill. So he "said to David: Behold, my elder daughter Merab, her will I give thee to wife: only be thou valiant for me, and fight the Lord's battles." (v. 17.) But it was done in the hope that David would fall a victim to his own zeal. For in his heart he said, "Let not mine hand be upon him, but let the hand of the Philistines be upon him." And it was not long before the hollowness of the promise became apparent to all. For "it came to pass at the time when Saul's daughter should have been given to David, that she was given unto Adriel, the Meholathite, to wife." (v. 19.) Perhaps she had previously been betrothed to Adriel, and Saul thought that if David escaped the Philistines, he would certainly perish in the contest which would probably ensue because of this double betrothal. But David did not fall by the hands of the Philistine, and he was content to let Adriel have Merab without any contest. He had been fighting "the Lord's battles," and not his own.

Then Saul tried another expedient. Hearing that his daughter Michal loved David, he offered her to him, stipulating that the only dowry he would expect—for David was too poor to pay an adequate sum in money—would be the proof that he had killed an hundred Philistines. Double the proof required was promptly given, without any of the hoped-for harm to David, and he became "the King's son-in-law." (vv. 20-27.)

Then fresh wars with the Philistines broke out, and in them all David not only escaped unscathed, but he "behaved himself more wisely than all of the servants of Saul, so that his name was much set by." (V. 30.) Thus every device of Saul to rid himself of his presence by indirect means utterly failed. So he then resorted to more open and positive measures, and actually "spake to Jonathan, his son, and to all his servants, that they should kill David." (xix., 1.) This peril, however, was averted for a time by the expostulations of Jonathan, and Saul even swore: "As the Lord liveth he shall not be slain—and he was in his presence as in times past." (xix., 4-7.)

But when the Philistines again rose up against Israel, (xix., 8,) David's victories again brought to Saul the bitter thought of his own rejection, and again one day, "as he sat in his house with his javelin in his hand, and David played with his hand," as he had often done before, he "sought to smite David even to the wall with the javelin; but he slipped away out of Saul's presence, and he smote the javelin into the wall." (xix., 9-10.) That night David fled to his own house. But he was followed by Saul's servants—the house was watched—and he was again obliged to flee in the darkness. (xix., 11-17.)

Driven thus from his own home, with his life nowhere safe, David went to Ramah to take counsel with Samuel, and to secure his protection in Naioth, or "in the huts or dwellings, of a school or college, of prophets over which Samuel presided," and where he taught. (Smith's Dict.) But Saul's servants, probably many of those who had been most friendly with David when in prosperity, and who now thought that they could gain more from Saul than from him, hastened to reveal his hiding place. So Saul quickly sent messengers to take him. But each successive band of messengers was seized with the spirit of the place as soon as they drew near to it, and they began to sing with the sons of the prophets. Finally Saul himself went to Ramah. But he also was at once seized with the same spirit, and in his excitement threw off his outer mantle—and casting away his weapons of war—he thus "lay down naked all that day, and all that night" (xix., 24,) with nothing about him to indicate that he was a King. His apparent religious devotion—so contrary to all that was known of him—at once revived the old sarcastic proverb, "Is Saul also among the prophets?" which became current when he was first inflated by the anointing of Samuel, with the thought of the high position to which he was to be exalted. From that time onward David was obliged to become, almost constantly, an exile from his own home, as well as from the Court of Saul.

Neither his spirit nor his conduct was understood by Saul. So it has ever been with God's children in the world. For our Lord Himself, said of them, "If ye were of the world, the world would love his own, but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you." (John xv., 19.) This was the case with David. He was hated by Saul, "because the Lord was with him, and was departed from Saul." (v. 12.)

But these experiences only drove David closer and closer to God, and trained him for His service. Out of them grew many of the Psalms which have comforted and strengthened God's children ever since. His victory over Goliath made him conspicuous before men for a little while, but his victories over himself, and the assaults upon his faith, brought him every day into a more perfect fellowship with God Himself, and made him helpful to men for all time. So with us, fighting, as with Goliaths, is a brave and necessary thing to do, and it enriches not only the conqueror, but also the world in which he lives. Enduring "as seeing Him who is invisible," is, however, a braver and a more necessary thing to do, and in a vastly larger measure it both enriches him who endures, and enlarges his influence for good. So many a child of God has sung with the Rev. John Newton:

> I asked the Lord that I might grow
> In faith, and love, and every grace;
> Might more of His salvation know,
> And seek more earnestly His face.
>
> I hoped that in some favored hour
> At once He'd answer my request,
> And by His love's constraining power,
> Subdue my sins and give me rest.
>
> Instead of this He made me feel
> The hidden evils of my heart,
> And let the angry powers of hell
> Assault my soul in every part.
>
> "Lord, why is this?" I trembling cried,
> "Wilt thou pursue Thy worm to death?"
> "'Tis in this way," the Lord replied,
> "I answer prayer for grace and faith.
>
> "These inward trials I employ,
> From self and pride to set thee free,
> And break thy schemes of earthly joy,
> That thou may'st seek thy all in Me."

So David was prepared for his future. So God graciously prepares all who trust in Him.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What phase of spiritual life do the incidents of this lesson present, and what is said of them?

How was David received by Saul after his conquest of Goliath, and what was the result?

What incident then occurred, and how was Saul affected?

Failing to kill David, what did Saul then do?

What new steps did he then take to destroy him, and to whom did David flee?

What took place at Naioth, and what was the result to David?

What is the explanation of this hatred on the part of Saul?

What did David's experiences do for him, and what is the lesson to us?

DEWEY'S SHORTAGE $125,000.

Increased Reward for Arrest of Cashier of Ruined New Berne (N. C.) Bank.

NEW BERNE, N. C., Aug. 7.—The shortage of Thomas W. Dewey, absconding cashier of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of this city, proves to be $125,000, and is said to be the largest embezzlement in the history of the State. The reward for Dewey's capture has been increased to $5,000. Dewey left only $1,300 in cash in the bank, $1,000 being in gold.

Gambling in cotton futures is one way in which the money went. For a time he very skillfully hid his embezzlements by false entries. State Bank Examiner Ellington examined the bank on July 29, and as the books indicated irregularities, he immediately made inquiries of the correspondents of the institution, and the first reply received disclosed a shortage of $10,000. Examiner Ellington returned to New Berne at once and wired the other banks, asking their balances. It was thought at first by the Directors and the Examiner that the shortage would not exceed $80,000, but when replies to telegrams showed a shortage of $89,000 in the accounts, the bank was compelled to suspend. The shortage has steadily increased. Cashier Dewey, anticipating the disclosures, left New Berne Saturday evening, ostensibly on personal business, to return Monday. He was last heard from on a Seaboard Air Line train going north, from which he mailed letters to his brother, Charles Dewey of Goldsborough, and to Gov. Aycock, telling of his shortage, expressing regret for his betrayal of the trust reposed in him, and saying he was leaving for parts unknown. Mr. Ellington finished his work to-day and turned the books over to Receiver Thomas Daniels, who will proceed to settle the affairs of the defunct bank. Dewey is 5 feet 6 inches tall, weighs 135 pounds, is of dark complexion, with dark hair and eyes, and was smooth shaven when he left here.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY,
Madison Av. and 64th St.
Rev. HOWARD L. JONES, D. D., Pastor.
Services 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sermons by Rev. CHAS. W. SKEMP, D. D., of Bradford, England.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Rev. Dr. Morse preaches: 11, "The Pauline Altitude"; 8, "A Vision of Heaven." Public invited.

MADISON AVE. BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31st St.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., PASTOR.
Sunday school and Bible Class 9:45 A. M.
REV. GEORGE HANSON, D. D., of London, Eng., Pastor Marylebone Presbyterian Church, will preach.
Morning Topic: "Man's Temptations and Fall."
Evening Topic: "Christ's Temptations and Victory." Seats free. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
Fifth Av. and 10th St.,
Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Services Sunday, Aug. 9th.
9 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Morning Services.
8 P. M., Evening Services.
Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions, 7 and 8 A. M. Choral Eucharist and Sermon, 10:30; Evensong, 5.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 55th St. Bishop Sabine, Pastor.—Rev. Mr. Rudolph will preach, morning at 11, evening at 8.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 76th St., west of Columbus Av.,
REV. ANDREW GILLIES, PASTOR.
Rev. Frank Bayley of Denver, Colorado, will preach at 11 A. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Ave. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Sermon by Rev. R. J. Trevorrow. Subject: "The Anchorage of Belief in God." No evening service. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH,
West 4th St., between the Square and 6th Av.,
Rev. Dr. JOHN J. REED, Pastor.
Preaching 10:30 by Rev. Wm. B. Tower.

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14TH ST. Preaching 10:45 by Rev. Howard V. Ross; 8 by Rev. Lindsay B. Longacre. Illustrated lecture Tuesday, "California." Wednesday, prayer meeting; Thursday, Bible lecture.
POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers:
William R. Richards, D. D.,
Rev. Shepherd Knapp.
Services Sunday, August 9th.
Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin of Washington, D. C., will preach at 11 A. M.
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at close of service.
Rev. Shepherd Knapp will preach at 4:30 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and 55th St.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. on Aug. 9th.
REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D. D., will preach at both services.
Strangers are cordially invited.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.
Rev. A. W. McCurdy will preach 11 A. M.—"Fear."

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Spring St., Near Varick.—Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45, also evening, 7:45, by the pastor, Rev. H. Roswell Bates.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. The Rev. Wm. R. Bebb will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 212 West 23d St.—Preaching to-morrow, 11 A. M., by Rev. Robert F. Sample, D. D., pastor emeritus. Strangers are cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Ave. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. J. Preston Searle, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH,
5th Ave. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. ALFRED E. MYERS will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"Thy Will Be Done."
Evening—"The Eleventh-Hour Man."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Ave. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister.
Rev. W. S. SWANSON, D. D., of Glasgow, Scotland, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"An Early Christian Salutation."
Evening—"Christ's Steadfastness to Duty."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Ave. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister.
Rev. A. V. V. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,
West 57th St., near 8th Av.
Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor,
11 A. M. }
7:45 P. M. } preaches.
Everybody welcome. All seats free.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St.—Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 10 to 4.

REV. W. S. SWANSON, D. D.,
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND,
will preach during August in the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and 48th Street.

FISH PEDDLERS ARRESTED.

Four Are Caught in Tenements, Selling in Violation of the Sanitary Law.

The crusade against alleged violations of those sections of the Sanitary Code which deal with the sale of fish was continued yesterday against the basket peddlers who sell their wares in tenements. About twenty members of the Fish Cutters' and Oyster Openers' Association were at work throughout the city, and as a result four arrests were made, while as many more escaped before policemen could be summoned.

The four peddlers arrested were Greeks and Italians, working in the vicinity of Mott and Elizabeth Streets. Profiting from previous experiences, the crusaders carried printed copies of Section 47 of the Sanitary Code, which they made use of in enlisting the aid of the police and in stating the alleged offenses to Magistrates.

The four peddlers were arraigned before various Magistrates and each was held in $100 bail for Special Sessions.

Walter Wellman, the business agent for the Fish Cutters and the Retail Dealers' Associations, showed a weighing scale which he said he had found in use by one of the peddlers. There was no spring in the scales, and he declared that the peddler had used his fingers in directing the pointer. Wellman said that another common practice among the peddlers was to stick a handful of putty on the bottom of the scales when weighing the fish.

Physician Dies in a Stage Coach.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 7.—Dr. Julius A. Schuylke, one of the leading physicians of Wyoming, died suddenly in a Casper-Thermopolis stage while en route to Casper to-day. Death, it is said, was caused by an overdose of some drug. Dr. Schuylke had traveled all over the world. He served in the Cuba and Philippine campaigns as Major and Surgeon in the Regular Army.

Universal Transfers in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—As a result of a long conference to-day of the legal representatives of the city and the Union Traction Company delayed street paving will now be pushed; transfers will be issued at all points of intersection, and the traction company will attempt to reduce accidents to a minimum.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Capt. Frank B. McKennan, St. Louis.

HOLLAND.—Breckenridge Castleton, Louisville.

IMPERIAL.—Bishop H. S. Hoffman, Philadelphia.

GRAND.—Capt. G. H. Davis, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL.—O. G. Staples, Washington.

MANHATTAN.—Lady Strettonham, London; W. M. Parks, United States Navy.

PLAZA.—J. A. Gibson, Pittsburg.

SAVOY.—Jacob Lampert, St. Louis.

FIFTH AVENUE.—J. A. Pharaoh, Worcester.

VICTORIA.—Dr. E. L. McLaughlin, Chicago.

HOFFMAN.—A. Harold Ayres, Melbourne.

NAVARRE.—A. H. Miller, Pittsburg.

NORMANDIE.—H. S. Drake, St. Paul.

WESTMINSTER.—The Rev. Dr. W. R. Richardson, San Antonio, Texas.

EVERETT.—C. H. Gray, Buffalo.

NEW AMSTERDAM.—The Rev. S. Harris Craven, Trenton, N. J.

ASTOR.—Dr. O. Borgue of New Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Reed Brothers & Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. T. Reed, millinery; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss Brothers & Company, Richmond, Va.; I. I. Strauss, clothing and hats; 274 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Steely, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steely, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldsmith, I., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; M. S. Johns, millinery; 418 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; T. C. Byrne, domestics; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Wren, E., & Co., Springfield, Ohio; J. Leonard, silks; 41 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Grant Dry Goods Company, Zanesville, Ohio; E. F. Howard, domestics; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lippman, Wolf & Co., Portland, Oregon; Miss E. L. Hubbs, ladies' and infants' wear, 45 Leonard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Marks, M., & Sons, Charleston, S. C.; L. Marks, notions and furnishing goods, 390 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Silverstein & Co., Duluth, Minn.; J. M. Gideon, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Zacharias, S., Gainesville, Texas; clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Taylor, John, Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; D. R. Meyers, notions and leather goods, 487 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; E. J. Jones, white goods, Sixteenth Street and West Union Square; Hotel Manhattan.

Coulter Dry Goods Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; C. C. Priddy, laces and trimmings; Miss C. Lee, cloaks, suits, and waists, 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Benoist, L. A., Natchez, Miss.; clothing; Hotel Earlington.

Kohn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. W. Kohn, woolens; Holland House.

Kuhn, E., & Co., Vincennes, Ind.; I. B. Kuhn, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Gray, Tallant Company, Duluth, Minn.; Miss H. A. Engles, millinery; G. N. Tallant, cloaks, suits, waists, and furnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.

Panton & White Company, Duluth, Minn.; J. Panton, dry goods; Sixteenth Street and West Union Square; Victoria Hotel.

Freimuth, I., Duluth, Minn.; F. Fleischmann, house-furnishing goods; L. P. Antrobus, dry goods; 395 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. A. Hengerer, dry goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Stone, F. A., Cleveland, Ohio; linens and white goods; Hotel Imperial.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. D. Fox, candy; J. L. Kesner, toys, 66 Wooster Street; Hotel Navarre.

Duker, W. T., Company, Quincy, Ill.; W. T. Duker, cloaks and notions; Hotel Navarre.

Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. A. Tucker, flowers, 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Innes, Bellows & Hackman, Lawrence, Kan.; G. Innes, domestics; Gregorian Hotel.

Rosenbloom, S., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; R. J. Floyd, cloaks and suits and muslin underwear; G. O'Hara, furnishing goods; Gregorian Hotel.

Levi, J., & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; J. Levi, cloaks; Miss E. Craig, waists; Gregorian Hotel.

Garretson Silk Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Bertha Ehlors, laces; Manhattan Hotel.

Myer, Louis, Beaumont, Texas; clothing; Marlborough Hotel.

Anderson, J. H., & Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.; W. C. Trainum, dry goods; D. B. Morgan, carpets; 150 West Thirty-seventh Street.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; Julia Erwin, department store; Hotel Imperial.

Robertson, A. B., & Brother, Danville, Ky.; A. S. Robertson, dry goods; 46 West Twenty-fifth Street.

Freedman & Brother, Rusk, Texas; Levi Freedman, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mills Dry Goods Company, Topeka, Kan.; William L. Trump, dry goods; St. Andrew's Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Mollie Livingston, dry goods; Hotel Grenoble.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; Maurice Scooler, pictures; Hotel Wellington.

Kleeman Dry Goods Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; T. S. Kleeman, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Kleeman, Goldstein & Sons, Shelbyville, Ill.; Morrice Kleeman, dry goods; 683 Broadway.

Begole & Van Arsdale Company, Beatrice, Neb.; B. H. Begole, dry goods; 10 East Fifteenth Street.

Baum & Brother, Fayetteville, Ark.; M. Baum, general store; 721 Broadway.

Blumberg Brothers, Seguin, Texas; H. E. Blumberg, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Gordon, L., Fort Worth, Texas; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ralph T. Talpis, El Paso, Texas; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Star Wallpaper Company, Joliet, Ill.; J. W. Screven, wallpaper; Gilsey House; Frank J. Kelley, wallpaper; Hotel Imperial.

Hager Co., J. J., Winchester, Ky.; J. J. Hager, general store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Debbins, Hoger & Edmunds, Mount Sterling, Ky.; J. A. Edmunds, Broadway Central Hotel.

Wallace, George C., & Co., Paducah, Ky.; S. J. Turner, dry goods; Earlington Hotel.

Sander, N. & E., Cincinnati, Ohio; Emma L. Sander, millinery; Mrs. W. Sander, millinery; Margarette Louise Home.

Mills Dry Goods Co., Topeka, Kan.; Mrs. B. Wilson, millinery; Miss E. King, lace department; Mrs. A. F. Gibb, suits; St. Andrew's Hotel.

Davidson Bros. Co., Sioux City, Iowa; C. W. Richardson, dry goods; 40 West Nineteenth Street.

Chambers & Marney Dry Goods Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; Charles R. Turner, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

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Schwarz, L., Texarkana, Texas, dry goods; 35 Howard Street.

St. Louis Button Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Calanane, buttons; Grand Union Hotel.

Braswell, L. G., Stevensville, Texas, dry goods; Raleigh Hotel.

Street, W. T., & Co., Nashville, Ark.; W. T. Street, clothing; Empire Hotel.

Gilmore, J. C., St. Louis, Mo., clothing; Gilsey House.

Smith, H. H., McComb, Ill.; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Corsicana Dry Goods Company, Corsicana, Texas; A. Horvets, dry goods; Hotel Belvedere.

Ginsburg, L., Weatherford, Oklahoma; A. B. Carroll, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Kauffman Brothers, Cairo, Ill.; A. Kauffman, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Adams, Frank, & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. M. Keeber, electricity; Hotel Marlborough.

New England Furniture and Carpet Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; M. D. Wright, drapery; Herald Square Hotel.

Emery Dry Goods Company, Danville, Ill.; J. S. Emery, dry goods.

Bergson, Z. M., Marshall, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.

McClurg, A. C., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Thomas, booksellers; Gilsey House.

Shelly, W. J., Janesville, Wis.; books, stationery, &c.; E. E. Shelly, books and stationery; Hotel Victoria.

Adams, P., & Co., Covington, Ky.; Max Adams, dry goods; M. Maskowitz, dry goods; 18 East Ninth Street.

Adams, P., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Hutzer, dry goods; 18 East Ninth Street.

Terrey, H., Mercantile Company, Brookfield, Mo.; H. Terrey, clothing; Hotel Gerard.

Hartman, S. P., & Co., Brookfield, Mo.; S. P. Hartman, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

West, J. B., Fayette, Mo.; racket store; Hotel Raleigh.

West, Ed. F., Chillicothe, Mo.; general merchandise; Hotel Raleigh.

Dawson, T. F., Milwaukee, Wis.; manufacturer; Hotel Victoria.

Katzin's Bee Hive, Covington, Ky.; Theodore Katzin, dry goods; Broadway Central.

Price & Fields, Terrell, Texas; J. C. Fields, dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.

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August 9.
Special train from foot Liberty St., 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, 8:25 A. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
"THE WAY TO THE SEA."
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:30 P. M.
Leave East N. Y. 20 minutes after 34th St. time.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:50, 4:30, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30 P. M. Additional trains Saturday 1:20, 2:30, 3:30, 6:00 P. M.
LONG BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days 7:00, 7:30, 10:50 A. M., (1:30 Saturdays,) 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 5:50, 6:30, 9:00, 10:00 P. M.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
CONEY ISLAND
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:25, 5:10, 5:55, 6:40, 7:25, 8:15, 8:55, 9:40, 10:30 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT'S LIQUORS and CIGARS served under company management.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER PLYMOUTH RATE $5.00
of the FALL RIVER and PROVIDENCE LINES, will leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., at 9 A. M.
And the Steel Twin Screw Flyer RICHARD PECK RATE $4.00
of the NEW HAVEN LINE, from Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., at 9:30 A. M. for the Yacht Races commencing Aug. 20th. Music on each steamer. Catering by the Company. Tickets on either steamer now on sale at Fall River Line Office, Pier 19, N. R.; also at other principal City Ticket Offices, including N. Y. Transfer Co. and Tyson Hotel Agencies.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON,
Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,) By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier 9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier 9:20 "
Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
Afternoon Boat Str. MARY POWELL.

ROCKAWAY BEACH OCEAN GOING STEAMERS
Gen'l Slocum
Grand Republic
(Vaudeville Afternoon Boat.)
West 129th St., 8 A. M.
West 22d St., 9:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
Battery Ldg., 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 2:15 P. M.
Leave Rockaway, 11 A. M., 5:00, 6:15 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 50c.
Floating Roof Garden every evening except Friday.

NEWPORT & RETURN SUNDAYS $1.50
LONG ISLAND R. R. & STEAMER "CITY OF WORCESTER" from Greenport, L. I. Express train leaves foot E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20; Brooklyn, F. B. Av., 8:35; Bedford, 8:20 A. M. Tickets on sale at L. I. R. R. ticket offices commencing on Fridays. Right is reserved to postpone excursion and redeem tickets. Staterooms, music, and refreshments on steamer.

NORTH BEACH
EAST 134TH ST. ROUTE (Bronx).
SUNDAYS—Hourly 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., then half-hourly.
WEEK DAYS—Hourly 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.
EAST 99TH ST. ROUTE.
SUNDAYS—Hourly to 1 P. M., then half-hourly.
WEEK DAYS—Hourly 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Saturday Half Holiday Excursion
UP THE SOUND
to Great Neck, Sea Cliff, Glen Cove and Glenwood.
Steamer leaves Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., 1:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 1:50 P. M. Returning, due in New York at 8:00 P. M. Excursion, 50c.

UP THE SOUND
EVERY SUNDAY
TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD
The popular steamer "ORIENT" leaves Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., N. Y., 9:45 A. M. Returning in the evening. Excursion, 50c.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS. 50c.
On Sundays the splendid Norwich Line Steamer CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return, due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Fine Restaurant. Lunch Counter, &c. Popular prices.

The 5,000-ton Twin-Screw Steamer "City of Savannah" will go to the yacht races.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 8, 1903.

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THE WISCONSIN BANKERS.

We suppose that it is fair to take the address of Mr. FRAME of Waukesha as expressing the reasoning that induced the Wisconsin Bankers' Association to oppose the Fowler Currency bill and the principle of which it is in part the latest embodiment, the principle of elasticity in bank issues.

The aims avowed by Mr. FRAME are unexceptionable, and the sentiment averse to inflation and undue speculation which he pleaded so eloquently and fervently is admirable. But his criticism of the general purpose of the advocates of elasticity in the bank currency is very wide of the mark. The enemy he assails with such vigor is a man of straw, the creation of his imagination, and does not exist in fact, nor is it contemplated. Among the supporters of the principle of the Fowler bill he will find none less hostile to the encouragement of inflation or more firm in desire to guard the banks against all temptation to aiding inflation than himself. They are not in the least the victims of the illusion that "more money" is necessarily a good thing, and most of them find but one fault with the Fowler bill—that the provision for automatic redemption of notes is not more thoroughly applied in it. Indeed, the foundation of the policy of elastic currency is the imperative necessity that it shall contract in response to the change in the legitimate demand as readily as it expands when legitimately required.

This necessity, as we have remarked, the Fowler bill recognizes and meets in part, but not so completely as it might. The bill involves issues only to the extent of 25 per cent. of the paid-up and unimpaired capital of the banks. To that amount it authorizes the issue of notes without the deposit of United States bonds as security. The notes are to be a first lien on all the assets of the bank. To redeem them there is provided a 5 per cent. fund from taxation, for use when required. As further provision for redemption—and this is, so far as it goes, the most important provision of the bill—the following plan is devised: The country is divided into three redemption districts, with centres at New York, Chicago, and San Francisco. When a bank in one of these redemption districts receives the notes of a bank in another redemption district it is not allowed to pay them out again, but is to forward them to a redemption centre to be redeemed. This is intended to secure and undoubtedly would secure the prompt return to the issuing bank of all notes that go beyond the limits of the redemption district the moment these notes ceased to pass from hand to hand in effecting actual daily exchanges. In other words, these notes would serve completely the uses and avoid absolutely the abuses of note circulation.

We should feel better satisfied with the Fowler bill if this provision were applied in it more thoroughly, if the redemption centres were more numerous and smaller, and if the automatic return of the notes were rendered more prompt and certain. But even as it stands it is absurd to denounce the bill as tending toward inflation and irredeemable issues. Especially is it absurd to declare that under the bill "forced redemption is a farce." It is, on the contrary, within the scope of the bill, inevitable. Ultimate redemption of all notes authorized by the bill is made perfectly certain. The notion that Mr. FRAME expresses, that, under the bill, a National bank can "issue currency when its credit is strained and force it upon an unwilling public without interest or penalty," is a singular misconstruction. No bank could "force" a dollar of its notes on an "unwilling" customer. And if any unwilling customer could be conceived of as having bills forced on him under the bill he could instantly present them at the bank and receive gold for them, or, failing that, can send them to Washington and get gold for them. We conclude, as we began, by remarking that Mr. FRAME's fear of inflation is in itself admirable, but, as applied to the Fowler bill or any bill providing for a truly elastic asset currency, it is without foundation.

THE "BRIBE" TO CANADA.

The more radical opponents of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's policy do not hesitate to call the preferential duties he offers to the colonies a "bribe." That is a rather harsh term, but it is not without excuse. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN himself has declared that without substantial fiscal inducements the empire cannot be continued, and he has also stated that among the considerations for preference in the English markets to be asked of the colonies are preferences for English goods and a contribution to the general defense. The arrangement on the one side and on the other is not exactly one of bribery, but it is clearly a matter of bargaining, and it is bound to lead to sharp discussion as to which side gets the better of the other.

Mr. GEORGE PEEL, in a recent letter to the press, points out that in that discussion Canadian opinion will not all be on the side of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's proposition. Since he confines his offer of advantage to the farmers of the Dominion and intimates that preferences for them should be compensated by still further reduction of duties on English imports into Canada, he will still have to reckon with the Canadian manufacturers. These are already grumbling at the preference heretofore given to English goods. Only a few months ago the Government of Sir WILFRID LAURIER made the following statement:

> The Canadian Government has been attacked by Canadian manufacturers on the ground that the preference is seriously interfering with their trade. The woolen manufacturers have been foremost in the attack, and they have made very bitter complaints to the effect that the industry is threatened with ruin through the severe competition from Britain brought about by the operation of the preference.

There is a strong feeling in the Government itself that their position is becoming extremely difficult, and that the tariff of 1897 will have to be modified in the direction of greater protection. If this is true now what would be the situation if still greater favors were demanded for English manufacturers in return for preferences in the English markets for the farmers only? The prospect of endless bickering is plain. We know how our own tariff has been the source of bitter feeling between classes. It is likely to be still worse in the loosely bound British Empire if the bond of union is made to depend on traffic in legislative favors.

THE UPPER BROADWAY TUNNEL.

Whether the connecting link of the Rapid Transit system from Union Square to Forty-second Street by the Broadway route should or should not be built is a question to be answered with reference to many considerations not briefly to be presented. The general sentiment among property owners along the proposed line is that they want the tunnel built, but object to the repetition of so grave an intrusion upon their rights and those of the public as was involved in the prosecution of the work on Fourth Avenue and on Forty-second Street, or to leaving such ghastly wounds in this thoroughfare as were permitted for nearly two years at and near the intersection of Broadway and Columbus Avenue. In this they are perfectly right. It is quite safe to assume, however, that if the Broadway tunnel is built the work will be so managed that the inconvenience involved will be reduced to a minimum.

The work of building the Rapid Transit system was undertaken under the pressure of an irresistible public demand somewhat impatiently expressed. It was realized by the engineers of the work that great temporary public inconvenience would result from its prosecution as rapidly as had become necessary, and that if the specifications prescribed methods requiring the maintenance of the streets in condition for traffic without interruption not only would the cost become prohibitory, but the time required for the completion of the work would be doubled. Indeed, it would have been impossible to get any one to undertake the contract on such conditions.

The situation is now very different. There are a number of contractors with the experience, the plant, and the skilled assistance to enable them to bid safely on contracts with much more stringent provisions than would have been considered when the work begun. The Rapid Transit Commission has taken advantage of this favorable change in the situation and in Contract No. 2, for the route on Lower Broadway to connect with Brooklyn, provisions are found which require the surface of the street to be at all times maintained in condition for uninterrupted traffic from curb to curb. There will be no repetition on Lower Broadway of the Fourth Avenue or the Forty-second Street blockades. Every fire plug must be accessible to engines without delay or danger, and so far as it is possible to avoid obstructions and inconvenience during the progress of a great excavation this will be done.

All of this would be true in even higher degree of Contract No. 3 for an Upper Broadway tunnel. The statement given out from the office of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and printed in THE TIMES of yesterday, is reassuring on every point touched. It shows very clearly that the financial interests behind Mr. MCDONALD fully appreciate the importance of protecting the business interests of New York and of avoiding in future the reasonable grounds of complaint which have existed in the past and still exist in connection with much of the unfinished work under Contract No. 1.

THE PEOPLE AND THE PUSHCART.

Magistrate CORNELL's advice to those who are burdening him with petitions to suppress the pushcart that they send such documents to his Honor the Mayor, is good. Magistrate CORNELL is holding court in Essex Market, and the people who are sending him anti-pushcart petitions are residents of the crowded east side, where we are gravely told the itinerant vendor of undesirable merchandise is indispensable to the domestic economy of our naturalized citizens. He is not a necessity there or anywhere else in New York. Mayor LOW will have continued difficulty in comprehending this interesting and important fact if the people who think the pushcart a nuisance, an abuse of the public highways, an invasion of the public rights, and an imposition on the taxpaying storekeeper and marketman will not take the trouble to so advise him.

That markets are necessary no intelligent person will question. Very likely it may be a convenience to have wagon markets, in which the merchants acquiring stand privileges may move their stock from one place to another, especially if different neighborhoods have different market days. It is not likely there will ever be too many markets, for the reason that the areas available for such use in convenient locations are not numerous. But the pushcart which congests the already crowded streets that should be kept open for traffic, which plants itself at the curb line, making all other vehicles go around it, and remains there as long as the policeman is out of sight; which litters the street with its discard, increasing the labor and cost of street cleaning, and gathers sidewalk crowds to the inconvenience of those who want to use the sidewalks for what they are intended for, has no excuse for being in a city of the first class. It would not be tolerated a minute in any of the capitals of Europe, and should not be here. The reform, however, will not come until the Mayor is impressed with a realizing sense of the fact that the people of New York want reform and mean to have it. All the interest now shown in the matter is that displayed by associations of padrones which are coddled by the politicians and are given an importance wholly disproportionate to the numerical strength or political influence of their alien following. Any citizen who has noticed the lines of men in front of the office of the Mayor's Marshal during the past few days, applying for all sorts of privileges and licenses, very few of which should in any circumstances be granted, will have no difficulty in understanding that the evil is attaining proportions calling for vigorous protest. No man should have a license to do business in the streets as an itinerant merchant of any sort or grade unless he can establish the fact that he is in a position to render a necessary public service. The fact that he wants to vend bananas, or citrous fruit, or fish, or job lot truck, or to peddle something, or be a howling hawker, or a bell-jangling ragman, or any other kind of a public nuisance, does not give him the right to become such.

To accept fees from the applicants for peddlers' licenses is very like obtaining money under false pretenses. They are wholly without the rights they think they are getting. Every pushcart peddler who takes his position at the curb is subject to arrest, and if arrested will be fined in most of the Magistrates' courts. The Board of Aldermen has no right to enact an ordinance which is in conflict with the provisions of the Penal Code. If it could legalize the use of the streets for private purposes for ten consecutive minutes it could equally do so for ten consecutive years, which would amount to a practically permanent easement to maintain an obstruction. The remedy for the evil rests largely with the people; but it would be made easier and less distasteful of application if the avalanche of licenses could be stopped.

The discovery by Mr. REYNOLDS, the Mayor's Secretary, of an ordinance restricting the right of license to citizens of the United States who have lived one year in New York, shows how the padrone system of street vending may be stopped, and it is to be hoped that full advantage will be taken of it to end some of the worst abuses of the present system.

PORK AND TURKEY.

We should not too loudly exult because the Sublime Porte has revoked its interdiction of American pork. It is quite true that, ever since the now remote days of LEW WALLACE, we have been laboring to get the interdiction withdrawn. And the entry of the American hog into Constantinople in triumph may be celebrated by the unthinking as joyously as was once his triumphal entry into Berlin despite the antagonism of BISMARCK, who ill brooked competition.

But let us consider. Why should the Sultan care whether the American pork admitted into his dominions is wholesome or unwholesome? In either case it is forbidden by the Prophet and no faithful Mussulman will eat it. In his "Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland" the learned Dr. JOHNSON declines to tell the artifices to which the distillers resorted to improve the flavor of their usquebaugh, upon the ground that he was "not interested in the art of making poison pleasant." In like manner the Sultan might set forth that he is not interested in the art of making sacrilege safe. The more surely and swiftly the punishment of trichinosis followed the crime of pork eating the more, one would say, would the Sultan, in his capacity of Sheikh ul Islam, be pleased, and have his faith in the moral government of the world confirmed. A Mussulman who disobeyed the command of the Prophet would afford a pleasing and profitable moral lesson if he were inwardly a wriggling mass of trichinae, and perished miserably in his sins.

On the other hand, nobody has ever accused the Sultan of too warm an interest in the welfare of his Christian subjects, whose religion allows them to consume the accursed thing. As to them, the position of the Sublime Porte would naturally be that it did not matter how soon they died, of what, or in what quantities. In fact, a consignment of pork warranted and designed to trichinize the Armenians would naturally be hailed with satisfaction by the Turkish Custom House and sent on its excellent mission with all the dispatch of which Turkish official methods admit. Doubtless the admission of the American hog into Turkey does credit to the persistency of our diplomatic and consular representatives in that country. But it would be an error to assume that it conduces to the vindication of the animal in question.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Himself an ex-newspaper man, for the present Pension Commissioner to say that he "does not read the newspapers" is rather less seemly and more ridiculous than it is when other officials who are subjected to public criticism make the same absurd statement. In his, as in all such cases, the necessary, and fortunately the charitable, assumption is that the statement is—well, call it incorrect. For it is the obvious duty of every public official, whatever his rank, to keep himself at least moderately well informed as to whether, as is said of other servants, he is serving his employers to their satisfaction, and he can do this with the nearest possible approach to certainty by reading what the newspapers have to say about him and what they say other folks are saying about him. If these comments are laudatory, the greatest and best of officials is not too great or too good to be proud of them, and if they are condemnatory, whether with justice or without, a pretense of indifference is not nearly as close a simulation of haughty dignity as those who make it try to suppose. It is, indeed, generally regarded as mere impudence by all who do not take it for something worse—confession, for example. As for Commissioner WARE, the terms of his own announcement show that if, by any chance, he does not read the newspapers with his own eyes, he has it done for him, for he reveals a very accurate knowledge of the accusations made against him, and refutes some of them with characteristic and creditable good humor. And the Commissioner, with all in his position, should discriminate carefully between newspaper attacks and the attacks of which the newspapers, as a part of their legitimate business, give the news. Attacks of the former kind, so far as we have observed, have been infrequent and made with an apparent reluctance easily enough explained by the popularity of "Ironquill" among the members of the profession which Mr. WARE now affects to treat with scorn. It is the politicians who are assailing him as one of themselves, and surely it is no small advantage that the newspapers turn the light on what otherwise would be plotting for his head, more or less underhand. It would become the Commissioner of Pensions to cultivate a fitting sense of gratitude to his admirers and protectors.

—Coroner's juries and "Christian Science" have both had their peculiarities strikingly illustrated in Toronto this week. A child of five was attacked by scarlet fever, a disease, as all know, that is not only extremely dangerous, but highly contagious. The parents performed the mummeries of Eddyism over her until the child was obviously in great peril, and then, at the urgent solicitation of a sane neighbor, they called in a doctor and administered the remedies he prescribed. The child died. The verdict of the jury that investigated the case reads as follows:

> That Hilda Frasse came to her death in the City of Toronto, County of York, on or about July 9, 1903, from scarlet fever, and that from evidence adduced for our consideration we find that no one showed any negligence in connection therewith. We, the jury aforesaid, would, however, strongly recommend that the law be so changed as to make it a criminal offense for any Christian Scientist to administer their treatment to any one who is not legally of age.

In other words, the jurymen acquit the parents of any, even the slightest, responsibility for the death of their daughter, and at the same time earnestly desire the passage of a law making it a criminal offense to do what these parents did! There's logic for you, of the true crowner's kind! It may be worth while to state that at the hearing the father of the child expressed his full and continuing belief in the efficacy of "Christian Science," not only in the treatment of all diseases, but also of broken legs, and that the mother said her only regret was that she consented to accept the ministrations of a physician. In summing up the evidence the Coroner said it was quite possible that, if a physician had been called in earlier, the child would not have lived, but it was worth while pointing out that a neighbor's child had scarlet fever at the same time, but received prompt medical treatment and lived. If the same course had been followed in the case of the Frasse child, he added, it was not unreasonable to suppose that she would have lived also. This is not the strongest of argument, but there is enough in it to show that the Coroner, like his jurymen, has occasional gleams of almost human intelligence. The trouble with him and them is that their gleams are like those of a revolving coast light, interrupted by regular periods of total darkness.

—Even the most determined advocates of city tree planting will admit that in some parts of every city it is useless to expect trees to live, and that in other and larger parts their existence is highly precarious, and only to be preserved by the exercise of an amount and sort of care which they are not likely long to receive. This being the case, why cannot the pro-tree people, while doing what they can in vindication of their own theories, unite with the anti-tree people in devising a plan by which as many as possible of the advantages—shade, coolness, and the like—conferred by trees may be obtained for city streets in which tree life is difficult or impossible? Something in this direction could be effected by a general and well-systematized use of awnings, gaily or gravely colored, according to circumstances, and other methods could doubtless be discovered if inventors, artists, and architects gave their minds to the subject with the energy and persistence its importance deserves. Nothing, perhaps, would give all the joys that trees would give, but several of these could be obtained, and some that trees do not give are well within the limits of possibility. In the hot countries builders rather run to colonnaded structures after the fashion of Madison Square Garden, but that scheme has its serious faults in a climate like ours. What we need is something entirely new—and very beautiful. That's not much, surely, and it ought to be provided.

—Politics in Servia are running in a particularly vicious circle if, as reported, the officers who carried out the murder plot against ALEXANDER and DRAGA are now engaged in the concoction of similar plots against those who oppose the promotion of the murderers. As nobody can hope to conduct a government in Servia without setting his face against the rewarding of assassination there seems to be no end to the country's troubles—none, that is, as long as the original plotters and their successors are willing to confess by their actions that the basis of their action was not and is not a desire for the good of the country, but simply a yearning for personal advantages. And such willingness is apparently common in Servia, while real patriotism seems to be correspondingly rare.

Every letter intended for publication should contain the written signature and correct address of the writer. No attention is paid to anonymous communications.

GETTING AWAY FROM CITIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For some years past we have heard a great deal about the drift of the rural population to the cities, but we hear little, if anything, about the counter-drift of the city population to the country. Yet that such a migration is quietly taking place is an undoubted fact.

The tendency of the wealthy to spend more and more of their time in the country, while it is really part of the same movement, is not what I have reference to.

Very many of those who have struggled to win the prizes which the city offers and have failed, and many more who find the prizes too long in the winning, have turned their faces countryward and have turned philosopher at the same time.

It is a well-known fact that most of the famous "abandoned farms" of New England have been purchased by men from the cities, who, with the aid of science and a willingness to try new methods, have made crops grow where little but stones grew before. But all the urban population which flows to the country does not take up with abandoned farms. I will venture to say that not one reader of this letter, if any one be interested enough to read it, can go over the list of his acquaintances without calling to mind some one, or more, who has eschewed city life for the peace and security of the country.

This is as it should be. The city needs the new, fresh blood from the country. Her backbone and stamina come with "the drift to the cities," in which many social economists see so much peril.

Contrariwise, human beings need to go back to nature for a generation or two, now and then, to receive from the all-mother new strength and vigor.

"The drift to the cities" is but the revolution which Nature always makes. All her motions are in a circle. It is not a movement which needs to trouble social economists in the least. No effort which they can make can stop it. It is simply a natural law which will continue in force as long as there are cities with their feverish population and country with its peace.

A. EASTMAN ELWIN.

Brooklyn, Aug. 4, 1903.

"PIANO PLAYERS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading your very satisfactory editorial on "Piano Players," in yesterday's issue of your paper, I cannot but help making a few suggestions in line with the same.

You deplore the inability of passing any legislation to curb the enthusiasm of the would-be piano players, but I think I have hit on a plan which might effect a relief in this matter, and incidentally lower the number of inmates of lunatic asylums in the United States.

I would advise the establishing of a board of supervisors, whose duties it would be to examine all players and to issue certificates of ability in playing (ragtime or classical music) on a percentage basis. The advantages of this system would be obvious; for example:

During the birthday party, or something of the sort, a talented young lady would be requested to perform. She would first have to pass around her certificate of efficiency, and according to the percentage written thereon, the guests present could tell whether they had to catch early trains for unknown parts, or grin and bear it.

The only snag to overcome in this proposition would be the immense salaries payable to members of the board in order to compensate them for examining applicants.

A. L. HORWITZ.

New York, Aug. 4, 1903.

Career of Chinese Dowager Empress.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sense of justice shown by England in her protest against the murderous cruelty of that human vampire, the Dowager of China, should be followed by all civilized and Christian folk indorsing these lines: "This hand to tyrants ever sworn the foe!" "Rebellion to tyrants, obedience to God," and these tortured reformers will perish unless we help them. The tree of liberty only grows when watered by the blood of tyrants, and who more worthy of death than she who has connived at and urged on the murdering of our dear missionaries?

MRS. WILLIAM HALSTED CRANE.

New York, Aug. 6, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Pleasing Reflections.

"Mabel is good-looking lass," remarked Goldsborough.

"And she is fond of surveying herself in a good looking glass," added Throckmorton.—Detroit Free Press.

His Identity.

Singleton—Hello, Doubleday! You twins look so much alike I never can tell you apart. Who are you, yourself or your brother?

Doubleday—Neither. I am my brother's brother.—Boston Transcript.

The Real Thing.

"This," said the young benedict, who was just realizing that he had caught a Tartar, "is what I call real married life."

"I'm glad you're satisfied with something," she snapped.

"Oh, I'm not. I merely meant to inform you that it is not ideal."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Matured.

"So you met the usual fate," said the man who sneers. "You went into Wall Street intending to be a bull or a bear and find yourself merely a lamb."

"No," was the answer, "I'm not a lamb. I've been on the losing side persistently for years. I'm a sheep."—Washington Star.

The Bright Side of War.

"So you're a veteran of the rebellion," said the young man, admiringly. "The war clouds were thick about you when you were a youth, weren't they?"

"Yes," replied the veteran as he indorsed the pension voucher he wished to have cashed, "but they all had their silver lining."—Philadelphia Press.

THE PATCHWORK QUILT.

Sam A. Davis in Boston Journal.

I ain't given much to idols, and I like the Lord's own way
Of turning our eyes upward when we go so far astray
As to dote and keep a-doting on the things that fade and wilt,
But somehow, spite of conscience, I love a patchwork quilt.

I pieced this one up the Winter that Tom went off to fight;
I could stand it through the daytime, but as soon as it came night
All the horrid scenes of battle right before my eyes would flit,
So I went to setting patchwork, just to ease my mind a bit.

When I come to choose a pattern I picked out "the letter T,"
Not because it was so handsome, but it stands for Tom, you see;
And it was a little comfort, in those days so dark and cold,
To have even that much of him which my hand could grasp and hold.

Now I see old friends and neighbors coming through this patchwork door—
Smiling at me 'bove the pieces like the dresses that they wore;
And their faces look familiar, but those have a brighter glow
That have come from that good country where the heavenly flowers grow.

There is grandma in a gingham that I loved to see her wear
As she sat serenely knitting in her big old-fashioned chair;
Aunt Maria comes a-singing, and her dress of cherry red
Is no brighter than the sunshine that her hopeful spirit shed.

Now I see some little children dancing up and down the quilt—
This was one of Lucy's dresses, the Highland plaid was Bertie's kilt;
And those tiny dots and figures were my little Annie's frocks—
Oh, the blessed thoughts and feelings sewed together with these blocks!

There are other things we treasure that can speak of days gone by;
Other things that set us thinking, make us laugh, and make us cry;
But of all the dear reminders ever shaped or ever built,
There's nothing beats the story of a good old patchwork quilt.

VON STERNBURG RECEIVED

German Ambassador Presents Credentials at Sagamore Hill.

Official Ceremony at President's Summer Home Not Taken to Establish a Precedent—Exchange of Addresses.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Baron Speck von Sternburg, who has been Minister Plenipotentiary of Germany to the United States since Ambassador von Holleben returned to Europe, and who recently, on the retirement of Mr. von Holleben, was elevated to the rank of Ambassador, to-day at Sagamore Hill presented to the President his credentials as Ambassador and was received formally in his new diplomatic rank.

Ambassador von Sternburg arrived in Oyster Bay at 10:04 o'clock from New York. He was received at the station by Secretary Barnes, representing President Roosevelt. Accompanying the Ambassador were Acting Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis and Col. Thomas W. Symons, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds at Washington, and the military aide of the President.

Ambassador von Sternburg, accompanied by Col. Symons, was driven to the residence of J. West Roosevelt, while Secretary Loomis and Secretary Barnes proceeded directly to Sagamore Hill.

Col. Symons at 11 o'clock escorted the Ambassador, who was in full Court dress, to the President's country home. There the formal presentations took place in the parlor. Ambassador von Sternburg said:

"Mr. President: By command of his Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, my most gracious master, I have the honor, Mr. President, to place in your hands a letter of his Majesty whereby he recalls his former Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States of America. I place this my credential letter in your hands with the assurance that it shall be my most earnest endeavor to cultivate, promote, and develop the relations of friendship which have so long existed, without the slightest interruption, between Germany and the United States. I trust, Mr. President, that you will kindly second my efforts and thus facilitate the fulfillment of my important mission."

President Roosevelt replied as follows:

"Mr. Ambassador: I have much pleasure in receiving from your hands the letter whereby his Majesty the German Emperor accredits you as his Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States of America in place of his Majesty's former Ambassador, Mr. von Holleben, whose letter of recall you now deliver to me.

"Your knowledge of the American Government and people, gained during your several periods of residence here as a diplomatic agent of Germany, and the pleasant relations which have existed between yourself and the executive officers of this country, lend added weight to the assurance of your desire and endeavor to advance and strengthen the relations of amity which have been maintained so long and unbrokenly between the United States and Germany, and will enable you, moreover, to appreciate at its full weight the reciprocal assurance which I gladly offer of the equal wish and purpose of this Government to promote in all practicable ways the fulfillment of your mission."

After the ceremony the President and Ambassador von Sternburg, as old friends, chatted animatedly. The Ambassador will be the unofficial guest of the President until some time to-morrow.

During a part of this afternoon the President and Ambassador von Sternburg practiced rifle shooting. Both are experts, the Ambassador, when in practice, having been regarded as one of the finest shots in the German Army.

It was stated authoritatively to-day that the reception by the President of the German Ambassador at Sagamore Hill is not to be regarded as a precedent, although it is the first time in the history of the country that an Ambassador has presented his credentials to the President outside of Washington. Ministers who arrive in the United States during the vacation season will not be presented to the President at his Summer home unless there is some strong and urgent reason for it. Baron von Sternburg was received because the circumstances connected with his coming to the United States were exceptional in a sense. Then, too, he is a long-time personal friend of the President. The only way in which the presentation to-day may be considered a precedent will be when the conditions are similar; that is, when an Ambassador shall receive his promotion to that rank while in and accredited to this country as a Minister Plenipotentiary.

Acting Secretary Loomis and Col. Symons left here on an afternoon train for New York, the former en route to Washington and the latter to Providence.

Among the early callers on the President at Sagamore Hill to-day were W. B. Howland and W. R. Corwine of New York and ex-Representative W. L. Ward of Port Chester, N. Y. The visits of all three were either social or of a purely personal nature.

Considerable excitement was caused this afternoon when a man tried to force his way through the lines of the Secret Service men to see the President. He said his name was Ignatz Mortz, and that he came on from San Francisco to present to the President several large gold nuggets which he had mined in the Klondike. Mortz said he was in the United States Navy, and after his service had expired he went to the Alaska gold fields where he struck a rich claim and disposed of it for $75,000. Notwithstanding his story the Secret Service men told him "to make himself scarce," so he wandered back to the station and took a train for New York.

PRESIDENT TALKS CURRENCY.

Discusses Action of Congress with Senators Millard and Heyburn—Former Objects to Recent Proposals.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 7.—Senator Millard of Nebraska, Senator Heyburn of Idaho, and Ernest H. Abbott of New York were among the guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at luncheon to-day. Both of the Senators came to see the President on matters connected with appointments in their respective States.

To the Senators Mr. Roosevelt stated his desire respecting financial legislation at the approaching session of Congress. Senator Millard agreed with the President as to the desirability of a more elastic system of currency than the present one, but he was positive that the Government itself ought to be behind every dollar issued, so that no question of its value ever would be raised.

He expressed the belief that Government bonds in sufficient quantity now were outstanding to afford a basis for currency issues. He said he would favor "the right kind of a measure" looking to the greater elasticity of the currency, but was sure some of the measures recently proposed would not be acceptable to the country.

Senator Millard expects to sail next Tuesday for Europe. He will be accompanied by his daughter, and will be absent only a few weeks.

RESUME WORK ON "IDLE HOUR."

Decorators Who Left Abruptly Return Suddenly to Complete Labor on W. K. Vanderbilt's Villa.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 7.—Work was resumed this morning on Idle Hour, the home of W. K. Vanderbilt, by the plasterers and decorators and painters, who quit work abruptly on Tuesday last. The men arrived here this morning and went to work at once upon putting the finishing touches on the interior of the house. They said they were called to the city to attend a conference of the painters and decorators which was called to settle a strike which was threatening in their union. They returned here as soon as possible and went right to work.

THE PRESIDENCY OF TRINITY.

Doubt as to the Report That It Has Been Tendered the Rev. Mr. Stokes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 7.—The statement made that the Presidency of Trinity College has been offered the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Secretary of Yale, is generally discredited by his friends.

Mr. Stokes took occasion to-night formally to deny the report that he had been elected President of Trinity, but he would not discuss the matter further. The Churchman, the official Episcopal organ, states to-day that Mr. Stokes has been invited to accept the Presidency of Trinity and that he will leave Yale soon.

MOROS ARE QUELLED.

Capt. Pershing Says There Will Be No More Uprisings—His Optimistic View of the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 7.—Capt. J. J. Pershing, who won fame and victory in his fights with the Moros in the Philippines, is in Omaha to-day en route to Eastern points on a furlough from his command in the Philippines. Capt. Pershing said:

"There will be no more uprisings among the Moros. The general condition among that tribe is far better than the people of this country realize. While it will, of course, be necessary to maintain troops there for some time, I don't believe there will be any real use for them. The tame element is too great. It yields to American discipline.

"Some foreigners in the Orient find fault with the work the Americans are doing there, but I think that within ten years these people will be forced into the line of our most enthusiastic supporters. There has been an improvement in the industrial and sanitary conditions in the islands commensurate with the improvement in the civic government."

RAILROADS TO PLACE EMBARGO

Stringent Method of St. Louis Lines to Prevent Industries from Accumulating Cars and Congesting Traffic.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 7.—At a called meeting of the General Managers' Association at Union Station to-day it was resolved that an embargo be placed on every industry situated on the tracks when it is found that such industry has an accumulation of cars.

All of the St. Louis lines were represented, and the resolution therefore embraces all of the roads in St. Louis and East St. Louis. No embargo, the resolution says, shall be made for less time than three days.

Officers of the St. Louis lines expressed the belief after the meeting that if this embargo is rigorously enforced the freight congestion will be relieved within ten days.

WORLD'S FAIR FESTIVAL HALL.

Work to Commence on Imposing Structure for St. Louis Exposition.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—Plans and specifications for the World's Fair Festival Hall, which is to stand at the head of the main cascade on Art Hill, have been turned over to the contractors. The pre-eminent feature of the hall will be the immense sculpture-crowned dome, 200 feet high. The dome, it is said, is to be larger than that of St. Peter's, in Rome, which is the largest in the world. The auditorium in the interior of the building will be 112 feet high from the floor of the theatre to the soffit of the dome. The proscenium arch of the stage will have a span of ninety-three feet four inches, one of the largest in the country. The stage will be fifty-four feet deep.

Not to Aid the St. Louis Fair.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 7.—The Assembly, by a vote of 46 to 28, to-day adopted a motion which expunges from the estimates the provision of £10,000 toward the representation of Cape Colony at the St. Louis Exposition.

CHICAGO CLUBS WORRIED.

Question of Their Right to Sell Liquor Without Licenses Under Discussion.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Acting upon a private tip that warrants were to be issued Monday charging the responsible representatives of a number of the big city clubs with selling liquor without licenses, a number of prominent clubmen called a secret conference at the Union League Club to-day to decide upon a plan of action. The purpose of the meeting was to agree upon a plan to bring about a test case, pending a decision of which the city officials will be asked to suspend action.

It is probable the courts will be asked to enjoin the City Collector and the Chief of Police from molesting the clubs during the proposed litigation.

Acting Mayor McGann told representatives of the Lakeside Club to-day that he would enforce the law and compel every club to take out a saloon license.

Chief O'Neill of the Police Department said: "Warrants will be issued Monday for the delinquent club officials. They will be notified at their Summer homes and will be expected to return at once and give bonds. If they do not, it is probable that the stewards will be arrested and the club's bars closed pending their return."

STEEL MILLS CLOSED.

Departments of Carnegie Company Closed on Account of Repairs.

SHARON, Penn., Aug. 7.—An order was received from the Pittsburg office of the Carnegie Steel Company to-day immediately to close the open hearth department, skelp and blooming mills, and blast furnace of the South Sharon works. About 2,000 hands are affected.

The South Sharon officials say the shutdown is made necessary on account of repairs. The Sharon works of the Carnegie Steel Company are also shut down.

TO PROTECT ARMY HORSES.

Secretary of War Prohibits Docking of Tails, Manes, and Forelocks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Secretary of War has issued a general order designed to prevent cruelty to horses in the military service. It is as follows:

"Any alteration in the length or shape of the tails, manes, or forelocks of public horses by docking, banging, or clipping is hereby prohibited and only such reasonable trimming and plucking as may be necessary to prevent shagginess of appearance will be permitted."

CHOOSE JOHANNIS WERSCHINGER.

To be Musical Director of the Eichenkranz Society—Dr. Claassen Going to the Liederkranz.

The German "Eichenkranz" Singing Society at a special meeting held last night at Terrace Garden almost unanimously elected Johannis Werschinger Musical Director for the ensuing year. Mr. Werschinger, who is Director of the Liedertafel Singing Society in Dresden, Saxony, will take the place of Dr. Arthur Claassen, who for nineteen years has led the singing in the "Eichenkranz," but will leave his position on Sept. 1 to assume the position as Musical Director of the Liederkranz Society.

Mr. Werschinger has already spent fifteen years in this country as musical director of a number of Swiss singing societies. In 1897, when he returned to Germany, he was director of the Hoboken Quartet Club. In order to elect Mr. Werschinger, the Eichenkranz suspended a section of its by-laws which provided that the musical director should be elected in September.

RUGGLES W. CLAPP'S WILL.

Among Assets Is Pending Claim Against City of Mexico of $1,200,000.

The will of Ruggles W. Clapp was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The petition does not set forth the value of the estate, but says Mr. Clapp had a claim pending at the time of his death against the City of Mexico for the sum of $1,200,000 on behalf of the estate of Carlos Butterfield.

The testator divides his estate equally between his widow, Mrs. Catherine W. Clapp; his son, Woodbridge Clapp; his niece, Helen M. Clapp, and Elizabeth K. Darling, who is not stated to be any relative of his.

WISH RAMPOLLA TO STAY

Some Cardinals Want Him to Remain State Secretary.

POST DECLINED BY AGLIARDI

It Was Twice Offered to Him—He May Be Induced to Take the Office Temporarily.

ROME, Aug. 7.—The selection of a new Papal Secretary of State is daily becoming more complicated, as there is a division in the Sacred College such as existed before the election of Pius X.

There is a strong sentiment in favor of the reappointment of Cardinal Rampolla because he is conversant with all Papal affairs, and Cardinal Ferrata, who belongs to the Rampolla party, is also suggested. The latter's opponents intimate that as he was Nuncio at Paris he might not be agreeable to some of the powers, and it is also pointed out that he voted against the Pope in the conclave except on the last ballot.

Pope Pius offered the position twice to Cardinal Agliardi, who declined to give up the Vice Chancellorship of the Church. Cardinal Satolli also declined the office, on the ground that he was not sufficiently acquainted with the French language, and that he knew too little of foreign questions generally, except those relating to America. He suggested Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli.

Negotiations are proceeding with a view to having Cardinal Agliardi, while retaining the Vice Chancellorship, assume the Secretaryship of State temporarily.

THE POPE'S CORONATION.

St. Peter's Temporarily Closed—Pius's Desire That Poor People Be Admitted Respected.

ROME, Aug. 7.—St. Peter's is closed while the preparations for the coronation of Pope Pius X. next Sunday are proceeding.

The Pope has expressed a desire to have as many of the humble members of the faith as possible admitted, and 50,000 tickets will be distributed by parish priests, Catholic clubs and associations, seminaries, ecclesiastical colleges, monasteries, and convents. The remainder of the seats will be reserved for distinguished guests.

Only two galleries have been erected, one for the diplomatic body and the other for the Roman aristocracy. The body of the church will be divided into compartments, with separate entrances.

From the Venetian provinces people are already leaving by thousands to attend the coronation of "our Pope."

The Papal Master of Ceremonies has issued the invitations to the Archbishops and Bishops who will participate in the procession from the Vatican to St. Peter's. They are requested to be at the Vatican at 7 o'clock Sunday morning.

The Government, to avoid untoward incidents, has ordered that the Piazza and the neighborhood of St. Peter's and the Basilica be occupied by the military, and has forbidden the anti-Clerical manifestation proposed by the Socialists and Republicans for Sunday.

The Pope's first allocution, to be delivered at the secret Consistory next week, is looked forward to with great interest.

PIUS'S INTEREST IN AMERICA.

His Holiness Has a Long Conversation with Cardinal Gibbons—Latter Suffering from the Heat.

ROME, Aug. 7.—Cardinal Gibbons was received by the Pope to-day in private audience. In a lengthy conversation Pius X. renewed his expressions of interest in America, already made manifest by his reception on Wednesday of the pilgrims from the United States. The Pope said he would like to have had the Cardinal remain in Rome for some time in order that he (the Pope) might become thoroughly acquainted with all questions connected with the United States, but his Holiness did not insist, being aware, he said, of the Cardinal's delicate state of health and his suffering from the hot weather.

In closing the audience the Pontiff charged Cardinal Gibbons to carry the apostolic benediction to all the faithful of America.

After his private audience Cardinal Gibbons presented to the Pope Mgr. Dennis O'Connell, rector, and Father Charles P. Grannan, Professor of Theology, of the Catholic University at Washington, and Father P. C. Gavan, the Cardinal's secretary. The Pope spoke most affably to each and said to Mgr. O'Connell that he knew the importance of the Catholic University at Washington and would do all that was possible to further its interests and prestige.

To Father Grannan the Pontiff remarked that he had seen some of his work, especially on Biblical questions, while to Father Gavan he said, smiling, that he had noticed him in the conclave.

Cardinal Gibbons is somewhat indisposed, the weather having become intensely hot. Still he has been able to visit the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, which, with yesterday's visit to the Church of Santa Maria in Trastevere, was obligatory during his visit, which he must make every ten years. The Cardinal is merely suffering from intestinal trouble due to the heat and to overfatigue. His illness is not regarded as serious.

THE POPE AND DON CARLOS.

Their Friendship Causes Much Discussion in the Spanish Press—Pretender Thinks His Chances Improved.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Much is being made in the Spanish press, says the Madrid correspondent of The Times, of the new Pope's intimacy with Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender. The latter chose Cardinal Sarto to express his condolences to the Sacred College on the death of Leo XIII.

It is suggested that the Pope may have Carlist sympathies, which he will only suppress in exchange for concessions in regard to the religious orders question.

By The Associated Press.

ROME, Aug. 7.—Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, who is a personal friend of Pius X., has said to his followers that he will not now have the Papacy against him, as was the case under the Pontificate of Leo, who was the godfather of King Alfonso.

Don Carlos has even gone so far as to say that he hopes the accession of the Pope will help him to the throne.

The day after Pope Pius's election, according to a dispatch from Rome, his Holiness received Prince Massimo, the head of the papal section of the Roman aristocracy, who was accompanied by his daughter-in-law, Princess Beatrice, the daughter of Don Carlos. The Pontiff seemed specially glad to see her, saying:

"We are from the same town. Your father is my friend, and I have not forgotten his amiability in coming to see me off at the station when I left for the conclave, little imagining that I should never see my beloved canals again. I hope your royal father will soon come to our Court."

AMERICAN BISHOPS NOTIFIED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Mgr. Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate to this country, to-day received the following cablegram from Rome:

"I confirm the election of Cardinal Sarto as Supreme Pontiff (Pius X.) according to a telegram sent before.
"MERRY DEL VAL."

This was the first official notice that Mgr. Falconio received of the election of Cardinal Sarto as Pope. The first cablegram mentioned by Mgr. Merry del Val was not received at the delegation here.

Immediately upon receipt of the cablegram to-day Mgr. Falconio issued the following address to the Bishops within his jurisdiction:

"Washington, D. C., Aug. 7, 1903.

"Your Lordship: After the painful announcement of the death of Leo XIII., I am happy to bring you to-day tidings of great joy. The Most Eminent Cardinal Joseph Sarto, Patriarch of Venice, has been elected Pope, and has assumed the name of Pius X. Such is the consoling information I have just received from Mgr. Merry Del Val through a cablegram.

"With the election of the new Pope a new link has been added to the golden chain of the succession of the Roman Pontiffs, which stretches unbroken across the broad historic field from St. Peter in the first century to the newly elected pastor in the twentieth.

"Let us rejoice and return thanks to Divine Providence for having so speedily provided the Church with another worthy pastor. Guided by our faith, we recognize in him the successor of St. Peter, the Vicar of our Divine Lord, our spiritual father, the supreme pastor of the Church. As such he claims our obedience, love, and veneration, and I have no doubt that the Catholics of America, faithful to their glorious tradition, will equal those of every other nation in their fidelity and attachment to the new Pontiff.

"May God grant him a long and prosperous reign for the welfare of the Church and the honor of the Apostolic See.

"In making this announcement to you, I have the honor to remain, most faithfully yours in Christ, D. FALCONIO,
"Archbishop of Larissa, Apostolic Delegate."

MGR. FALCONIO ARRIVES.

Papal Ablegate at Washington Here to Confer the Pallium on Archbishop Farley.

The Very Rev. Mgr. Diomedes Falconio, Papal Ablegate to the United States, Archbishop of Larissa, arrived in this city from Washington early yesterday evening.

He had arranged to come primarily for the purpose of conferring the pallium on his Grace, Archbishop Farley at St. Patrick's Cathedral next Wednesday, but advanced the time of his visit in order to go to Cliff Haven, N. Y., where he will celebrate a solemn Pontifical Mass for his Holiness Pope Pius X. at the Catholic Summer School. This ceremony will be the only official celebration in the United States of the election of the Pontiff.

Mgr. Falconio was accompanied by the Rev. Father Ferrante of the Cathedral, who had gone to Washington to act as his escort. The Rev. Father Michael J. Lavelle, rector of the Cathedral, met him at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, whence they drove to the See House at Fiftieth Street and Madison Avenue.

Mgr. Falconio smiled when asked to speak of the new Pope and the political as well as the religious effect of his elevation to the Papacy.

"I do not know him. I have never met him. I am only his representative and servant," he said.

Later, however, Mgr. Falconio, in conversation with one who called upon him, said:

"Some of noble birth have been known to occupy high places without merit. But the fact that Pius X. has risen to the eminence of Supreme Pontiff from the position of the humble parish priest, although of lowly birth, means to me that he must possess wonderful ability."

CARDINAL HERRERO RECOVERING.

ROME, Aug. 7.—Dr. Lapponi stated to-day that Cardinal Herrero y Espinosa was out of danger.

SHANGHAI EDITORS SAFE.

British Attitude Will Probably Prevent Extradition—Five Reformers Arrested at Peking.

PEKING, Aug. 7.—It is understood here that the editor and staff of the Chinese reform newspaper Supao, published at Shanghai, whose extradition is demanded by the Chinese Government, can be surrendered only by the unanimous consent of the foreign Consuls at that port. This cannot be obtained, as the representative of Great Britain has been instructed not to grant his consent.

It has been reported here that the foreigners in Shanghai have been organizing to prevent the surrender of the accused men by force should the decision be against them.

Five reformers were arrested in Peking yesterday, one being the brother of the Viceroy of Wu-Chang.

Police have been stationed at all the gates to prevent men suspected to be reformers from leaving the city.

CHINESE EMPRESS'S PORTRAIT.

Miss Kate Augusta Carl, an American Artist, Going to Paint It.

PEKING, Aug. 7.—Mrs. Conger visited the Dowager Empress at the Summer Palace to-day for the purpose of introducing Miss Kate Augusta Carl, an American artist from Paris, who is to paint the Dowager Empress's portrait.

Miss Kate Augusta Carl is one of the best known among the American women artists of Paris. She is a native of New Orleans, and studied at the Julien Academy and under Gustave Courtois. In 1896 she was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. She is a member of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts.

In 1900 Miss Carl received honorable mention at the Paris Exposition for her painting "The Mirror."

AMERICAN "PASSIVE RESISTERS."

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The police have seized several pieces of silverware belonging to the Rev. R. W. Farquhar, formerly of Portland, Ore., and E. P. Gaston, who at one time lived in Chicago, two American taxpayers living in Wimbledon who were the first foreigners to join the "Passive Resistance" movement against the Education act.

The silver will be sold at auction to satisfy the rates, amounting to a few shillings, which Messrs. Farquhar and Gaston refused to pay. The pieces include wedding gifts and church presents made to them in the United States.

NOTES OF THE PLAYERS.

The new play written by J. M. Barrie for Charles Frohman is to be called "Little Mary," and it will be produced in London Sept. 12 before it is given in New York. It is this play in which Mr. Frohman will present John Hare, under his management, to a London audience, as the leading parts are to be played by Mr. Hare and Nina Boucicault.

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Hamlin & Mitchell yesterday signed a contract for the building of special cars for the transportation of the two companies that will go on tour this season. Mr. Mitchell, it is said, does not intend that his actors and actresses will have to endure the usual inconveniences resulting from traveling and "one night stands."

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Forbes Robertson and Gertrude Elliott will appear at the Knickerbocker Theatre Nov. 2 in "The Light that Failed." In the cast will be Aubrey Smith, Ian Robertson, George Sumner, Arthur Harrold, Ernest Gesham, George M. Graham, Shad Frost, Aimee De Brugh, Auriol Lee, Ruth Berkeley, Georgette Serville, Josephine Harker, and Lily Price.

***

James K. Hackett has not given up the idea of producing "Alexander the Great," despite reports to the contrary. Many of the costumes are already finished. Mr. Hackett and his wife are due to-day on the Cedric. By Monday preparations for the production of "Alexander the Great" will have been begun.

Suit Over "Peggy from Paris" Song.

Nathan Burkan, counsel for M. Witmark & Sons, yesterday applied to Justice Freedman for an injunction pendente lite restraining Howley, Haviland & Dresser, also publishers of music, from continuing the use of the title "Peggy from Paris" and the general characteristics of the title page of the music from "Peggy from Paris" on a production issued by them called "Telltale Eyes," which was sung in the opera. The defendants denied that they had in any way infringed on the rights of the plaintiffs. Justice Freedman reserved decision.

THE RUSSIAN LABOR WAR

Situation at Odessa Alarming—Many Shops Sacked.

Jews Panic-stricken—A Number of Workmen Killed in Riots at Nikolaieff and Kieff.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A telegram from Odessa, published in the Trieste paper, The Piccolo, is quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times. It states that the situation at Odessa is alarming. The dock laborers have sacked many shops and thrown their contents into the sea. The rioters tore down a police proclamation and threatened to set fire to the city if the troops fired.

The Jewish population is panic-stricken, and many Jews have left the city on foot and by sea. Railway communication is interrupted.

A dispatch from Kieff to The Times says disturbances have occurred at Kharkoff, Ekaterinoslaff, and elsewhere. There were conflicts at Nikolaieff on Wednesday and Thursday. The troops fired, killing twelve persons and wounding 200. The Governor of Nikolaieff is reported to be seriously wounded.

It is computed, says the Times's correspondent, that 200 strikers have been killed and 2,000 wounded in the past month in various parts of Rusia. He adds that a considerable portion of industrial Rusia is bordering on wholesale anarchy.

By The Associated Press.

KIEFF, Aug. 7.—Three workmen were killed and twenty-four wounded yesterday when the Cossacks fired on and charged the strikers who were attempting to interfere with railroad traffic. The rioters numbered 2,000. A Magistrate, an officer, and several soldiers were injured by stones.

The disturbances were renewed to-day, the strikers parading the town, breaking windows, invading workshops, and compelling workmen to join them. The Cossacks fired upon a crowd on the bank of the Dnieper after the soldiers had been assailed with a shower of stones. Several were wounded.

The tramway service has been suspended, and the bakeries are closed. The price of bread is rising.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Standard prints a dispatch from Kieff dated Wednesday, which says that the day before all the factory hands at Nikolaieff struck work, and that serious disturbances ensued. Twenty were killed and sixty wounded, a police officer mortally. The Governor sustained a scalp wound.

All bread and provisions were bought up the previous evening, and it is believed the outbreak was preconcerted. The tramcars were stopped and overturned, and a desperate attack was made on the Government spirit depot, the mob literally hurling itself upon the bayonets of the military guard. It was then that the most fatalities occurred.

Half a battalion of Cossacks, summoned from Odessa, helped to suppress the tumult. Although roughly handled and wounded, the Governor, with praiseworthy restraint, declined to permit the troops to fire.

The Franco-Belgian works are closed, throwing 5,000 men out of work. The port is now under effective control by the local authorities.

THE NEW RUSSIAN SAINT.

Lack of Organization Caused a Scarcity of Food at Saroff When St. Seraphim Was Canonized.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Times's correspondent at Odessa says that vast crowds, variously estimated at from 300,000 to 600,000, flocked to Saroff for the ceremonies in connection with the canonization of St. Seraphim. The usual Russian neglect of organization prevailed, causing an utterly inadequate supply of provisions, which led to keen privation in many cases.

The papers publish marvelous tales of miracles performed at the new saint's shrine. It is declared that the blind were made to see and the lame walk, and that the infirm were cured of incurable ailments.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNORSHIP.

Lord Northcote to Succeed Lord Tennyson in December—Trouble in Filling the Office.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The King has approved the appointment of Lord Northcote, now Governor of Bombay, as Governor General of Australia, in succession to Lord Tennyson, who has resigned that post.

The appointment will take effect in December.

Ever since the Australian Commonwealth was founded in 1900 the Imperial Government has had trouble in filling the post of Governor General. The first holder of the position was the Earl of Hopetoun. For a time after the Commonwealth came into existence it seemed that the appointment was satisfactory to every one concerned, but early in 1902 Lord Hopetoun, who is now the Marquis of Linlithgow, unexpectedly resigned. It was the question of finance that proved the stumbling block in the way of his continuance in office. The salary of the Governor General is £10,000 a year, but his expenses, if he wishes to keep up the dignity of the office in a fitting manner, are about three times that amount. Lord Linlithgow, when he left Australia, declared that the Commonwealth had not dealt with him in a straightforward manner, having promised him an increase of salary and then having failed to keep the pledge.

After Lord Linlithgow's resignation the British Government was apparently very hard put to it to find a wealthy peer who was willing to submit to exile from England even for the sake of the semi-royal rank which he would have in Australia. It was even reported that the post might be offered to some rich commoner, and the name of the late Harry McCalmont was mentioned in this connection. At last, six months after Lord Linlithgow's resignation, it was announced that Lord Tennyson would accept the post, but for one year only. The twelve months expire next November.

Lord Northcote is the second son of the celebrated statesman, Sir Stafford Northcote, who was raised to the peerage as the Earl of Iddesleigh, and who died in 1887.

BLOW TO CHAMBERLAIN'S PLAN

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Daily Mail says it understands that the permanent officials of the Board of Trade and of the Treasury have unanimously advised against the adoption of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's proposals for giving the British colonies preferential tariffs, based on the taxation of food, and adds:

"This is practically the end of the inquiry to which Premier Balfour frequently referred, and the decision may be expected to have the greatest influence in determining Mr. Balfour's attitude, to be pronounced in his public utterance during the recess."

The Daily Mail claims that this decision is a death blow to Mr. Chamberlain's programme, as it has little doubt that the Premier will decide against the Colonial Secretary.

"Although the latter [Mr. Chamberlain] has a great following in the country," says The Daily Mail, "he can hardly expect to prevail against the Premier, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, two ex-Chancellors, the Duke of Devonshire, and the whole Liberal Party."

WHITAKER WRIGHT OUT ON BAIL.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Whitaker Wright, the promoter and Director of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, was released this afternoon from Brixton Jail, satisfactory sureties for his £50,000 bail having been furnished.

He has joined his family at Witley, Oxfordshire.

BRITISH AUTOMOBILE BILL.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The House of Commons, after a discussion extending from noon yesterday until 2:30 o'clock this morning, passed through the committee stage the Government's bill for the regulation of automobiles.

The measure fixes the maximum speed of motor cars on open roads at twenty miles an hour, and in towns at ten miles an hour. It provides no test for the efficiency of the driver, but compels drivers to be licensed and cars to be registered. Punishment of fine and imprisonment is provided for a violation of the law.

Automobilists strongly oppose the speed limit, and threaten to fight the bill to the last. The Government, on the other hand, announces that the House will sit on Sunday if necessary to pass the bill, which is needed in the interests of public safety.

FUNERAL OF DR. WARREN.

Funeral services for Dr. Edward Walpole Warren, late rector of the parish of St. James, who died at Bad Gastien, Austria, July 24, 1903, were held yesterday morning in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, at 10 o'clock.

The body of Dr. Warren, which reached this city on Tuesday last and had been placed in the vestry of the church, was removed yesterday morning to the library of the church, where the coffin was banked with flowers. At 10 o'clock a procession was formed in the library by the choir, the vestry of St. James's, and the clergy of the diocese.

The pallbearers were Wardens Thomas P. Fowler and Stephen Baker and Vestrymen Bayard Dominick, F. S. Salesbury, August F. Holly, John McKesson, Nathan Flower, and Wheaton Kunhardt. The coffin was followed by the family of the deceased, Aldred K. Warren, his son and family, Henry Kunhard, and Mr. and Mrs. George Moseley.

The services were conducted by Bishop Potter, assisted by the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith and the Rev. J. V. Chalmers. Resolutions of sympathy by the Vestry were read, and Bishop Potter made a brief address.

Bishop Potter in his address said that while it was unusual to speak at such a service, he felt the occasion was exceptional. He spoke of Dr. Warren being the son of Samuel Warren, the famous author of "Ten Thousand a Year," and said that he was interested in Dr. Warren as a man of letters, as well as a respecter of his merit and zeal in the work of the Church.

Interment was at Woodlawn, and the funeral party left the Grand Central Station shortly before 12 o'clock on a special train.

After the service a memorial meeting of clergy was held in the library of the church and eulogistic addresses were made, and a committee of three appointed by Bishop Potter to draft resolutions of sympathy and regret.

Many prominent clergymen and representative citizens and British residents were present at the services.

IN THE SHOPS.

Many pretty odds and ends of underwear are to be found now in the shops, much of it reduced to half and other pieces reduced more than that in price. Now is the time for the woman who wishes pretty things and is not overblessed with money to stay in town and hunt for bargains.

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Pretty little girls' frocks are of narrow striped muslins and cost $1.35. These are to be worn with guimpes gathered around the shoulders and falling straight and full. The stripes are narrow, alternating white and color, pink or blue, and around the neck and arm holes is lace or embroidery. Some of the prettiest have an insertion of embroidery with an edge heading it, and others with the lace have a little beading through which narrow ribbon is run.

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Fine chains are to be seen in many things. Pretty bracelets are made of three rows of fine gold chains the size of the small neck chains, these set at intervals and held apart by fancy designs of solid gold set with jewels. The lines of the chains between are sometimes set with still another kind of jewel.

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In the time when everybody is traveling to one place or another those English walnut shells, which are miniature workboxes, make pretty gifts. These shells, the most useful of them, are quite a little larger than the real, though not too large to be worn on a chain. Open the nut shows on one side of the lined interior a pair of scissors, small but folding, the handles shutting down over the blades to get them into the small compass. On the other side is the thimble.

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Cupid figures in little silver ornaments. There is Cupid sitting on a long bench, Cupid on a chair with a dog sitting near, and Cupid riding a hobby horse.

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A pretty embroidered waist has an all-over design of daisies. These are to be found in some of the waists in all white, and in others this is a distinctive pattern. The white daisies have black centres. There is a simple standing collar of the embroidery on this waist which buttons in the back. It costs $17 and a fraction.

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For the woman who does not care for embroidery, even an initial, unless she embroiders it herself, there are delightfully fine handkerchiefs to be found in the plain linen for 12½ cents apiece. They come in the very narrow, in the half-inch and inch hems.

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Within the last few years there has been a great improvement in the ready-made ruffings for trimming underwear and children's clothes. There are the plain ruffings of all white, the ruffings with the edge in a color of some kind, and to head the ruffles there are fancy bands in embroidery effects in white and in colors, to be found in different widths. These are the ruffings and bands which are bought by the piece and are made by an old and reliable firm.

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Dainty things in picture frames are of white paper, some of them made in pocket size, though they would not be serviceable for that use; open like a cardcase they have a place for a picture on either side, and the margin around is decorated with simple designs in water colors. One of these for the college man has the college insignia on one side, with the usual cards, pipe, and a baseball bat, and on the other a golf stick and a gay array of hearts at the top.

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Here is a goregous thing in the way of an up-to-date couch cover. It is an improvement upon the old-time afghan. It is crocheted in four broad strips the proper length. These are put together with bands of heavy linen lace insertion, wide but not quite the width of the crocheting. The whole is lined with satin which shows through the open work pattern of the lace, and the robe—it is too elegant by this time to call it anything else—is finished around the edge with a deep edge of the lace. The one in question is crocheted of two shades of olive green, and the silk which is seen through the meshes of the lace is a paler green. It is really handsome.

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There are the most delightful things in Scotch pottery in the china shops. This Scotch ware is made in big flower designs, and here and there is a piece showing quaint animals. Features of this ware are the big dishes, some with handles and some without, nearly as large as pails, and many of them in similar shape, with these big flowers, and some of them fruits of different kinds, on the outside. One big jar has a design showing the chanticleers of the barnyard. There are all sorts and kinds of other pieces in the same ware, teapots and cups and saucers showing luscious plums and peaches. There is an edge of green to each piece. The large jars are used for flowers.

Frederick B. Bourne's Reception.

BAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 7.—One of the most prominent social events of the season here was the reception and ball given to-night by Commodore Frederick B. Bourne of the New York Yacht Club at his palatial home, Oakdale, which is known as Indian Neck Hall. One hundred guests were present. Flowers and palms graced the reception room and the 100 rooms in the house were illuminated by 1,000 electric lights. Sir Thomas Lipton was expected, but sent his regrets, saying he would not be able to attend any social functions until after the yacht races.

M'KINNEY FOR CONTROLLER

Murphy and McLaughlin Said to Have Agreed on Him.

Nomination of Present City Auditor Conditional on Naming of Manhattan Man for Mayor.

From sources of information close to the Willoughby Street organization in Brooklyn and to Tammany Hall in this borough it became known yesterday that William McKinney, the present City Auditor in the Department of Finance, has been tentatively promised the Democratic nomination for Controller this Fall.

The only condition imposed is said to be the naming of a Manhattan Borough man for the Mayoralty. If Tammany gets its favorite candidate named for Mayor, or brings about the nomination for that office of any other Manhattan Borough man, the selection for the Controllership has been conceded to Brooklyn, in which event Mr. McKinney is the man who will be put forward by Hugh McLaughlin, according to the word he has sent to Charles F. Murphy.

Some of the facts concerning this understanding have leaked out as a result of the recent report issued from the Controller's office, approved by Mr. McKinney as Auditor, in which the prices obtained by the city for the pier leases granted by the old Tammany Dock Board to the Murphy-Gaffney New York Contracting and Trucking Company were reported to have been proper and reasonable. It is said that this report has especially endeared Mr. McKinney to Mr. Murphy.

Mr. McKinney for many years has been an active Democrat in Brooklyn, and has been very close to Mr. McLaughlin. When Controller Coler took the office at the beginning of 1898 he appointed Mr. McKinney to the office he has continued to hold under Controller Grout, and he has ranked as one of the strongest men in the Finance Department. A son of a one-time Brooklyn Alderman, Mr. McKinney is rated as a man of wealth and has a handsome residence in the Twenty-fourth Ward of Brooklyn.

Pressure that was brought to bear on Controller Grout when he took office is said to have been responsible for the retention of Mr. McKinney, who had the conduct of some of the most important investigations of the Controller's office under both Messrs. Coler and Grout, and it was McKinney who, according to common report, was the man to bring Mr. Grout and Hugh McLaughlin together last Fall.

Mr. McKinney, it is said, induced the Controller to call on the veteran Kings County leader at his home, and after the interview, which was satisfactory to both parties, the Controller came out in favor of the election of Coler for Governor and supported him during the remainder of the campaign.

Tammany leaders yesterday admitted that Mr. McKinney tentatively was on the slate and that in the event of Brooklyn getting the Controllership nomination he probably would be the man.

CANTOR WILL RETIRE.

Announces Positively That He Will Not Be a Candidate to Succeed Himself.

Borough President Jacob A. Cantor left yesterday for Saratoga to spend his vacation, which will last practically all the rest of the month of August. Before going away Mr. Cantor let it be known definitely to his friends that he is in no sense a candidate for the Fusion nomination to succeed himself, and said he had not the slightest idea of being placed on the ticket for this or any other office, as he fully expects to resume his law practice with the incoming year.

One of the reasons ascribed for Mr. Cantor's voluntary obliteration of himself as a candidate is the great difficulty that will be presented to the Fusion forces in the matter of electing their borough ticket, no matter how successful they may be in the matter of the city ticket, including Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen.

Tammany will make its greatest fight to capture this office, because of its large powers under the new charter, and because of the valuable patronage that goes with it. This will be especially the case in the event of the Tammany organization being forced to accept an independent Democrat of the stamp of Edward M. Shepard as its Mayoralty candidate, instead of being able to foist George B. McClellan upon the Democratic City Convention.

Should the Tammany organization not be able to bring about the nomination of Mr. McClellan for Mayor, it is said in organization circles that he will be named for President of the borough, in which event large amounts of money will be spent to secure his election.

This is the strong reason being given by Mr. Cantor's friends for his lack of desire to be a candidate. Another reason ascribed is the opposition of Senator Thomas C. Platt to having Mr. Cantor even nominated for the office on the Fusion ticket.

At any rate, Mr. Cantor says he is going to retire, and the time is at hand for the Fusionists to take up the consideration of a candidate to succeed him.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Sunday has become a very quiet day at the resorts, and there is very little Sabbath entertaining even at Newport, where it does not seem to be à la mode this year. Last evening there was the regular dance at the Meadow Club at Southampton, and this evening there will be the dinner and the dance at the Kebo Valley Club at Bar Harbor. Nearer town there is a dance at the Yacht Club at Bay Shore in honor of the visitors to the Horse Show, which closes to-day.

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Among those who were in New York yesterday, coming from Saratoga, were Albert Bostwick, William C. Whitney, and Henry Clews. Mr. Whitney will remain at Saratoga until Aug. 28, the close of the races, coming now and then to town or paying a flying visit to Bar Harbor, where his daughter, Miss Dorothy Whitney, is passing the Summer.

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Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt have been visiting Seal Harbor, where on Wednesday they were the guests of Bishop and Mrs. Mackay-Smith. They are now at Bar Harbor.

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Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache are at Aix-les-Bains, where they will remain for several weeks. Count Ward, who was recently appointed Roumanian Consul, is also at Aix-les-Bains. He is to take an automobile trip with his sister, Mrs. Blackburn-Tew, through France.

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Among those at the Bay Shore show yesterday were Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Burke Roche, who was with Mr. and Mrs. Richard Carman and who drove over from Huntington, L. I., in their break; Mr. and Mrs. Harry O. Havemeyer and the Misses Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rockwood Brinckerhoff, Mrs. Jacob Remsen, Schenck Remsen, Miss Peters, Louis Haight, G. Trowbridge Hollister, H. V. H. Vingut, and Miss Coppell.

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Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon are occupying their Summer home at Morristown, N. J.

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Dr. Allan Mason Thomas and Mrs. Thomas, whose wedding was celebrated in June, will not return to New York before October. They are making a driving tour of the New England and other States.

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Mrs. George W. Childs is at Richfield Springs and will give a large house party there, which will include Gen. Joseph Wheeler and others.

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Mrs. Richard Irvin is in Newport, the guest of Mrs. W. Storrs Wells. Miss Natica Rives has left Newport and has gone to Wood's Hole to pay a visit.

NARRAGANSETT PIER NEWS.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 7.—Nearly all of the cottage and hotel colony turned out this afternoon at the fête for St. Peter's-by-the-Sea, and the church grove presented a picturesque scene, with gay booths and tables laden with fancy wares.

In the raffle for an Oriental spread the prize was drawn by J. Insley Blair of the Westchester Country Club. A fancy table was presided over by Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. H. B. Kane, Mrs. P. M. Prescott, and Mrs. Edward Hartshorne. Miss Marie Vyse of New York sold cherries to many purchasers from a red cherry tree. The doll table was the charge of Mrs. Charles Lusch of New York. At a large cake table were Mrs. Frederick O. Beach, Mrs. Horace Wylie, Mrs. E. A. Mitchell, Miss Ethel Hitchcock, Miss G. De Coppet, and Miss B. De Coppet of New York. Miss Florence H. B. Kane of New York also had a table of fancy wares. The Elite Vaudeville on the Mathewson lawn this evening was headed by Miss Elita Proctor Otis, who appeared in a captivating little society sketch entitled "Flirtation and Marriage." A temporary stage was built on the Mathewson court, over which was placed a canvas canopy.

Other numbers comprised the Kitamura Imperial Japanese Troupe, their first appearance in America; Happy Fanny Fields as the Dutch girl, Conroy and MacDonald, the Gebest sisters, and others as well known.

The audience was representative of the Pier, and among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick O. Beach,	Mrs. R. G. Dun,
Count Kinsky of Bohemia,	Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle,
Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Strawbridge,	Miss Julia Berwind,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Kata,	Miss Beatrice Kinney,
Mrs. G. H. Wheaton,	Dr. and Mrs. George Reuling,
E. Weeden,	Dr. and Mrs. George W. Carr,
Mrs. W. W. Sloane,	Mrs. S. F. Vanderhoef,
Dr. and Mrs. William Francis Honan,	Mr. and Mrs. William Littauer,
R. J. Horton,	Mrs. John Behlen,
Albert Horton,	Mrs. D. G. Cook,
A. von Glahn,	Purdon Robinson,
Russell Perkins,	Mme. Rosa Linde,
J. Insley Blair,	Miss Nellie Wright,
Howard C. Brokaw,	Reed Miller,
J. C. Cooley,	H. De R. Livingston,
Mrs. B. McIlvaine,	Mrs. D. H. Miller, Jr.,
Mrs. Henry Lewis, Jr.,	The Misses Miller.
Mr. and Mrs. S. Swan.	

Following the vaudeville many suppers and dinners were given in the Grecian Gardens.

Marquise De Bucy of England is at the Gladstone.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—Miss Alice Roosevelt has done more than any one else to give life to the Newport season. Thursday evening dances at the Casino have been complete failures this Summer until last night, when the presence of Miss Roosevelt stirred up the dormant blood of the dancers and attracted a large number of Summer residents to the theatre, and once there, all entered into the enjoyment of the dancing with much spirit. This morning Miss Roosevelt was the centre of a gay crowd at the Casino, although the rain of the past two days had left the tennis ground in no condition for playing. This afternoon she was a guest at luncheon, and later was one of the crowd of spectators at the meet of the hounds. This evening Miss Roosevelt was a guest at Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks's dinner.

The meet of the Monmouth County Hounds this afternoon was at the One Mile Corner, and attracted a large number of spectators, including Miss Alice Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sands, Miss Anita Sands, Miss Iselin, Austin Gray, Miss Blatchford, Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Miss Pauline French, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hamlin, Mrs. W. Rogers Morgan, Miss Hunter, Mrs. Walter Eldridge, Mrs. Spottswood D. Schenck, Ogden Mills, Jr., W. A. M. Burden, Ralph N. Ellis, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Robert Graves, Mrs. Henry B. Plant, and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen. Miss Greta Pomeroy rode for the first since the first hunt, when both she and her horse were injured. The only other riders who rode straight were Percy Wyndham of the British Embassy, and Percival Evans, the latter taking a cropper, but not receiving any serious injuries. Francis J. Otis, Frederick H. Allen, Miss Edith Colford, and Francis H. Potter rode over a portion of the hunt. The running of the hounds was over a stiff piece of country extending fully eleven miles, and was made in about an hour.

There was more than the usual amount of entertaining to-day. In the afternoon Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke gave an elaborate luncheon at Beech Bound, the table decorations being mauve orchids with pretty bisque figures which Mrs. Clarke purchased in Europe.

Mrs. Charles Pfizer gave a reception at Linden Gate in honor of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Alice Pfizer, to Baron Rambart Bachofen von Echt, which was recently announced.

Mrs. George A. Huhn gave a children's party at the Thorn Villa in celebration of her daughter's birthday. The children, numbering fifty or more, were entertained on the lawn with games and with refreshments, served beneath large Japanese umbrellas, everything being done to make the little ones thoroughly enjoy themselves.

There were several large dinners to-night, the largest being that given by Mrs. Brooks.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained a large party at the Fearing villa. Signor De Martino sang for the entertainment of her guests.

Dinners were also given by Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Mrs. George S. Scott, and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.

Mrs. Walter Breese Smith and Miss Evelyn Smith are guests of Mrs. David King at Kingscote.

The Rev. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill are guests of Mr. John Nicholas Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Best are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott. Mrs. Polk is the guest of Mrs. W. Storrs Wells; Victor Low of ex-Commodore E. T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Dixon of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Collard; Miss E. W. Driggs of Miss Alice Pfizer, and Reginald Ronalds of Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly are entertaining a party of young people at Vinland.

President Lambert of the New York College of Music is the guest at Dudley Place of Mrs. William T. Bull, who is Vice President of the college.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. F. Collier returned here to-day in the Vanderbilt steam yacht Conqueror.

Among to-night's arrivals from New York were ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan, E. J. Berwind, Judge H. W. Bookstaver, Henry Clews, Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Stuyvesant Fish, Jr.

William Post, Miss Theresa Iselin, Miss Fannie Iselin, and George M. Sharp are registered at the Casino. Mr. George Oliver Wales of Boston is the guest of Mrs. James Griswold Wentz at her cottage on Kay Street. Dr. T. Amory DeBlois of Boston has joined his family here.

Mrs. P. H. Robson of New York, Homer R. Pettit, E. Brice, Miss Peterson, and Miss Sprunance of Philadelphia, and Mrs. James B. Russell and Miss Russell of Winchester, Va., are at the Jamestown Hotels.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. Albert E. Woodson.

PAOLA, Kan., Aug. 7.—Col. Albert E. Woodson, United States Army, retired, died here to-day, aged sixty-two years. He will be buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

He entered the regular army in 1867 as a First Lieutenant, having served in the volunteer army during the civil war. He became Captain in 1876, Major in 1888, Lieutenant Colonel in 1901, Colonel in May of the same year, retiring immediately after attaining to that rank. He was a native of Kentucky and was appointed to the army from Idaho.

MARRIED.

CORNING—LUQUEER.—At Rye, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 6, 1903, by the Rev. Douglas Putnam Birnie, Matilde Parsons Corning Luqueer, daughter of Jasper Edward and the late Anna Matilde Parsons Corning, to George Maybin Corning.

DIED.

CHEESMAN.—At her home, Ridgefield, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 6, 1903, Maria Louisa, widow of T. Matlack Cheesman, M. D., and daughter of the late Sarah Street and Benjamin Smith.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and 21st Street, on Monday, Aug. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HILLARD.—In New York City, on Aug. 6, 1903, of pneumonia, Oliver G. Hillard, in the 61st year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of Mr. W. A. White, 158 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 9, at 3 o'clock.

McCORMACK.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Aug. 6, Andrew J., youngest son of Andrew J. and Emelie H. McCormack.
Funeral services at the residence of his parents, 459 West 152d St., Saturday, at 7:30 P. M. Interment at Tarrytown.

NIHILL.—On Aug. 6, 1903, Mary Nihill, daughter of Elizabeth and William J. Nihill, aged 4 years and 3 months.
Funeral from her late residence, 24 East 4th St., Sunday, Aug. 9, 2 P. M.

PATTERSON.—On Thursday, Aug. 6, Samuel F. Patterson, in the 82d year of his age.
Funeral services from his late residence, 36 West 130th St., on Saturday, Aug. 8, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

PAYNE.—Suddenly, Thursday, Aug. 6, Catharine, wife of Gen. D. Payne.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 220 East 134th St., Saturday, at 3 P. M.

STRATTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 6, Eliza Briggs, wife of the late Charles E. Stratton, aged 90 years.
Funeral private.

VAN RENSSELAER.—On Thursday, Aug. 6, of cerebro meningitis, Frederick Harold, youngest son of John King and May King Van Rensselaer, in the 20th year of his age.
Funeral Saturday, Aug. 8, at 11 A. M., at Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I.

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Obituary Notes.

Capt. CHARLES EGNOR died at Catskill, N. Y., last night. He was seventy-four years old, and was a well-known boatman. In early life he sailed aboard the Hudson River passenger sloops. Capt. Egnor was in California in the gold fever days, and in the fifties was the first man to offer smoked sturgeon for sale in New York. The food was then unknown in the city, and, being unable to dispose of his first cargo, Capt. Egnor was obliged to throw it overboard.

SAMUEL GEORGE, banker, capitalist, and State Senator, died at Wellsburg, West Va., Thursday. He was one of the most prominent men in the West Virginia Panhandle, and was identified with a score of business and manufacturing enterprises in his own and adjoining counties. He was born near Independence, Penn., seventy-six years ago, but had lived in Wellsburg ever since his seventeenth birthday.

HENRY S. LOUCHHEIM of the banking firm of H. S. Louchheim & Co. of Philadelphia, seventy years old, and well-known in financial circles, is dead in Zurich, Switzerland, according to a cable message received yesterday.

Aid for Worthy Charities.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities appeals for $20 to procure two braces for a little child with hip disease and curvature of the spine. The mother is a widow with three other children dependent on her, and is unable to meet this expense. Also $25 for transportation to Denver for a man with incipient tuberculosis. He is assured of work on his arrival, and his physician states that he will probably recover. He has a wife and two children, who will join him as soon as he can make a home for them.

Contributions may be sent to W. I. Nichols, General Secretary, or to the Bureau of Charities at the Central Building, 69 Schermerhorn Street.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 7.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Died Aug.
BLAIR, Sophia, Ward's Island	58	[illegible]
CONNOLLY, Mary A., 25 W. 114th	27	[illegible]
COSTELLO, Mary E., 136 W. 33d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
COOPER, Martha, 1,629 Park Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ECKENRODE, Andrew, Post-Graduate Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
FRICORSKY, A., 326 E. 74th St.	1	[illegible]
FREY, Charles, 300½ E. 96th St.	70	[illegible]
FARRELL, Eugene B., 200 W. 37th	40	[illegible]
FLATOW, Jacob, 228 3d St.	17	[illegible]
FAERBER, Perl, 60 Pitt St.	1	[illegible]
GOLDEN, Mary J., 659 Washington	1	[illegible]
GORDON, John, 100 E. 129th St.	30	[illegible]
GOLDENSOHN, Nathan L., 46 Henry	[illegible]	[illegible]
GLEMBY, Louis, 624 6th St.	45	[illegible]
GARRISON, Mary T., 450 W. 151st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GOODMAN, David H., 100 W. 124th	[illegible]	[illegible]
GUIDERA, Andrea, 348 E. 106th St.	1	[illegible]
HOROWITZ, William, 426 E. 9th St.	1	[illegible]
HOLLAND, Robert, 674 Water St.	3	[illegible]
HOFFMAN, Mary E., 181 Varick St.	47	[illegible]
HINES, Edward, 23 N. Moore St.	37	[illegible]
IPOLITO, Angiolina, 342 E. 117th St.	1	[illegible]
JONES, Elma, 222 E. 127th St.	1	[illegible]
JOHNSTON, Bridget, 280 9th Av.	61	[illegible]
KELLEHER, Louise, 313 E. 101st St.	1	[illegible]
KOCH, August, 2,331 1st Av.	3	[illegible]
KRAKOVER, Mary, 310 Delancey St.	1	[illegible]
KINKUNSKY, Morris, 107 Monroe St.	1	[illegible]
LILLO, Antonio, 9 Crosby St.	3	[illegible]
MEADE, John J., 13 Horatio St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MARMELSTEIN, H., 158 Lewis St.	1	[illegible]
MALONEY, Richard, 212 6th St.	38	[illegible]
MEARA, Mary A., 306 E. 19th St.	60	[illegible]
MILLBURN, Kath., 952 Columbus Av.	1	[illegible]
MURPHY, Nora, 22 Roosevelt St.	75	[illegible]
McCARTHY, Thomas G., 383 W. 125th	49	[illegible]
McGLONE, J. J., 535 Canal St.	30	[illegible]
McCONNELL, Virginia, 123 W. 133d	1	[illegible]
McCORMACK, Wm., 238 E. 123d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
NOWATNY, Tessie, 135 E. 55th St.	1	[illegible]
PITT, Eliza C., 19 W. 106th St.	70	[illegible]
POSNER, Leo, 90 Avenue B.	4	[illegible]
PATTERSON, Samuel F., 55 W. 130th	81	[illegible]
REILLY, Charles, 64 W. 100th St.	1	[illegible]
RACHELSON, Ida, 26 Norfolk St.	47	[illegible]
ROHR, Carrie, 5 Carmine St.	1	[illegible]
SCHMITZ, Herman, 361 W. 130th St.	56	[illegible]
SCHEFFMEYER, T. F., 53 Charlton	1	[illegible]
SPENCER, Corletta, 312 W. 40th St.	1	[illegible]
TRAINER, Owen, 58 Sheriff St.	40	[illegible]
TINERELLO, Gaetano, 353 E. 115th	1	[illegible]
VOLINATI, Domenico, 72 Thompson	16	[illegible]
WILLIAMS, Fred., 60 Gouverneur St.	1	[illegible]
WALSH, Annie, 378 Water St.	1	[illegible]
YOHALEM, Moses, 2,094 Madison Av.	76	[illegible]

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Died Aug.
Brennan, Josephine, 345 East 138th St.	1	[illegible]
Campell, Geo. B., Cromwell's Creek	3	[illegible]
Clayton, Margaret, St. Joseph's Hosp.	29	[illegible]
Doyle, Ethel, 368 Cauldwell Av.	1	[illegible]
Dorman, Marie, Fordham Hospital	50	[illegible]
Fiero, Felice, 486 East 152d St.	1	[illegible]
Gillespie, Joseph, 2,280 Southern Boul.	1	[illegible]
Landauer, William, 546 East 137th St.	1	[illegible]
Munro, Annie M., Riverside Hospital	4	[illegible]
McLauchlan, Ann, 4,268 Park Av.	67	[illegible]
Masselis, Alex., 504 Morris Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCormack, A. J., Cromwell's Creek	4	[illegible]
Phelan, Mary T., St. Joseph's Hospital	42	[illegible]
Richter, Julius, St. Joseph's Hospital	37	[illegible]
Schneider, Henry, St. Joseph's Hosp.	2	[illegible]
Siems, Claus, Rider Av., 138th St.	55	[illegible]
Schmidt, Conrad, Seton Hospital	45	[illegible]

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Died Aug.
ARMSTEDT, Abner, Kings Co. Hosp.	26	[illegible]
ANDRIE, Kate, 1,047 Hancock St.	33	[illegible]
BUCHINELLA, Chas., 354 Bond St.	1	[illegible]
BROOKS, Wm., 649 Atlantic Av.	31	[illegible]
BARTEL, R., North 6th, nr. B'way	27	[illegible]
BROWNE, George B., 159 Garfield Pl.	65	[illegible]
BORNSHEIM, Wm. P., 28 Raymond	1	[illegible]
COLLINS, Margaret, 97 Franklin Av.	63	[illegible]
DURANEL, Wm. A., 332 McDougall	31	[illegible]
EHRENPREIS, Samuel, 29 Cook St.	3	[illegible]
FASONA, Felix, 15 St. Edward's St.	1	[illegible]
FRIBERG, Marie, 145 Driggs Av.	74	[illegible]
FREEMAN, G. H., St. Mary's Hosp.	44	[illegible]
FREYLER, Margaretha, 23 Melrose	63	[illegible]
HANSEN, Friedrich C., Cons. Home	25	[illegible]
HOULIHAN, Michael, B'klyn Hosp.	65	[illegible]
HOFFMANN, Eliza, 63 Bleecker St.	61	[illegible]
HEALEY, Nora, L. I. State Hosp.	65	[illegible]
HANENBERGER, Minnie, 142 Meserole	43	[illegible]
HENDRICKSON, A., B'klyn Hosp.	52	[illegible]
HIEL, John J., 645 Grand St.	1	[illegible]
KENT, William, 135 Albany Av.	1	[illegible]
KERWIN, James F., 91 Newell St.	44	[illegible]
KNIETINESKA, M., 142 Driggs Av.	67	[illegible]
KASSELDE, Lucy, 321 St. Mark's Av.	3	[illegible]
LANE, James, 401 12th St.	1	[illegible]
MOLEAN, Patrick, Home for Aged	68	[illegible]
MURRAY, Mary, 565 Manhattan Av.	1	[illegible]
MAXWELL, Robert P., 754 Madison	1	[illegible]
MEYER, F. W., 67 Metropolitan Av.	25	[illegible]
MULLEN, Thomas, 1,573 Dean St.	35	[illegible]
MASTERMAN, Howard, 6,391 2d Av.	1	[illegible]
MILLS, Robert, 5,612 2d Av.	1	[illegible]
McKAVANAGH, Annie, 123 South 9th	1	[illegible]
McCARTHY, Mary, Cumb. St. Hosp.	1	[illegible]
NELSON, M. W., 64th St. & 13th Av.	1	[illegible]
ORR, William, 460 Sackett St.	75	[illegible]
POWERS, Walter, 825 Pacific St.	4	[illegible]
BRICE, Ben., Cumberland St. Hosp.	22	[illegible]
RICHHEIMER, Sophia, 663 Leonard	58	[illegible]
REINHART, Luise, 1,095 Willoughby Av.	65	[illegible]
SCHULTZ, Anna, St. Cath.'s Hosp.	24	[illegible]
SCHMEDDERN, Wm., 16 Central Av.	1	[illegible]
STRAIGIS, Isabella, 158 Hope St.	1	[illegible]
SPENCE, Frank, 34 Newell St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SMITH, Mabel E., 579 Bergen St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCOTT, Margaret, 115 North 8th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TUMELTY, H., 48 Kowenhaven Place	[illegible]	[illegible]
VON DER HEIDT, H., Cons. Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
VAN DUZEN, John J., 238 E. 11th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
VAN DORN, Percival, 159 Driggs Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WILMARTH, Ella, 494 Jefferson Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
YETTNER, Mary, 25 Humboldt St.	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular and reactionary.

Money easy, 1¾@3 per cent.

London had a good market yesterday, not excepting Americans, and London prices did something to carry into Friday the improvement of Thursday. At the opening the day's best prices were made in many cases, and the promise was that dullness and steadiness would replace the nervousness and activity which have been thought a poor substitute for previous conditions, disliked as they were when worse things happened. But a thorough awakening lay only a few moments ahead.

The yards of tape required to record the Canadian Pacific trading depict as pretty a stock market contest as has been witnessed in many a day, and one too characteristic of the present situation. The pool was quietly feeding out stock to "investors" when the bears, discovering what was going on, began feeding it out to the pool in supplies larger than their own. When the bulls got more than they wanted the price broke and the bears took their profits. Then the bulls got their second wind and the struggle was renewed, with the result that upon sales of nearly 70,000 shares the stock fell from above 122 to 118 and struggled back to 119⅝. On smaller dealings the affiliated "Soo" stock ranged between 42 and 40, closing at 40 with a loss of 4, and 2 for the preferred, at 121.

The importance of this lies in its stimulating a similar selling movement in the general list and all sorts of trouble rumors. There were embarrassments in Montreal, the Canadian Pacific pool was crippled, and so on. The only thing not said was that Canadian Pacific was worth more or less money. Those who think that Canadian Pacific is worth more than Pennsylvania or New York Central are under no necessity of changing their minds. And those who think that 121 is not too high for a preferred stock which has squandered earnings upon betterments as liberally as Southern Pacific, and also without paying a dividend, are entitled to buy stock enough to maintain the price. Those who think differently are equally free to sell stock enough to put the price to where they think it belongs. In this case as in many others, investors would do well to pay no attention to either manoeuvre, but to pursue a policy of independent judgment as to what the stock is worth, having regard to its yield and prospects of continuing it. Yesterday's prices, high and low alike, are artificial. It has been said that the price would not break here because the market was made in Montreal or London. Such considerations, like syndicate support, are poor reliances in times like these, and values, perplexing as they are, are an open book compared to attempts to adjust market operations to reports about what individuals and pools are doing in disregard of facts upon which prices and values alike are based.

After this incident the market steadied itself, but not at the day's higher range. There was some independence of movement, so that it cannot be said that the list as a whole was either higher or lower, as happened recently. The changes were hardly wide enough or significant enough to warrant specification other than as above. The bond market also shrunk to about half of Thursday's proportions, and the descriptions which were strong then yesterday dropped some fractions from their improvement. Consolidated Tobacco 4s, Union Pacific convertibles, and Wabash Bs fall into this category, but Steel 5s are removed from it by their moderate strength.

Among the pleasant features of the day were agreeable reports regarding progress with the affairs of the failed firms and of the enterprises over which their rashness brought them to grief. Mexican Central, Virginia Carolina Chemical, and Consolidated Lake Superior are all reported in a fair way of being financed under kindlier auspices than caused the troubles to their promoters—other than those which they created for themselves—and the promise of those enterprises may yet be developed as their projectors had hoped. The outlook for the bank statement is as obscure as usual. Guessing about the loans is less profitable than ever since it has become appreciated that the entry in the bank statement represents neither the genral loan condition of the city nor of even the banks themselves. Until the banks separate their investments from their loans those who rely upon the bank statement would do well to be on their guard against either favorable or unfavorable inferences. This is not true of the entry regarding the cash movement, but it is true of the best forecasts of it which can be made. Yesterday's forecasts precede the statement so slightly and are so variant that their diligent compilers are not convincing, even though one or the other be correct.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Kan. City South	½
Am. Hide & L. pf.	½	Pacific Mail	1
Am. Locom. pf.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	[illegible]
Am. Smelting pf.	⅝	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	1½
Am. Snuff	3	Reading	[illegible]
Am. Tobacco pf.	3	Reading 2d pf.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	[illegible]
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Rubber Goods	⅝
Chi. Gt. West.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	2
Chi. G. W. pf. B	1⅛		
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Corn Products	⅝	Southern Railway pf.	⅝
Des M. & Ft. D.	2½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Detroit Southern	⅝	Un. Rys. Inv.	⅝
Detroit South. pf.	1½	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	½	Va. Iron, C. & C.	2
Int. Paper pf.	½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	1¼
Iowa Cent. pf.	⅝	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1¼
Kan. & Mich.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Mo., Kan. & Texas	1¼
Am. Car & Fdy.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Am. Smelting	½	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Am. Sugar	½	National Biscuit	⅝
Am. Sugar pf. c.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	5¾
At., Top. & S. F.	½	N. Y. Central	¾
B'klyn R. T.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1½
Canadian Pacific	2½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	North American	2¼
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	2½	People's Gas	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Ry. Steel Spring	1¼
Col. Fuel & I.	1	Rep. Steel	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Rock Island	1
Consol. Gas	1	Rock Island pf.	2
Con. Tob. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
Del. & Hudson	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
General Electric	2	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Hocking Valley	1½	Southern Pacific	¾
Int. Paper	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Kan. City So. pf.	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Met. Securities	1	U. S. Realty	⅝
Met. St. Ry.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	3½	Va.-Car. Chem.	⅝
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	3	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅝
		Wis. Central pf.	⅝

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. H. & L. 6s	1	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1
Chi., R. I. & P. col. 4s	1	N. Y. Cent., L. S. col. 3½s	1½
Del. City Gas 5s	1½	St. L. S. W. 2d inc.	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	1	Wh. & L. E. con. 4s	1
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Cot. Oil 4½s	1	Erie Gt. [illegible]	[illegible]
B. Q. Co. & Sub. 5s	2	Erie, Pa. col. 4s	[illegible]
Chi. & Alton 3½s	1½	Leh. & W. B. 5s	1
Chi., R. I. & P. Series P. 4s	3	Pac. & East. inc.	4
Consol. Tob. 4s	1¾	St. P., M. & M. M. C. 5s	1
		Wabash deb. B	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 7	566,794
To date this year	100,554,685
Corresponding date last year	106,726,923

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 7	$2,111,500
To date this year	$415,619,450
Corresponding date last year	$570,418,600

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad preferred stock.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY REPORTS.

Trade Developments Still Favorable, According to Dun's and Bradstreet's.

Dun's Review of Aug. 8 will say:

It has been an eventful week in the stock market, more failures occurring, while prices fell to the lowest point since January, 1901. Yet there has been no corresponding demoralization in trade or industry. From an average of $110.27 last September the sixty active railway shares have fallen about $31, and it is not surprising that a few concerns have found it impossible to meet their obligations. Considering the great shrinkage in market value of securities, it is evidence of solidity in the business world that suspensions are not more numerous, and most of those thus far reported were due to pool operations in specialties rather than general weakness. Trade advices from nearly every section continue to show as favorable conditions as a year ago, and in many lines the volume of transactions has increased. Jobbers report Fall business opening with excellent prospects, and manufacturing plants are well occupied, with the exception of cotton mills. Distribution of merchandise is so heavy that railway equipment already proves inadequate, although crops are not the factor that they will be in a few weeks. Earnings for July exceeded last year's by 12.7 per cent. and those of 1901 by 20.2 per cent. On the whole, news from the farms is less favorable, but no serious curtailment is assured, and many sections make very bright reports. A decline of 1.5 per cent. in the cost of commodities during July is evidence that prices are less inflated, since the change was mainly in meats and other food which have been ruling at an abnormal position. Foreign commerce for the last week at this port shows gains of $1,642,278 in imports and $2,385,186 in exports as compared with the same week last year. Bank exchanges at New York were 8.1 per cent. smaller than last year and 6.1 per cent. less than in 1901, but at other leading cities there were gains of 4.5 and 11.4 per cent., respectively.

No change is noticed in the attitude of cotton goods buyers, who appear determined to postpone business until the readjustment of prices for raw material. Owing to the gradual reduction in mill stocks there is a similar disposition to delay undertaking new contracts, and the result is a further addition to idle machinery. In view of the comparative steadiness of retail prices and the activity in dry goods trading at many points, it is evident that stocks in other than first hands were larger than was believed when the speculative advance began.

Some reaction from the highest price of the season has occurred in cotton, yet at one time during the past week the controlling interest offered fifteen cents for 5,000 bales without securing a bale. This testifies to the complete control of available stocks and also to the fact that speculators on the short side appreciated the impossibility of meeting contracts. Port receipts and exports are insignificant and crop reports sufficiently contradictory to warrant the extreme caution exhibited in the speculative markets.

Bradstreet's of Aug. 8 will say: "Summed up in a sentence, it may be said that the past in trade and industry is satisfactorily secured, while the future, despite some mainly sentimental drawbacks, is highly promising. Divided geographically, it is to be noted that the East feels the effect of speculative liquidation and the dulling effects on manufacturing of high prices of raw material, or of strikes, while the West and South contemplate the prospects of good yields of staple crops and remunerative prices for the same with confidence, and even optimism.

"There are some drawbacks, of course. The speculative liquidation has had a sentimental effect on jobbing business at the East, but Western advices are that only a calamity to the corn crop or a money scare at the East can prevent a good Fall and Winter trade. Collections range from slow to fair, and improvement here is desirable. Shutdowns of Eastern cotton mills, due to high prices of cotton, have rendered 2,000,000 Eastern spindles idle and reduced the earnings of 250,000 operatives, and the Philadelphia strike delays or curtails business in woolen goods. Depressed speculation has some good effects, however, because apparently curbing somewhat the efforts of grain and cotton speculators and allowing foreign buyers of wheat to take hold at slight concessions. Staple prices are drifting lower, but this is not an unmixed evil if it results in removing the automatic checks to consumption put there by the very high prices of last Spring. Food products certainly tend lower."

WEEK'S CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

The principal movements of currency this week indicate a loss of $572,600 in the reserve held by the banks.

They received from the interior $4,921,500 and sent to the interior $1,985,100. The gain from the interior was $2,936,400.

Receipts of new gold were $2,737,200, of which $765,200 was on New York Assay Office checks, $1,498,800 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, and $473,200 on Seattle Assay Office checks. About $1,200,000 of the new gold came from the Klondike and $700,000 from Australia.

The ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $16,717,800; payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 3 per cent. fund, &c., including about $3,000,000 for account of the Southern Pacific, were $22,964,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $6,246,200.

The total gain from the interior and new gold was $5,673,600; deducting this from the loss of $6,246,200 to the Sub-Treasury the net loss was $572,600.

There are several indications of a growing demand for currency at the interior. The receipts are smaller than for any week since April 11, and the shipments are the largest since July 11. The direct shipment of $500,000 to St. Louis is reported, in addition to several small amounts sent to the central South. The greater part of the receipts came from near by and Eastern cities.

Nearly half of the $6,246,200 loss on Sub-Treasury operations is accounted for by the Southern Pacific payment, but very much of the balance was due to the transfer by interior banks to the Sub-Treasury of collections of internal revenue by drafts upon their New York correspondents. This is equivalent to shipping the same amount of currency to the interior.

Treasury disbursements were small, pension payments for the week being only $482,000. Collections of customs were $4,001,100, the largest during the current fiscal year, a daily average of $666,800, comparing with a daily average of $565,000 in the preceding week.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $4,457,000 mutilated currency.—Wall Street Journal.

THE IRON AND MONEY MARKETS.

Rogers, Brown & Co., in their weekly pig iron market report, say:

"A feature of the trade deserving comment, in view of Wall Street alarms, is the easy position financially of the consumers of pig iron. Instead of a majority of settlements being made on three and four months' time, as was done ten years ago, nearly all payments are now cash. A wide experience warrants the statement that not 20 per cent. of the payments is now made in paper. Manufacturing concerns are doing business on their own capital to an extent never known before in this country."

The firm reports little change in prices, but a better demand of a strictly hand-to-mouth sort.

"Makers of foundry iron have been encouraged the past week by a more liberal range of orders than have been witnessed for many weeks previous. The demand covers the whole range of qualities, but has been the strongest in basic and malleable. In these important lines some large contracts have been placed for delivery running through the remainder of the year. In foundry iron the purchases, while on a considerable scale and widely distributed, have been mainly for prompt delivery. The hand-to-mouth policy of buyers is carried to such an extent that many orders are accompanied with request to put tracer behind the cars."

UNION PACIFIC'S EARNING POWER.

The Union Pacific statement for the year in yesterday's TIMES shows about 16½ per cent. earned upon the common stock, but does not show the full earning capacity of the company. Until the Southern Pacific stock owned by the Union Pacific Company yields a sum sufficient to defray the cost of carrying that stock, the management has decided to pay the carrying charges out of net earnings. Those charges last year amounted to fully $2,500,000. If this amount were added to the net receipts as reported yesterday, it will be seen that the amount earned upon the common stock last year was approximately 18 per cent.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Advices to Dun's Review from branch offices in the Dominion show business conditions as follows: Halifax reports business as quiet and trade conditions unchanged. Deliveries of Fall dry goods are large at Montreal, and hardware trade is very good for the season, but some lines show Midsummer quietude. Collections are less prompt, but may be considered good for the season. Trade is favorable at Quebec, the volume in most lines being large for the season, and payments are met in a satisfactory manner. Trade conditions are without alteration at Toronto; crop reports are favorable, and prospects for Fall trade are bright. A similar dispatch is received from Winnipeg. Local trade at Vancouver is up to the average, and shipments to the Yukon are large, otherwise the situation is without special feature.

GOLD IMPORT PROSPECTS.

The decline of demand sterling to $4.8540@$4.8550 brought the probability of gold imports direct from Europe into serious consideration. It is estimated by bankers that if exchange should decline to $4.84⅝ gold would come directly from Europe, probably from Paris.

It is as much to the interest of European bankers who have placed loans here as it is to the interest of American bankers to prevent the undue depreciation of good collateral by which loans are secured; and the weakness of the foreign exchange market is in great part ascribed to the drawing of bills to provide funds with which to purchase good securities that have been depressed below their value based upon earnings, not only under existing circumstances, but under almost any conceivable condition of business in this country.

Bills of exchange drawn for this purpose have exactly the same influence upon the exchange market and upon the movement of gold that a like amount of bills would have that were drawn against exports of cotton, wheat, &c.

The gold that has already been received from Australia and that which is now in transit seems to have been sent to this country in anticipation of just such a market for exchange as we have been having all this week, and there is little doubt that more will come from Australia.

But it takes nearly four weeks to send gold from Australia to San Francisco, while it can be brought from Paris or London to New York in one week. And if it is needed bankers are confident that the gold will come from Europe direct.—Wall Street Journal.

COTTON CORNER PROSPECTS.

The close connection between the security and cotton markets through the money market has been shown by the tape too often to necessitate any excuse for a forecast of the outlook for the corner. In a month the cornerers will have all they can attend to unless they have previously "buried the corpse," Anglice, sold out and cashed their profits.

The Southern farmer of the present generation has never seen such prices as are now quoted for the Fall options, and he will run no risk of seeing his magnificent profit disappear through holding his cotton for sale later. He will hunt for the shortest road from the cotton gin to the public square where cotton is sold.

At present prices we should have an unparalleled movement during September and October; and as more than 50 per cent. of the crop is ginned during these two months it may be regarded as a certainty that not far from 5,000,000 bales of cotton will have been sold by the farmers before Oct. 31. A considerable proportion of this amount of cotton will, of course, not show in the technical "insight" figures until November and December, when it will have reached the ports or passed overland by rail to the mills; but so far as the market is concerned it will have passed out of the hands of the cotton growers. The question of prices is, therefore, dependent on the way in which this enormous volume of cotton is absorbed by the world in the next three months.

An interesting wager was placed on the Cotton Exchange. One member bet $1,000 even that October cotton would sell at 8¼ cents per pound before it sold at 10 cents. The option was then selling at 9.90 cents.

The report that spot was being sold privately under the market, indicating a weak market position, was vigorously denied, and large sales for consumption were asserted.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Indianapolis dispatches July was a record-breaker in passenger and freight business and in baggage handled by all the lines entering that city.

St. Louis advices that the United States Trust Company, a new institution which has been in business for only a week, has decided to increase its capital stock from $400,000 to $1,000,000.

Statement that deeds have been filed at Chattanooga, Tenn., recording the transfer of 60,000 acres of coal land in Cumberland County, Tenn., to the North American Coal Company.

New company to be operated under the name of the Atlantic Coast Lumber Corporation, organized to take over the property of the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company at Georgetown, S. C., said to be the largest sawmill plant in the world.

Statistical report of lake commerce through the canals at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan and Ontario, for the month of July showing the total freight tonnage to have been 5,279,426, compared with 5,062,308 in July, 1902.

Madison Pulp and Building Company, capitalized at $250,000, organized at Dover, N. H., by Boston capitalists to acquire and develop timber lands.

Lincoln (Neb.) dispatches stating that the Attorney General rules that all foreign corporations doing business in Nebraska must hereafter incorporate under its laws, and must recognize by resolution the statutes of the State.

Charter granted the Kansas Central, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, capital $20,000,000, to construct a railroad from Enid, Oklahoma, to Galveston, Texas, to New Orleans and to Winnipeg, Manitoba, an estimated length of 2,000 miles.

Plans under way for the formation of a trust company in Auburn, N. Y., and it is said that the organization is practically assured.

Formal transfer of the Robeson mill property at Fall River, Mass., to the Luther Manufacturing Company.

Increase of $136,327 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week and increase of $237,062 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of 80 shares of National City Bank stock at 280.

Answer to a Correspondent.

E. W. B.—The highest price paid for a New York Stock Exchange seat was $81,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loans at 1¾@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days, 5@5½ per cent. for four and five months, and 5@6 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½@5¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $252,783,135; balances, $7,424,835; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $301,561.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2 9-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.8310@$4.8315; demand, $4.8550@$4.8560; cables, $4.8590@$4.8595. Commercial bills were $4.83@$4.83¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ less 1-16 and 5.17½ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94¾ and 95¼; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—12½@15c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, par@25c premium; bank, $1 discount. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says a strong demand for money was caused yesterday by the maturing and partial renewal of Exchequer bonds and the payment of a call on London County Council stock. Discount rates again hardened.

On the Stock Exchange there was a cheerful feeling, due almost entirely to the firm tone in Wall Street on Thursday. Prices generally advanced substantially, but foreigns were dull owing to sales in Paris, where Near East and Far East politics cause uneasiness.

American rails opened strong at prices much above New York parity, partly owing to New York support, especially for United States Steel common. The market declined sharply after the house closed, led by Canadian Pacifics, which were sold from Montreal.

The spot price of bar silver was unchanged at 25⅝d. per ounce. The forward price was 1-16d. higher at 25 3-16d.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The demand for money was moderate. The Exchequer bond payments disturbed the market. The supply of cash was restricted. Discount rates were firm.

The stock markets opened with a better tendency and were moderately active. The recovery in Americans relieved the depression, and consols and home rails hardened. Americans opened strong and well above parity, and further improved on covering by the bears. Norfolk and Western, Erie, Union Pacific, and Atchison were the features of the market.

More local support for Americans was manifest, and, after slightly dragging after the New York opening, they closed firm, some of them, however, below the best reached during the day.

Kaffirs were firm and higher.

On the street Americans were flat, the leaders varying from a half point to a point below the official closing quotations.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 91⅝; consols for the account, 91¾; Anaconda, 4¾; Atchison, 60⅝; Atchison preferred, 90; Baltimore and Ohio, 80¾; Canadian Pacific, 123¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 30½; Chicago Great Western, 14¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 132; De Beers, 19⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 22; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 76¾; Erie, 28¾; Erie first preferred, 66¾; Erie second preferred, 48½; Illinois Central, 132½; Louisville and Nashville, 105¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 19; New York Central, 123¾; Norfolk and Western, 60; Norfolk and Western preferred, 86; Ontario and Western, 22; Pennsylvania, 62; Rand Mines, 9⅝; Reading, 24¾; Reading first preferred, 41½; Reading second preferred, 38½; Southern Railway, 20¾; Southern Railway preferred, 81; Southern Pacific, 42¼; Union Pacific, 74; Union Pacific preferred, 87½; United States Steel, 22¾; United States Steel preferred, 71¾; Wabash, 21; Wabash preferred, 34.

Bar silver steady at 25⅝d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2 7-16@2½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums: Madrid, 36.17; Lisbon, 25.

Arthur George Ricks, a small broker, failed to-day.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The Bourse opened dull and rather weak, except in the case of gold mines and Government securities. The market closed quiet and inactive. Three per cent. rentes, 97 francs 77½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 14 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The Boerse was less active to-day than yesterday, but the tendency was firm. Canadian railroads were higher upon yesterday's improvement in the situation in Wall Street. Iron shares rose and showed a tendency to continue to improve.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 36½ pfennigs for checks. The rate of discount for short bills, 3⅜ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Trading was less active, but prices generally held firm, moving within narrow limits. Consolidated Lake Superior preferred was an exception, belated shorts bidding against each other and forcing the price up 4 points. It reacted later, but closed with a net gain of 2¾ points, while the common was a half higher. Denials have been made that the proposed bond issue has been underwritten, but a confident feeling exists that it has been or that the controlling interests will see to it that the stock holdings are not sacrificed. Subscriptions to the bonds to-day, officials state, were large. The time limit expires Monday. Cambria Steel, Electric Company of America, and Philadelphia Company strengthened slightly, but the remainder of the list was practically unchanged.

Total sales, 23,436 shares and $74,000 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,180	Cambria Steel	21	20⅞	20⅞
4,865	Con. Lake Superior	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
8,850	Con. Lake Superior pf.	14	11⅛	12⅞
14	Delaware Ins. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	Diamond Steel pf.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
1,028	Elec. Co. of Am.	7⅝	7 9-16	7⅝
10	Electric Storage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
320	Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	Huntingdon & B. T. pf.	54	54	54
5	Ins. Co. of Am.	24¾	24¾	24¾
2,601	Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
105	Investment Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
115	Lehigh Nav. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Lit Brothers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
130	Marsden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
748	Penn. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	Penn. Salt Co.	110	110	110
322	Penn. Traction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,586	Penn. Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,185	Penn. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	Penn. Co. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
450	Penn. Rapid Trans.	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
9,655	Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
120	Reading 1st pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Reading Traction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Susq. Steel	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
50	Tidewater Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
375	United Gas Imp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Union Traction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,175	U. S. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
841	United States Steel pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	Warwick Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	W. J. & S. S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The stock market showed considerable strength, but the activity was confined principally to Biscuit preferred and the two Cans. Can common opened ⅝ above yesterday's close, the preferred opened at 38½ and reacted before noon to 38, a net gain of a quarter of a point.

Time and call loans, 5½ to 6 per cent. New York exchange, par.

Complete stock transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
650	American Can	4¼	4	4⅛
1,140	American Can pf.	38½	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Chicago Greatwestern	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
3	Chicago City Railway	170	170	170
120	Diamond Match	131½	131	131¼
130	Metropolitan Elevated	18	18	18
100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
[illegible]	National Biscuit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	National Biscuit pf.	100	[illegible]	100
150	National Carbon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Ontario & Western	21¼	21¼	21¼
25	Quaker Oats pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	Swift & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	United Box Board	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	United Box Board pf.	17½	17½	17½
100	Wisconsin Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
$1,000	Metro. Elev. gold 4s	97	97	97

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,576,650, as against $2,440,323 for the previous week and $2,219,588 for the corresponding week last year. The value of the dry goods marketed was $2,351,044, as against $2,250,985 for the previous week, and $2,208,480 for the corresponding week last year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Not much activity was shown in yesterday's market for outside securities, and the character of the trading was irregular. Some stocks continued to show considerable strength, but in a larger number of cases it happened that Thursday's recoveries were to a large extent wiped out. Northern Securities was decidedly strong at the opening, but afterward it sold down 1½ points, and the closing sale was only a little above the lowest of the day. In Seaboard Air Line and some other issues the situation was somewhat different, the final sales being at the highest. Notwithstanding the irregularity of the market, there was some indication that partially at least the feeling of apprehension which prevailed early in the week had given place to greater confidence, and among the buyers appeared to be representatives of some interests which of late had taken little or no part in the market.

* * *

SEABOARD AIR LINE, which during the recent weakness was more or less conspicuous because of the strength which it showed, yesterday recovered fully from the slight decline which occurred in the stock on Thursday, and in both the common and preferred stocks the final sales were the highest of the day. During the past few days a large part of the buying of Seaboard Air Line seems to have been for the account of a prominent banking house closely identified with the Seaboard system. For some time this house seemed to have taken little part in the Seaboard market, and its reappearance as a supporter of these stocks was looked upon as a favorable indication.

* * *

NORTHERN SECURITIES was much less active than it had been on Thursday, and the course of the stock was quite irregular. At the opening it showed an advance of nearly a point over the previous day's close, but as it happened this first sale was the highest point reached during the day, and when the market closed the stock showed a small net loss. There were, however, no violent fluctuations, the range for the day being only 1½ points.

* * *

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Can	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
260	American Can pf.	32	31½	31½
30	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	92	92	92
300	Am. Writing Paper pf.	12¼	12	12
8,000	Bay State Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Bord. Con. Milk pf. ex div.	102	102	102
210	British Columbia Cop.	3	3	3
25	Central Foundry	2	2	2
100	Con. Lake Superior	3¾	3½	3½
100	Con. Lake Superior pf.	13¾	12½	12¾
100	Electric Boat pf.	35	35	35
1,000	Greene Consol. Copper	17⅝	16¾	17
700	Hackensack Meadows	8	6⅞	8
20	Interborough R. T.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
100	Internat. Silver pf.	33	33	33
10	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	17¾	17½	17½
250	Light, Fuel & Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
205	Manhattan Transit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Mont. & Boston Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,100	Northern Securities	[illegible]	84¾	[illegible]
10	Otis Elevator	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
120	Royal Baking Pow. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000	Seaboard Air Line	19	18¾	19
2,800	Seaboard Air Line pf.	34	33½	34
4	Standard Oil	600	600	600
100	Tennessee Copper	27	27	27
250	Tonopah Mining	7¼	7	7
300	Union Copper	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	United Copper	16⅞	16¼	16⅞

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	†Am. Malting 6s	90	90	90
17,000	New Orleans Ry. 4½s	82	82	82

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	August 7. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 6. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	50	55	50	55
American Can	4	4¼	[illegible]	4¼
American Can pf.	30½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Chicle	110	114	110	114
American Chicle pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American De Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Diesel Engine	15	17	15	17
American Elevated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Malting Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amer. Sparklets pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Typefounders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Typefounders pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amer. Writing Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bamberger De Lamar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden's Cond. Milk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bord. Cond. Milk pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Columbia Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
California Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Land	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Casein Co. of America	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	10
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Fireworks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Fireworks pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Foundry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Foundry pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Foundry 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Compressed Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con. Refrigerating	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con. Rubber Tire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit & Mackinac	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dominion Securities	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. W. Bliss	140	160	140	160
E. W. Bliss pf.	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electric Boat pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electric Lead Reduction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electric Lead Redue. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electric Vehicle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electric Vehicle pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electro-Pneumatic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Empire Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Empire Steel pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Con. 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fuel Oil Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Hill Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gugg'h'm Ex. 50% paid	102	110	102	110
Guggenheim Exploration	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hackensack Meadows	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hall Signal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Havana Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Havana Tobacco pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Houston Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Houston Oil pf.	30	40	30	40
Inter. Rapid Transit	[illegible]	97½	[illegible]	97½
Inter. Mer. Marine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	97¼	100	97¼	100
International Salt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
International Salt 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inter. Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inter. Silver pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kitchener Mining	¼	7-16	¼	7-16
Lackaw. Steel 60% paid	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lackaw. Steel full paid	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lack. St. 5s 50% paid	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lanston Monotype	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine Steamship	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine Steamship 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marconi Wireless of Can.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mex. Nat. C. $17 pd. off	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mont. & Boston Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	35	45	35	45
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	65	75	65	75
N. Y. Transportation	4	4½	4	4½
North Am. L. & Pulp	..	7	..	7
Oppenheimer Institute	..	20	..	20
Oppenheimer Institute pf.	..	90	..	90
Otis Elevator	[illegible]	32	27	32
Otis Elevator pf.	85	91	85	91
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	¼	1¼	¼	1¼
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	1½	3	1½	3
Peoria, Dec. & Evansv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Baking Powder pf.	97	100	97	100
Safety Car Heating	164	170	164	170
Seaboard Air Line	19	19¼	18¾	19¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	34	34½	34	34½
Seminole Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Simpson-Crawford	80	85	80	85
Simpson-Crawford 5s	75	85	75	85
South Elberon Land 5s	..	85	..	85
Standard Coupler	30	35	30	35
Standard Coupler pf.	125	135	125	135
Standard Milling	4	6	4	6
Standard Milling pf.	18	24	18	24
Standard Milling 5s	60	72½	60	72½
Standard Oil	590	600	595	600
Storage Power	¼	½	3-16	5-16
Tennessee Copper	[illegible]	28	[illegible]	28
Tonopah Mining	7	7½	[illegible]	7½
Trenton Potteries	13	16	13	16
Trenton Potteries pf.	85	90	85	90
Trenton Potteries deb.	60	75	60	75
Union Copper	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Union Typewriter	105	112	105	112
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112	115	112	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	113	116	113	116
United Box Board	2	2½	2	2½
United Box Board pf.	16	18½	16	18½
United Copper	14¾	17	14½	17
U. S. Cotton Duck	1½	2	1½	2
U. S. Light & Heat	5½	6¼	5½	6¼
Universal Tobacco	⅝	1¼	⅝	1¼
Universal Tobacco pf.	3	5	3	5
Virginia & Southwestern	..	30	..	30
White Knob Copper	8½	9¾	8	9
White Knob Cop. con. 5s	125	130	120	130

Street Railways.

	August 7. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 6. Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & 7th Av.	245	247	245	247
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99	106	99	106
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	106	108	106	108
Broadway Surface 2d	98½	100¼	98½	100¼
Brooklyn, N. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroads	233	236	233	236
Brook. R. Tr. new 4s	78½	80½	78½	80½
Central Park, N. & E. R.	200	210	200	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	67	64	67
Con. Traction 5s	104	104½	104	104½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	415	400	415
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	105	108	105	108
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	95	100	95	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	48	53	48	53
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	85	90	85	90
Jersey City, H. & P.	16	18	16	18
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	72	75	72	75
Nassau Electric 4s	78	80	78	80
New Orleans Rys.	9½	10½	9½	..
New Orleans Rys. pf.	35	40	30	40
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	81½	83½	81½	83
Ninth Avenue R. R.	180	210	180	210
North Jersey St. Ry.	18	20	18	20
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s	73	75	73	75
St. Louis Transit	17½	19	17½	19
St. Louis Tr. 5% notes	94½	96	94½	96
Second Av. R. R. cons.	111	114	111	114
Sixth Avenue R. R.	170	180	170	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	114	116	114	116

	August 7. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 6. Bid.	Asked.
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	30	25	30
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf.	75	78	75	78
28th and 29th St. 5s	109½	110½	109½	110½
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	64½	66	64½	66
United Traction, Prov.	96	98	96	98
United Traction, bonds	109½	112	109½	112
Wash. Ry. & Electric	..	10	..	10
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	36½	37½	..	37½
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	..	73	..	73

Gas Companies.

	August 7. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 6. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Light & Traction	37½	40	37½	40
Amer. Light & Trac. pf.	80	84	80	84
Bay State Gas	1-16	3-16	1-16	3-16
Buffalo Gas	3½	5	3½	5
Cent. Union Gas gtd. 5s	107½	109	107½	109
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	87	91	87	91
Consum. Gas (J. C.) 5s	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	20½	22½	20½	22½
Denver Gas 5s	50	64	50	64
Denver Gas 6s	80	84	80	84
Indianapolis Gas	60	70	60	70
Indianapolis Gas 6s	104½	106	104½	106
Mutual Gas	250	285	250	285
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	105	106½	105	106½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	108	111	108	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. 5s	103	108	103	108
Northern Union Gas 5s	105	106½	105	106½
Ohio & Indiana Gas	8	12	8	12
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	94	90	94
St. Paul Gas 5s	87	90	87	90
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	93	96½	94	[illegible]

Ferry Companies.

	August 7. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 6. Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	2	3	3	4
East River Ferry	60	65	60	65
East River Ferry 5s	90	95	90	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	105	107	105	110
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	102½	104	102½	104
Union Ferry	35	38	35	38
Union Ferry 5s	93	95	93	95

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—The money market is firmer, due rather to a desire on the part of the banks to strengthen their reserves than to any increased demand. Call loans, 4@5 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 5@6 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4@4½ per cent.; New York funds, 12½@15 cents discount. Clearings, $20,282,517; balances, $1,738,413. The foreign exchange market is steady, with rates unchanged.

There was not much interest in the stock market. Amalgamated was quite active and lost a point or more. Copper Range was the only other copper that showed signs of life. Massachusetts Gas was weak. There was some investment demand for Telephone and General Electric. Dominion Coal once more varied three or four points on comparatively few transactions.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
314	Atchison	59	57⅞	58½
10	*Atchison pf.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
128	*Boston Elevated	135	135	135
8	Boston & Lowell	230	230	230
17	Boston & Providence	295	295	295
149	Chicago & Northw.	160½	159½	160½
1	Conn. & Pass. pf.	165	165	165
4	Conn. River	270	270	270
12	Fitchburg pf.	133	132	132
638	Mass. Electric	21½	21	21
50	Mass. Electric pf.	80	79½	80
10	Mexican Central	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
45	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196½	196	196
8	Old Colony	196	196	196
100	Pere Marquette	79½	79½	79½
140	Rutland pf.	30	30	30
255	Union Pacific	72	70½	71
10	Union Pacific pf.	85½	85½	85½
58	West End	88	87½	87½

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
630	†American	131	130½	130½
5,424	American rights	5¾	5 7-16	5 7-16
77	*Western pf.	83	83	83

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	American Ag. Chem.	15	14¾	15
3	American Ag. Chem. pf.	74½	74½	74½
1,488	American Sugar	113⅝	112⅛	112⅜
100	American Sugar pf.	117⅞	117	117⅞
300	American Woolen	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
286	American Woolen pf.	70	69	69½
425	Dom. Iron & Steel	10	9	9
4	Edison	236	236	236
230	General Electric	155½	153½	153½
30	Georgia Ry. & Elec.	29	29	29
8,370	Mass. Gas	33	30½	31¼
545	Mass. Gas pf.	77⅝	76½	76½
59	Mergenthaler	172	169½	169½
20	New Eng. Cot. Yarn pf.	25	25	25
10	Nova Scotia Steel	86	86	86
4	Seattle Electric pf.	95	95	95
13	Swift & Co.	103	102½	103
10	Torrington, Class A.	25½	25½	25½
5	United Shoe Machine	45	45	45
878	United States Steel	22¼	21¼	21½
687	*United States Steel pf.	70	69	69½

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Allouez	5	5	5
6,140	*Amalgamated	40⅝	38⅞	38⅞
80	Arcadian	2	2	2
100	Bingham	22	22	22
2	Calumet & Hecla	430	420	430
460	Centennial	15½	14¾	14¾
250	Cons. Mercur	1 3-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
1,776	Copper Range	42⅞	41	41⅝
14	Daly-West	30	30	30
1,715	Dominion Coal	85½	81¼	83
10	Dominion Coal pf.	112½	112	112
100	Guanajuato	1	1	1
1,100	Gold Dredging	1	1	1
10	Mass.	4½	4½	4½
100	Michigan	6½	6½	6½
80	Old Dominion	12	11½	11½
40	Osceola	51	50½	50½
15	Parrott	18½	18	18
11	*Quincy	90	90	90
50	Santa Fe	1½	1½	1½
290	Shannon	9½	9¼	9½
281	Tri-Mountain	80	80	80
120	Trinity	5	5	5
303	U. S. Coal & Oil	10½	9⅞	10
963	United States	17⅝	17	17
756	Utah	24¾	24	24
100	Winona	7⅞	7	7
16	Wolverine	63	63	63

British Columbia, 3½ bid, 4½ asked.
*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—The market maintained a fairly steady tone despite the disposition of Seaboards to ease off. The general feeling of local confidence remained undisturbed, though trading was very quiet.

Money on call was at 5@6 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,485 shares of stock and $25,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	Seaboard Railway	19	18½	18⅝
440	Seaboard Railway pf.	34	33½	34
200	Cotton Duck (t. repts.)	1	1	1
100	U. Rys. & Elec.	10½	10½	10½
210	Continental	130	128	130
85	Union	82½	82½	82½
60	Baltimore & Ohio	80½	80½	80½

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$11,000	Ga. & Ala. Consol. 5s	105¾	105½	105½
3,000	U. Rys. & Elec. inc.	62½	62½	62½
1,000	U. Rys. & Elec. 4s	92½	92½	92½
8,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	47	47	47
1,000	Tract. conv. 5s	101½	101½	101½
3,600	City Pass. 5s	106	106	106
1,000	Col. & Greenville	113	113	113

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Brewing Co.	31	31	31
50	Brewing pf.	45	45	45
570	Crucible Steel	11	11	11
170	Crucible Steel pf.	72¾	72½	72½
262	Fireproof pf.	33½	33	33
951	M. L. & H.	33	32¾	32¾
100	Ohio Fuel Supply	39½	39½	39½
200	Philadelphia Co.	38½	38¼	38¼
160	Pittsburg Coal pf.	83	82½	83
55	River Coal pf.	88	87½	87½
725	U. S. Steel	22½	21¾	21¾
400	U. S. Steel pf.	70	69½	69½
55	West. Air Brake	140	140	140
650	West. Elec. seconds	83	81	81
65	Colonial Trust	500	500	500
5	C. R. E. & T.	220	220	220
15	Duquesne N. B.	280	280	280
110	Guar. T. & T.	200	190	200
20	Home Trust	135	135	135
20	Iron City Trust	143	143	143
50	Nor. Am. Sav.	137	137	137
5	Real Estate Trust	270	270	270

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, Aug. 7, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
16,620	Amal. Copper	40½	40⅝	38⅞	39
90	Am. Car & Fdy.	32	32	31½	31½
20	Am. Locomotive	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½
50	Am. Smelting	42	42¾	41⅞	42¾
1,600	American Sugar	113⅝	113¾	112⅛	112⅜
7,760	At., T. & S. F.	58½	58⅝	57⅛	58⅛
186	A., T. & S. F. pf.	87	87	86	87
4,640	Balt. & Ohio	81½	81½	79⅞	79⅞
1,820	Brook. Rap. Tr.	43	43⅞	42⅛	42⅜
4,760	Can. Pacific	121⅛	121⅛	117½	119⅜
270	Ches. & Ohio	30	30	29¾	29¾
440	Chi. Gt. West.	15	15	14¼	14¼
18,100	Chi., M. & St. P.	136	136	133	135½
80	Col. Fuel & I.	45	46	43	44
180	Colorado South.	12¼	12¼	11⅞	11⅞
5,060	Erie	25⅝	25⅞	24⅞	25⅝
50	Erie 1st pf.	65½	65⅝	64⅞	64⅞
80	Illinois Central	129¾	129¾	129	129
200	Louis. & Nash.	102⅛	102⅛	101⅛	101⅛
310	Manhattan	131	131	130⅛	131
280	Metro. Street	114	114⅝	112¾	112⅝
780	Mexican Cent.	14⅝	14⅝	13¾	14¼
170	Mo., K. & Tex.	18½	18½	17⅝	17⅝
9,800	Missouri Pacific	92⅝	92⅝	90	90⅝
1,200	N. Y. Central	120¼	120¼	118⅜	118⅝
880	N. Y., O. & W.	21½	21⅝	21	21
180	Norfolk & West.	61¼	61¼	60⅞	60⅞
8,820	Pennsylvania	122⅜	122⅜	121	121½
250	People's Gas	92	93¼	91⅞	91⅞
8,030	Reading	47⅞	48⅜	47⅛	48⅛
110	Republic Steel	11¼	11¼	11	11
2,130	Rock Island	31⅜	31⅜	30⅝	30⅝
20	St. L. & S. F.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
1,620	Southern Pacific	42⅜	42⅜	40⅞	41⅞
370	Southern Ry.	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅝
460	Tenn. Coal & I.	37½	37½	36⅞	36⅞
370	Texas Pacific	22⅝	22⅝	22	22
7,940	Union Pacific	71¾	72	70⅛	70⅞
230	U. S. Leather	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
7,680	U. S. Steel	22⅝	22⅝	21¼	21⅜
1,760	U. S. Steel pf.	70	70⅛	69⅜	69
836	Va.-Car. Chem.	27⅞	27⅞	26	26
480	Wabash	19¾	19¾	19	19
1,460	Wabash pf.	32⅝	33	31⅝	32
60	Western Union	83⅞	83⅞	81⅛	82⅞
108,360					

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Aug. 7, 1903.

Adams Exp 4s	
500	104
Am Cot Oil 4½s	
3,000	[illegible]
Am Hide & L 6s	
2,000	84
A, T & S Fe gen 4s	
9,000	[illegible]
4,000	[illegible]
4,000	[illegible]
Adjustment 4s	
1,000	[illegible]
Stamped	
10,000	84
Atlan C L 4s	
2,000	[illegible]
B & O pr lien 3½s	
5,000	[illegible]
Gold 4s	
1,000	100½
3,000	101¼
B, L E & W V 4s	
1,000	[illegible]
S W div 3½s	
23,000	[illegible]
Bklyn Q Co & S con gtd 5s	
1,000	[illegible]
Bklyn Un El 1st	
3,000	[illegible]
5,000	[illegible]
Cen of Ga con 5s	
1,000	[illegible]
2,000	[illegible]
1st inc	
1,000	[illegible]
Cen Pac gtd 3½s	
5,000	[illegible]
15,000	[illegible]
C & O gen 4½s	
2,000	[illegible]
5,000	[illegible]
7,000	[illegible]
C & A R R 3s	
2,000	[illegible]
C & A 3½s	
2,000	71
1,000	70½
C, B & Q joint bds	
[illegible]	[illegible]
C, M & St P, C & M Riv 5s	
1,000	[illegible]
C, R I & P gen 4s	
15,000	[illegible]
C, R I & P col 4s series P	
5,000	[illegible]
C, R I & P R R 4s	
1,000	[illegible]
1,000	[illegible]
C, R I & P R R col trust 5s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Col F & I con 5s	
20,000	[illegible]
Consol Tob 4s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Den & Southern gen 5s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Det City Gas 5s	
1,000	[illegible]
E T, V & G con 5s	
10,000	[illegible]
Erie 1st fnd 7s	
3,000	[illegible]
Erie 1st con 4s	
1,000	[illegible]
Erie 1st gen 4s	
27,000	[illegible]
Erie Penn col trust 4s	
10,000	[illegible]
Hoc Vy 1st 4½s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa Cen 1st 5s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
K C, Ft S & M 4s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan City So 3s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Leh & W B Coal con 5s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
L & N unified 4s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
L & N-So Ry joint 4s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhat con 4s	
12,000	[illegible]
Met El 1st 6s	
1,000	[illegible]
Mex Cen 4½s	
4,000	[illegible]
1,000	[illegible]
Mex Cen inc 4s	
5,000	[illegible]
Mex Cen 2d inc	
20,000	11
M & St L 1st & ref 4s	
4,000	[illegible]
M, K & T 1st 4s	
2,000	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
M, K & T 2d 4s	
2,000	[illegible]
Mo P 1st col 5s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Mor & Essex con 7s	
1,000	[illegible]
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
N Y C & H R gen 3½s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
L S col 3½s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
N Y Dock Co 4s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
N Y G E L H & P pur money 4s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Nor & W con 4s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Nor Pac 4s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Registered	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Nor Pac gen 3s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn con 3½s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Peo & E inc 4s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading gen 4s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading, Jer Cen col 4s	
1,000	[illegible]
Rio Gde Wn 1st	
2,000	[illegible]
St L, I M & So gen 5s	
5,000	[illegible]
St L, I M & So unif & ref 4s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
St L & S F R R ref 4s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
St L Southwn 2d inc 4s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
St P, M & M Mont Cen 5s	
2,000	[illegible]
Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s	
2,000	[illegible]
So Pac 4s	
2,000	[illegible]
So Ry 1st 5s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Registered	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Third Av con 4s	
1,000	[illegible]
Tol, St L & Wn 4s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Un Pac 1st 4s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Un Pac con 4s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Un Rys of San F 4s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
U S Steel Corp s f 5s	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Registered	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash 2d 5s	
4,000	[illegible]
Wabash deb B	
[illegible]	[illegible]
W & L E 1st con 4s	
13,000	87
Wis Cen gen 4s	
4,000	88½
Total sales	$2,111,500

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106¼	107	Int. Power	36	40
2s, c., 1930	106¼	107	Int. S. P.	34½	37
3s, r., 1918	106½	107½	I. S. P. pf.	73	78
3s, c., 1918	106½	107½	Iowa Cent.	17	18
3s, 1918, sm.	106¼	..	Joliet & Chi.	150	..
4s, r., 1907	109½	110½	K. & D. M. pf.	45	55
4s, c., 1907	109½	110½	Lacl. G. pf.	85	..
4s, r., 1925	134	135	L. E. & W. pf.	95	100
4s, c., 1925	134½	135½	Long Island	60	65
5s, r., 1904	101⅝	102⅝		8	11
5s, c., 1904	101⅝	102⅝	Md. C. pf.	90	100
D. C. 3-65s	120	..	M. W. S. El. Chi.	17	20
Adams Exp.	221	..	M. W. S. El. Chi. pf.	51	60
Alb. & Sus.	232	..	Mich. Cent.	115	135
Allis-Chalm.	12	13½	M. & St. L.	50	58½
Allis-Ch. pf.	..	65	M. & St. L. pf.	85	95
A. A. C. pf.	..	80	M. & E. pf.	94½	100
Am. B. S.	20	33	N., C. & St. L.	90	100
A. B. S. pf.	..	80	Nat. Bis. pf.	99½	100¼
Am. Bicycle	..	¾	Nat. Enam.	2	25
Am. Bic. pf.	½	1	Nat. En. pf.	80	88
Am. Coal	200	250	Nat. Lead	12¼	15
A. C. O. pf.	84	90	N. Cent. C.	47	69
Am. D. Tel.	25	30	N. Y. B. & Man. B. pf.	95	110
Am. Exp.	176	183	N. Y. & N. H.	184	190
Am. Gr. T.	5	7	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	101	110
A. H. & L.	3¼	4	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	62
Am. M. Co.	2¾	5	N. Y. D. Co.	10	20
A. M. Co. pf.	15	17	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	48	54
Am. Sn. pf.	82	87	N. & W. pf. ex div.	85	90
A. S. F. pf.	47	55	Ont. Mining	4	..
A. T. & C.	77	82	P. C. 1st pf.	80	100
A. T. & T.	129½	131	Pere M. ex div.	75	78
Am. W. Co.	5	10	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	95	98
A. W. Co. pf.	60	70	P., Ft. W. & C.	181	183
Ann Arbor	28	32	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	180	..
Ann A. pf.	58	62	Pullman Co.	210	216
A. M. 1st pf.	86	98	Quicksilver	1	1½
Atl. C. L.	101	110	Quicksilv'r pf.	5	7½
B. A. L. pf.	105	..	R. R. Sec. I. C. stk. ctfs.	70	80
B. Un. Gas	190	[illegible]	Rens. & Sar.	202	..
Bruns. City	6⅛	8⅛	R. W. & O.	130	..
B. R. & P.	133	140	R. G. M. Co. pf.	64	..
Butterick Co.	41	42	St. J. & G. I.	9	11
Can. South.	68½	69½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	14	18
C. R. R. of N. J.	158	160	St. L. & S. F. ctfs.	54	..
C. B. & Q.	170	250	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	60	70
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	140	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	118	125
C. G. W. pf. A	73	74½	S. S. S. & I. pf.	80	..
C. G. W. d.	84½	88	So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs.	92	98
C. & N. W. pf.	195	199	T. P. L. Tr.	25	35
C., St. P., M. & Om.	118	125	Third Av.	115	118
Chi. St. P., M. & O. pf.	165	180	T., P. & W.	17	20½
C. U. T. pf.	30	35	T., St. L. & W.	16½	18
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	..	T., St. L. & W. pf.	26	27
C., L. & W.	55	75	U. S. Exp.	95	105
C., L. & W. pf.	85	75	Westinghouse assenting	160	..
Clev. & P.	181	190	Westinghouse 1st pf.	180	..
C. P. & I. pf.	..	80			
Com. Cable	140	165			
Consol. Coal	60	80			
D., L. & W.	250	263			
D. & R. G. pf.	74½	75			
Det. U. Ry.	67	69½			
D., S. S. & A.	7	8			
D., S. S. & A. pf.	12	15			
Ev. & T. H.	45	50			
Ev. & T. H. pf.	78½	85			
Gen. Ch. Co.	64	70			
G. O. Co. pf.	98	100			
Gt. Nor. pf.	165	170			
Hock. V. pf.	80	85			
Homestake	[illegible]	..			
Ill. C. L. L.	100	106			

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 25⅝d. per ounce and in New York at 54⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 42⅝c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Acacia sold at .07, 300 Golden Fleece at .08½, 300 Isabella at .10, 100 Mexican at 1.30, 100 Ophir at 1.75, 300 Potosi at .21, 300 Savage at .32, and 500 [illegible] at .25.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 7, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
[illegible]	[illegible]	25,850	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
81	81¼	2,650	Am. Car & F. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	150	American Cotton Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	*American Ice Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	*American Ice Co. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	*American Linseed Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sales..... [illegible] *Unlisted. †From last previous sale based on 100-share lots.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alpha Con.	.07	[illegible]
Andes	[illegible]	.10
Belcher	[illegible]	[illegible]
Best & Belcher	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bullion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caledonia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Challenge Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chollar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Confidence	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con. Cal. & Va.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con. Imperial	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Point	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gould & Curry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hale & Norcross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Julia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Justice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lady Washington Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican	[illegible]	[illegible]
Occidental Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ophir	[illegible]	[illegible]
Overman	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potosi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savage	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seg. Belcher	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sierra Nevada	[illegible]	[illegible]
Syndicate	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utah Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yellow Jacket	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver bars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican dollars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Drafts, sight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 7.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

[illegible]

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,845	1,845
4th week July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Month July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption shows:

Available cash balance	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]
Silver	[illegible]
United States notes	[illegible]
Treasury notes of 1890	[illegible]
National bank notes	[illegible]
Total receipts this day	[illegible]
Total receipts this month	[illegible]
Total receipts this year	[illegible]
Total expenditures this day	[illegible]
Total expenditures this month	[illegible]
Total expenditures this year	[illegible]
Deposits in National banks	[illegible]
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	[illegible]
Government Receipts—	
Internal revenue	[illegible]
Customs	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	[illegible]
Silver dollars	[illegible]
Silver dollars of 1890	[illegible]
Silver bullion of 1890	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	[illegible]
Silver certificates outstanding	[illegible]
Treasury notes outstanding	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	[illegible]
Gold certificates	[illegible]
Silver coin and bullion	[illegible]
Silver certificates	[illegible]
United States notes	[illegible]
Other assets	[illegible]
Total in Treasury	[illegible]
Deposits in National banks	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Current liabilities	[illegible]
Available cash balance	[illegible]

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—Incorporated to-day:

James H. Norris, Son & Co., New York, (produce, meats, poultry, and game;) capital, $100,000. Directors—James H. Norris, W. H. Norris, and Elizabeth F. Norris, Brooklyn.

Corwin & Vail Lumber Company, Riverhead; capital, $35,000. Directors—S. M. Vail, D. F. Corwin, and H. T. Corwin, Riverhead.

Nurses' Fifty-seventh Street Registry Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Helen Cameron Smith, Anna B. Campbell, and Eva E. Sickles, New York.

People's Protective Association, New York City, (general legal agency;) capital, $5,000. Directors—G. W. Kimball, W. G. A. Griffin, and J. R. Richardson, New York.

The Milano Company, New York, (real and personal property;) capital, $5,000. Directors—B. L. Anderson, L. M. Ross, and O. T. Hess, New York.

Lloyd Collis, New York, (contracting;) capital, $5,000. Directors—Charles Collis, W. H. Rogers, and H. D. Barlow, New York.

National Mail Order House, New York, (printing and manufacturing clothing;) capital, $5,000. Directors—D. F. Cummings, A. N. Rosenbaum, and H. W. Cummings, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Cash Buyers' Union and First National Co-operative Company, to deal in merchandise and supplies, East Orange; capital, $5,000,000. Incorporators—George A. Griffin, Frank R. Searle, and George Gerrardt.

The Locke Manufacturing Company, Newark; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Harrison M. Angel, John B. Eimendorf, and George E. Jacob.

The Byron Company, to do photographing, Newark; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—James B. Richards, Gerald A. Griffin, and Gardner W. Kimball.

The New Jersey Shoe Tree and Last Company, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Alfred W. Morrell, Lionel H. Leadam, and James Kaufman.

The Lionel H. Leadam Last Company, Newark; capital, $75,000. Incorporators—Lionel H. Leadam, James Kaufman, and Alfred W. Morrell.

The A. W. Morrell Company, shoe tree and lasts, Newark; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Alfred W. Morrell, Lionel H. Leadam, and James Kaufman.

The Silver Spring Company, Jersey City; capital, $550,000. Incorporators—Leighton Calkins, Kenneth K. McLaren, and Albert S. Baird.

The George A. Myers Company, to deal in hardware, Paterson; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—George A. Myers, Frederick L. Stellmagen, David Ackerman, and Joseph A. Parson.

The Hartford Remedy Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Louis E. Dailey, Joseph M. Mitchell, and Warren N. Akers.

The Erie Supply Company, Passaic; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Cornelius S. Bonney, Elbert Fowler, Sheppard Knapp, and Charles M. Corbin.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 7.—The Sykes Consolidated Chair Company of New York was chartered to-day at Dover. It is to manufacture chairs and kindred articles; capital, $100,000.

SUGAR TAX SUIT DECISION.

Judge Ray Declares Merchandise is Deemed Imported on Arrival at Entry Port.

Judge George W. Ray, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday handed down two decisions, each overruling the demurrers of Collector Bidwell, which had been entered in the suits of the American Sugar Refining Company to recover $21,716.22 import tax on Porto Rican sugar, imported subsequent to the final ratification of the Treaty of Paris, but shipped before that time, and $26,024.46 on Philippine sugar imported under the same circumstances.

Collector Bidwell demurred to the complaint in the suit on the ground that when the sugar was shipped the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico were foreign territory. The plaintiff argued that no goods were imported until they actually arrived in the port of entry.

In his decision Judge Ray states that the Philippines were foreign territory at the time the shipment began, but that they had ceased to be foreign territory when it arrived in this country.

"It would seem," the decision reads, "that merchandise is to be deemed imported on the day when it arrives at the port of entry, and not before."

A Facetious Denial.

Those who dislike the reports of a Gould railroad from Baltimore to Reading with a view to entering the coal regions and New York are making jesting denials. A Philadelphia and Reading official is quoted as saying, yesterday: "If anybody goes out to dig worms for bait these mornings he is suspected of an intention to build a Gould railroad."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—There were general showers Thursday night in the Atlantic States and east lower lake region, but during Friday the weather has been mostly clear east of the Mississippi River, and west of the river to the Rocky Mountains the weather has been partly cloudy with local thunderstorms over the middle and northern districts. Comparatively low temperatures prevail east of the slope region, except in the South States, the average departure from the normal being about 6 degrees. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been generally fair, with high temperatures in the interior and local showers in the Southern plateau.

Conditions are once more unsettled in the West, and there will be showers Saturday in the West Mississippi Valley, the slope region, and the extreme Southwest, followed by fair weather Sunday. Showers are also probable Saturday on the South Carolina and Georgia coasts.

There will be showers Sunday in the South States, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and the lake region. In the Middle Atlantic States and New England the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

It will be warmer Saturday from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward, except along the Atlantic Coast. It will be cooler Saturday in the West Gulf States and middle slope.

On the New England coast the winds will be fresh west to north; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh north to northeast; on the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts, light to fresh and variable; on the West Gulf Coast, light to fresh south; on the upper lakes, light to fresh and variable, though mostly southerly, and on the lower lakes, light and variable, becoming southeast.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh northwest to north winds with fair weather at the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

NEW ENGLAND—Fair Saturday; Sunday partly cloudy, warmer in interior; fresh west to north winds Saturday.

District of Columbia and Maryland and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday; Sunday fair, warmer; light north to east winds.

Delaware—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light to fresh north to east winds.

North Carolina—Fair Saturday and Sunday; variable winds.

New Jersey—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer Sunday in interior; light to fresh north to east winds.

Eastern New York—Fair Saturday; Sunday partly cloudy, probably showers with warmer in interior; fresh north to east winds on the coast.

Virginia—Fair Saturday; Sunday partly cloudy, probably showers in southwest portion; light north to east winds.

South Carolina—Fair Saturday and Sunday, except showers on the coast; variable winds.

West Virginia—Fair; warmer Saturday; Sunday showers and cooler.

North Dakota—Fair Saturday; warmer in southern portion; Sunday fair.

South Dakota—Generally fair Saturday; warmer in eastern portion; Sunday fair.

Minnesota—Showers Saturday; cooler in northeast portion; Sunday fair; fresh south to west winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Saturday; Sunday partly cloudy, probably showers and cooler in afternoon; light to fresh east winds.

Western New York—Fair, warmer Saturday; Sunday partly cloudy, probably showers in afternoon, with cooler in west portion; variable winds.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair Saturday; Sunday partly cloudy, probably showers; fresh north to east winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	—TIMES.— 1903.
3 A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is [illegible] feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	[illegible]
Weather Bureau	[illegible]
Corresponding date 1902	[illegible]
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	[illegible]

The thermometer registered 67 degrees at 6 A. M. and 66 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum being 76 degrees at 12 M. and the minimum 61 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity was 80 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 85 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises....5:08 | Sun sets....7:00 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:20	Gov. Isl'd	7:54	H. Gate	9:50
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:40	Gov. Isl'd	8:08	H. Gate	9:58

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Inagua, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A. M. / 10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alene, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. / 10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Empire, Antwerp		[illegible]
Canning, Argentina	8:30 A. M.	[illegible]
Concho, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		8:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool via Queenstown	11:30 A. M. / 1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Curacao and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. / 9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Menominee, London		9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Parima, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp		10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, AUG. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Basil, Para		[illegible]
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Huron, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Pismonta, Barbados, Trinidad, &c.		[illegible]

TUESDAY, AUG. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen		7:00 A. M.
Leon XIII., Havana		[illegible]
Seguranca, Colon		[illegible]
Washington, Naples		1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Consuelo, Hull		[illegible]
Germanic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Southampton		10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam		10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M. [illegible]

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. [illegible]

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 8.

Alamo, Galveston, July 30.
Buffalo, Hull, July 26.
Cedric, Liverpool, July 31.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Aug. 1.
Etruria, Liverpool, July 1.
Korona, Barbados, July 30.
Leon XIII., Naples, July 25.
Monterey, Progreso, July 30.
Nubia, Gibraltar, July 25.
Philadelphia, Southampton, July 1.
Principessa Mafalda, Gibraltar, July 6.
Sicilia, Gibraltar, July 28.
Trave, London, July 21.

SUNDAY, AUG. 9.

La Champagne, Havre, Aug. 1.
Ponce, San Juan, Aug. 4.
Seneca, Santiago, Aug. 2.
Vigilancia, Havana, Aug. 5.

MONDAY, AUG. 10.

Astoria, Glasgow, July 31.
Bovic, Liverpool, July 31.
El Rio, Galveston, Aug. 4.
Finland, Antwerp, Aug. 1.
Gregory, Para, July 3.
Hekla, (Ger.,) Christiansand, July 31.
Korona, St. Croix, Aug. 4.
Matanzas, Havana, Aug. 6.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, Aug. 1.

TUESDAY, AUG. 11.

Augusta, Barcelona, July 23.
Bremen, Bremen, Aug. 1.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Aug. 6.
Louisiana, Stettin, July 28.
Menominee, London, Aug. 1.
Numidian, Glasgow, Aug. 1.
Saratoga, Colon, Aug. 4.
Sicilian Prince, Naples, July 27.

Arrived.

SS St. Nicholas, (Br.,) Lewis, Antwerp July 25, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11:00 A. M.

SS Princess Anne, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) Mann, Demerara, &c., July 24, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Schlenzich, Rotterdam July 21 and Shields [illegible], in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Hillen, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to R. C. Foster.

SS El Rio, [illegible], Galveston Aug. 1, with mdse. to the Southern Pacific Steamship Co.

SS Northman, Pattison, Port Arthur 8 ds, with oil to James W. Elwell & Co.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Hambleton, Liverpool July 29 and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:12 A. M.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Prinz Sigismund, (Ger., new, 3,680 tons,) Hamburg July 25 and Boulogne 26th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 5:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 7, 9:30 P. M., north, strong breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Frutera, (Nor.,) for Kingston, Jam.
SS Monroe, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Santiago, for Tampico.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Iris, (Br.,) for Tampa, Fla.
SS Santiago de Cuba, (Cuban,) for Progreso.
SS Arabic, (Br.,) for Queenstown and Liverpool.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick and Mobile.

Spoken.

Bark Malwa, (Br.,) Rogers, from Rosario for New York, was spoken July 7 in lat. 8 south, long. [illegible] west.

Bark Iris, (Br.,) Symons, from New York for Che Foo, was spoken Aug. 2 in lat. 38 north, long. 121 east.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK.

The Lighthouse Board of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice of the establishment of a black bell buoy at the northeast side of the entrance to Rockaway Inlet, West Channel, Long Island, N. Y., in fifteen feet mean low water, on the following approximate magnetic bearings: Sandy Hook main light, SW. ¾ S.; Romer Shoal Light Station, SW. by W. 3-16 W.; Centennial Tower, W. by N. ¾ N.

NEW YORK.

The Lighthouse Board of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice that on or about Aug. 14, 1903, a spar buoy painted in red and black horizontal stripes will be established about three-quarters of a mile Northeast of Juniper Island, Lake Champlain, N. Y., to mark a rock over which there are but five feet of water.

On the same date a spar buoy painted in red and black horizontal stripes will be established to mark the southern extremity of Gull Island Reef, Lake Champlain, N. Y.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Poncelet, from New York, arr. at Havre at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, from New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen, passed Scilly at 8 P. M. to-day.

SS Themisto, (Dutch,) Capt. Coolen, from New York for Hamburg and Rotterdam, passed Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New York for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Capri, (Ger.,) Capt. Livoni, from New York via Plymouth, arr. at Shields yesterday.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Toronto, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, from New York via London, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Sailor Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, (from Rio Janeiro, &c.,) sld. from Barbados for New York Aug. 5.

SS Byron, (Br.,) Capt. Cadogan, (from Rio Janeiro, &c.,) sld. from Pernambuco for New York yesterday.

SS Victorian, (Br.,) Capt. Cavin, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Nauplia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kraeft, from New York for Copenhagen, arr. at Stettin Aug. 4.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Holm, from New York via Christiansand, arr. at Copenhagen Aug. 5.

SS Titian, (Br.,) Capt. Amey, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Monviso, (Ital.,) Capt. Crescentini, sld. from Palermo for New York Aug. 5.

SS Bluecher, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Southampton for New York via Cherbourg at 4:10 P. M. to-day.

SS Afridi, (Br.,) Capt. Golding, from New York for Havre and Dunkirk, passed Scilly to-day.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.85¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.60
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.40
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.75
Cotton, middling	12.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	10.25
Beef, hams	23.25
Tallow, prime	.04¼
Pork, mess	15.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.08½
Lard, prime	7.90
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	17.75
Butter, Western creamery	.19

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Flour quiet and easier; No. 2 Spring wheat, [illegible]; No. 3, 78@80c; No. 2 red, 78@78½c; No. 2 corn, 51½c; No. 2 yellow, 52½c; No. 2 oats, [illegible]; No. 3 white, 36½@38½c; No. 2 rye, 50½c; fair to choice malting barley, 47@52c; No. 1 flaxseed, 89½c; No. 1 Northwestern, 97½c; prime timothy seed, $3.60; mess pork, per bbl., $13.30@13.35; lard, per 100 lb., $7.72½@7.75; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.50@7.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $7.50@7.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.12½@8.25; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $10@12.50.

COTTON.—Thursday's cotton market was moderately active, judged from the averages of the last few days, and fluctuations were irregular. The market opened easy at a decline of 3@7 points under realizing and further aggressive selling by the former New England bull leader, which was encouraged by the generally favorable weather reported over the cotton belt, and just after the opening was also stimulated by an easier turn in Liverpool. During the early session there were frequent rallies on covering and light supporting orders from New Orleans, and there was one interval of firmness after the initial losses, but this was of short duration, and the market quickly resumed a downward tendency, which was continued until near the close. At this time prices were net 5@27 points lower, August having sold down from 11.50 to 11.36, September from 10.50 to 10.37, October from 9.89 to 9.80, December from 9.70 to 9.63, and January from 9.71 to 9.64, and these declines apparently proved attractive to room shorts, who started buying for profits, while August, which had hitherto yielded readily to pressure, also suddenly became firm under clique support. The close was steady with 11.50 bid for August, and the balance of the list net 7@12 points lower. Sales were estimated at 175,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	11.50	11.60	11.36	10.50@10.65
September	10.50	10.50	10.37	10.42@10.45
October	9.87	9.89	9.80	9.84@9.85
November	9.68	9.68	9.62	9.67@9.68
December	9.70	9.70	9.63	9.67@9.68
January	9.71	9.72	9.64	9.67@9.68
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	9.66	9.68	9.60	[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7.—Spot cotton quiet and firm; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 5,000 bales; middling upland, 6.66d. Futures opened steady, 5@6 points advance; closed quiet but steady, net ½@3½ points higher; August, 6.32; August-September and September, 6.26; September-October, 5.78; October-November, 5.39; November-December, 5.26@5.28; December-January, 5.25@5.26; January-February, 5.24@5.25; February-March, 5.24; March-April, 5.22. Manchester—Yarns quiet. Cloth orders at low limits.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Bearish conditions dominated the wheat market yesterday and at the close prices stood ¾@⅞c lower than the previous night. Most conspicuous on this side of the market were reports of fine harvesting weather in the Northwest and in Europe, the latter being favorable for a break of 10@20 points in wheat and flour futures in Paris. Local traders who had carried wheat over night were free sellers on the declines, and there was also some liquidation by the longs. [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.60@4.85; Winter straights, $3.60@3.75; Winter patents, $3.85@4.10; Spring clears, $3.60@3.85; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.10@3.30; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.90@3.10; red dog, $16.50@16.75, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $2.90@3.40; choice to fancy, $3.35@3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.30@3.40; Brandywine, [illegible]. [illegible]

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn—				
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn—				
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats—				
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard—				
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	7.67½	7.67½	7.60	7.67½
Ribs—				
September	7.52½	7.52½	7.50	7.50
October	7.60	7.60	7.70	7.72½
Pork—				
September	12.40	12.40	12.15	12.37½

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—Close: Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 80c; September, 79½c; December, 83½c; May, 85½c; No. 2 hard, 75@77½c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 49½c; September, 49½c; December, 48c; May, 49½c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 36c; September, 33½c; December, 35½c; May, 37½c; No. 2 white, 39@40c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 7.—Wheat firm. Close: No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible]; new September, 79½c. Rye firm; No. 1, 54½c. Barley firm; No. 2, [illegible]; sample, 40@55c. Corn—September, 52c, nominal.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 7.—Close: Wheat, September, [illegible]; December, 79½c. On track: No. 1 hard, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible]; No. 3 Northern, [illegible].

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 7.—Close: Wheat, to arrive, No. 1 hard, 87c; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible]; September, 81½c; December, [illegible].

COFFEE.—There was a continued demand for November of the character and for the same party as that noted on Thursday. The buying was not so heavy, and at the opening the market was 10@20 points lower under realizing, disappointing European cables, and lower primary markets, but later the market turned firmer, recovered most of the early loss, and closed steady, net 5 points higher to 5 points lower. The spot market was quiet, with quotations on the basis of 5⅛c for Rio No. 7. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	3.60	3.60	3.60	[illegible]
September	3.65	3.75	3.65	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	3.95	3.95	3.95	[illegible]
December	4.20	4.25	4.20	[illegible]
January	4.30	4.30	4.30	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	4.40	4.45	4.40	[illegible]

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $15.50@16; family, $17@17.50; short clear, $15.50@17.50. BEEF—Mess, $9@9.50; family, $10@10.50; packet, $9@9.50; extra India mess, $14@15. BEEF HAMS, $21.50@23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7½c; 160 lb., 7¾c; 160 lb., 8½c; 140 lb., 9½c; pigs, 9½c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, [illegible]; 10 lb., 10½c; 12 lb., 9½c; 14 lb., [illegible]; pickled shoulders, [illegible]; pickled hams, 12½@13c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4¼@4¾c. LARD, $7.90; city lard, [illegible]; refined lard, South America, $8.50; Continent, $8; Brazil, kegs, $9.50; compound, [illegible]. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¾c; city lard stearine, 8c.

METALS.—Tin was irregular in London, advancing £1, to £125 10s for spot, while futures were lower, at £124. Locally tin was firm and higher, closing at 28.15@28.50c. COPPER—Copper advanced 5s on spot in London, closing at £57 6s, but futures there were unchanged, at £56 10s. In New York copper was quiet and nominally unchanged, with lake quoted officially at 13.12½c, electrolytic at 13c, and casting at 12.75c. LEAD—Lead advanced 1s 3d in London, to £11, but remained quiet here at 4.20c. SPELTER—Spelter was unchanged in London, at £20 2s 6d, but was unchanged here at 5.75@5.87½c. IRON—Iron closed at 53s in Glasgow and 46s 7d in Middlesborough. Locally iron was quiet. No. 1 foundry, Northern, is quoted at $17.50@18; No. 2 foundry, Northern, at $16.50@17; No. 1 foundry, Southern, and No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, at $16.75@17.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine, oil and machine barrels, [illegible]. TAR—Pine barrels, $2.60; oil barrels, $3.50@3.60. ROSIN—Common to good, strained, $1.90@1.95; D, $2; E, $2.05; F, $2.10; G, $2.20; H, $2.70; I, $3.10; K, $3.25; M, $3.55; N, $3.65; W G, $3.80; W W, $4.10.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 7.—Turpentine, 48c; receipts, 719 casks; sales, 425 casks; exports, 10 casks. Rosin—Receipts, 2,096 bbls; sales, 1,440 bbls; exports, 2,678 bbls; A, B, C, and D, $1.60; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $2.20; I, $2.70; K, $2.95; M, $3.05; N, $3.20; W G, $3.40; W W, $3.60.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 7.—Spirits of turpentine, 46½c; receipts, 155 casks. Rosin quiet; receipts, 635 bbls. Crude turpentine, $1.75 and $2.90; receipts, 218 bbls. Tar, $1.60; receipts, 82 bbls.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 7.—Turpentine, [illegible]. Rosin—A, B, C, and D, $1.50; E, $1.55; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $2.10; I, $2.60; K, $2.75; L, $2.85; N, $2.95; W G, $3.10; W W, $3.40.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—Receipts—Rosin, 60 bbls. Exports to London—Rosin, 3,152 bbls; turpentine, 700 casks.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers slow and 10@15c lower; bulls easier; cows steady. Native steers, $4.50@5.50; Western halfbreeds, $4.60; bulls, $3@4.25; cows, $1.75@3.60. Dressed beef slow, at 6½@8½c per lb.; extra beef, 9¼c. Veals steady at $5@8; tops, $8.12½; culls, $4@4.50; buttermilks firm at $4. City-dressed veals steady at 9@12½c per lb.; country-dressed at 8@10½c; extra, 11c. Sheep steady, but heavy sheep slow; lambs steady to 10c lower; twelve cars unsold. Sheep, $2.50@3.50; few wethers, $3.75@4; lambs, $4.50@6.10; tops, $6.25. Dressed mutton slow at 6@7½c per lb.; dressed lambs steady at 8@10½c. Hogs firm; State hogs, $6.10@6.20. Country-dressed hogs steady at 7½@9½c per lb.

FINANCIAL.

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49 Wall Street.

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Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
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Transact a General Banking and Stock Exchange Business. We make a specialty of
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Members New York Stock Exchange.
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Receive deposits subject to draft.
Collect interest and dividends, and do a general commission business.

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Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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Issue international cheques, commercial and travelers' credits available in all parts of the world.

FINANCIAL.

The Columbus Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.

CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. [illegible] have been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on the First day of October, 1903, at the office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

Dated New York, July 16, 1903.

Metropolitan Trust Co. of the City of New York
Successor to ATLANTIC TRUST CO., Trustee.
BY BEVERLY CHEW, 2nd Vice President.

IT IS TRUE
Cotton is the BEST Investment.
Better than Bonds—pays more profit safely.
Better than Stocks—no Speculation.
Better than Grain—greater results without gambling.
Better than Horse-racing schemes—no Hazardous Risks.
Better than Mining or Oil Ventures—no "hole in the ground" in which to sink capital.
Yes, Cotton IS the Best Investment for tangible profits and Visible assets.
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CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES
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Members {N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange. Toronto Board of Trade.
STOCK BROKERS.
MAIN OFFICE, 44 AND 46 BROADWAY.
Branches: [illegible]
DAILY MARKET LETTER ISSUED.

"PUTS AND CALLS."
We sell and accept these as margin.
Write for prices and explanatory booklet.
MALLETT & WYCKOFF
Ten Wall Street, New York.
[illegible]
5 Point Margins. Interest 5 Per Cent.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Saturday, Aug. 8.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Before Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Chambers—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—William C. Farrell, trustee, &c., vs. John Bohn et al.—James F. Noble. Davis Stiber et al. vs. Joseph D. Cohen—James F. Noble.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Sundt vs. Schwab (2 cases)—Adrian H. Larkin. Coleman vs. Gallagher—Sanne Lowinson.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
66 BROADWAY.
New York, Aug. 4th, 1903.

THE UNDERSIGNED, the trustee under the Mortgage executed by The Bates Advertising Company, bearing date August 1st, 1902, upon all the real and personal property, franchises, privileges, and immunities of said company, HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that the said The Bates Advertising Company, pursuant to Section 4 in the said Mortgage providing for the redemption of the bonds secured by said Mortgage, has paid to this Company the installment of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000) due on July 1st, 1903, and accrued interest thereon to September 1st, 1903, and that the undersigned did, on the 7th day of August, 1903, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds as will be paid to the amount of said payment of Ten Thousand Dollars by drawing the same by lot from among the whole number of bonds outstanding, and that the following bonds were so drawn for payment, viz: [illegible]

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that the above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned as Trustee, at its office in the City of New York on the 1st day of September, 1903, with accrued interest thereon to said date, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 2nd Vice-Pres't.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12TH.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
30 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
15 shs. Union Exchange Bank.
50 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
200 shs. North American Trust Co.
37 shs. Equitable Nat'l Bank.
500 shs. Chic., Ind. & Louisville Ry., common.
17 shs. N. Y. Nat'l Exchange Bank.
12 shs. North American Trust Co.
49 shs. Nat'l City Bank.
5 shs. International Bank & Trust Co., common.
50 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guar. Co.
100 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
25 shs. Windsor Trust Co.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
(Entirely Invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS and Undivided Profits 1,690,740.62
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
[illegible]

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
(Nashville, Tennessee.)
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1899, to The Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee, securing the above bonds, we hereby give notice that five (5) bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. [illegible] have been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 105% and accrued interest at the office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of September, 1903, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

METROPOLITAN TRUST CO. OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
Successor to Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee.
By BEVERLY CHEW, 2nd Vice President.
Dated July 17, 1903.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BOOKLOVERS LIBRARY
DIVIDEND NOTICE—DIVIDEND No. 9

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Directors of THE BOOKLOVERS LIBRARY, held on Friday, July 31st, it was ordered that a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum for the final half-year ending June 30th, 1903, be declared upon all the fully paid-up stock of the Corporation (at issue prior to January 1st, 1903) standing of the said date (June 30th), and that the transfer books of the Corporation be closed from August 5th to August 20th inclusive—said dividend to be payable August 20th next.

NOTE.—Stock paid for in full subsequent to January 1st (and prior to June 30th) 1903, will be entitled to share in the above dividend pro rata for the time elapsed from the time of final payment until June 30th.

JOHN E. BRYANT
Treasurer.
TREASURER'S OFFICE
1323 Walnut St., Philadelphia
August 3rd, 1903

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING CO.
16th Regular Preferred Dividend.
The Directors have this day declared the sixteenth regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Shares out of earnings, payable September 15th to holders of record Sept. 5th, 1903. The Preferred Transfer Books will be closed on Friday, Sept. 4th, at 3 o'clock and reopened Sept. 16th.
Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.
JAS. B. TAYLOR, Treasurer.
New York, August 7th, 1903.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.
The Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company this day declared a dividend of two and one-half (2½%) per cent., payable on and after August 10th, 1903, to stockholders of the Company at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 24th, 1903. The stock transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 24th instant and reopen at 10 A. M. on August 10th, 1903.
E. L. SMITHERS, Ass't Treasurer.
New York, July 8th, 1903.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.
Minneapolis, Minn., 15th July, 1903.
The Directors of this company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼%) Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the company, payable on and after August 15th, 1903.
The transfer books for the Common Stock will close on August 1st at twelve o'clock noon and will reopen on August 17th at 10 o'clock A. M.
All dividend checks will be mailed.
C. G. GOODRICH, Secretary.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY (of Chicago).
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25, 1903. The transfer books will close in New York on August 14 at 3:00 P. M., and will reopen August 26, 1903, at 10:00 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 21, 1903.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15th, to Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. July 31, 1903. Transfer Books to not close.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT CORPORATION.
Office 48 North Sixth St., Philadelphia.
The SIXTY-THIRD MONTHLY DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared, payable August 15th, 1903.
JOHN S. KILBURN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, New York City, Aug. 1, 1903.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock noon Aug. 21, 1903, for furnishing this department with a quantity of furniture, hardware, and cleaning materials. Blanks and information can be obtained from the undersigned. Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Q. M. Supplies," to be opened Aug. 21, and addressed to Colonel D. D. Wheeler, Depot Q. M.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, WITHERSPOON Building, Philadelphia, Pa., August 6, 1903.—Sealed proposals for constructing concrete and timber screw wharf at Delaware Breakwater Harbor, Del., will be received here until 12 noon, September 5, 1903, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. J. C. SANFORD, Capt., Engs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that The Barrows Stone Company, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this second day of April, 1903, papers for a voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this second day of April, one thousand nine hundred and three.

(Seal) JOHN F. O'BRIEN,
Secretary of State.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal on West 126th Street—St. Nicholas Avenue Apartment House Changes Hands—Other Sales.

Leopold Weil has sold for Frank Ritter and Caroline Smith to Arthur Brisbane the two five-story flats 228 and 230 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, on plot 50 by 99.11. Mr. Brisbane, representing The New York American and Journal, purchased several months ago the property adjoining these two houses on the west and running through to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for the New York Commercial Realty Company for $150,000 the six-story elevator apartment house at 742 and 744 St. Nicholas Avenue, on plot 47 by 100.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has sold for $22,000 678 and 680 Water Street, a plot 50 by 100, with old frame stables.

C. C. Goodwin has sold to a Dr. Hill 712 Madison Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Sixty-third Street, a four-story brownstone front dwelling on lot 20 by 70.

J. B. Theiss has sold for William F. Quigley to James E. McCue the four-story brick flat at the northwest corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street, 20 by 80.

It is reported that Virginia Bell has sold the four-story brick and stone front dwelling 309 West Seventy-sixth Street, 22 by 102.2.

William F. Mangam has sold for a Mr. Caterson the two lots, 50 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 150 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

Abram Bachrach has bought the two five-story flats 61 and 63 East Ninety-ninth Street, 50 by 99.11.

Charles Rubinger & Co. have sold for Mrs. Rachel Brown for $81,000 the new six-story tenement 322 and 324 East Eighth Street.

S. S. Manheimer has sold for Mrs. Helen Slade Ogilvie to Nathan Greenbaum 278 Rivington Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 18 by 55. This property has been held by the Ogilvie family since 1847.

Louis G. Friess has sold, through Paul Bultman, to Patrick J. Kelly, the tenement 333 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for A. Bachrach the five-story flat, 25 by 100, at 61 East Ninety-ninth Street to A. Greenberg.

M. F. Kerby has sold for Joseph Givin to William C. Bergen a plot at the southwest corner of Topping Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 82 by 125; also, the three three-story frame flats, with stores, on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 100 feet east of Park Avenue. The buyer of the latter properties was represented by Barry & McLaughlin.

Porter & Co. have sold for Oceana Dearborn, 29 Mount Morris Avenue, a three-story brownstone dwelling, on a lot 20 by 85.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

2,810 to 2,816 Third Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, each 25 by 175, four-story brick tenements; partition sale, to John C. Rodgers ... $80,525

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Houston Street, southwest corner, for two six-story brick tenements, 48 by 87 by 50 by 80.6; I. Weinstein of 72 Trinity Place, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $75,000.

Blackwell's Island, opposite East Fifty-first Street, for a two-and-a-half-story brick nurses' home, 76 by 35; city, owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Oliver of 287 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $35,000.

Bristow Street, west side, 325 feet south of Jennings Street, for two three-story frame dwellings, 20 by 48; David H. Spring of 1,017 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, owner; Charles E. Pager of 1,442 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $9,000.

Alterations.

No. 872 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with stores; L. Wertmann of 14 Eighth Avenue, owner; O. L. Spannhake of 653 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 117 and 119 East Eighty-eighth Street, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; L. H. Schwartz of 25 Broad Street, owner; I. Lowinson of 35 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Madison Street, south side, 100 feet east of Scammel Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with stores; L. Smith of 89 Wisten Street, owner; O. Reissman of 30 First Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 120 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; I. Levowitz of 122 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owner; J. Hoffman of 371 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, architect; cost, $550.

No. 211 East Seventy-fourth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with stores; W. P. Slensby of 30 Beekman Street, owner; E. Wilbur of 23 Fulton Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 342 East Eleventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; A. Perinciano, premises, owner; Ebeling & Meyer of 194 Bowery, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 407 East Seventy-second Street, to a four-story brick tenement; J. Moss of 400 East Seventy-second Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $1,000.

Grand and Essex Streets, northeast corner, to a six-story brick tenement, with stores; A. Sokolsky of 287 Madison Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $800.

No. 2,196 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; A. Gottlieb of 54 Eldridge Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $2,800.

No. 35 Rose Street, to two six-story brick tenements; C. E. Bloom of 170 East Sixty-fourth Street, owner; O. Reissman of 30 First Street, architect; cost, $2,800.

Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, northeast corner, to a four-story brick workshop; F. S. Lord of 26 Park Avenue, owner; A. F. Huber & Co. of 282 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $150.

No. 87 Fourth Avenue, to a sign; S. Abraham, owner; A. Van Beuren, Jr., architect; cost, $50.

White Plains Avenue, northwest corner of Twentieth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 40; James Cockburn of Nineteenth Street and White Plains Avenue, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 808 Morris Avenue, to a three-story frame store and dwelling, 20.6 by 55.7; Simon Epstein of 26 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; Nathan Langer of 211 East One Hundred and Third Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Aug. 7, 1903.

ALLEN ST, 3, e s, 24.10x27.7x24.10x29.4; Abraham Capel to Sarah Miskowsky ... Nom.
AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 103d St, 75.11x100; Mary E. McSweeney to Joshua T. Butler, (mtgs $155,000,) R. and S. ... Nom.
BAILEY AV, e s, 108.5 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 50x75; Abram M. Fanning to Jacob Rosborg, (mtgs $1,270,) other consideration and ... 100
CANAL ST, 174 and 176, s s, 47.3 ft e of Mott St, runs e 48.2 x s 28.1 x e 0.3 x s 61.11 x w 94 x n 25 x e 47.5 x n 75; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Joseph D. Edelson, (mtg $55,000) ... Nom.
COLUMBUS AV, e s, corner of Washington St, runs e 45 x s 100 x e 80 x s 75 x w 80 x n 175; Daniel J. Curley to the Church of Our Lady of Solace of Van Nest ... Nom.
COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 81st St, 102.2x100; the Colonial Bank to Manhattan Square Realty Company, (mtg $175,000,) other consideration and ... 100
CORTLANDT ST, 48, s s, 19.6x70.9x19.5x70.6; L. Napoleon Levy to Minnie A. Blanchard ... 100
EDGECOMBE AV, n e corner of 137th St, 50x99; Emanuel Lehman to Bella Weiss, (mtg $16,000) ... Nom.
FORSYTH ST, w s, 130.4 ft s of Houston St, 27.11x126.7x irregular; George Fischer, Jr., executor, to Hyman D. Baker ... 50
FORSYTH ST, w s, 130.4 ft s of Houston St, 27.11x126.7x irregular; Valentine Fischer to Hyman D. Baker, R. and S. ... Nom.
FORSYTH ST, 134, e s, 25x100; Max Lancet to Charles E. Thomson, (mtg $37,000) ... Nom.
FORSYTH ST, 134, e s, 25x100; Charles E. Thomson to Sarah Lancet, (mtg $37,000) ... Nom.
JEFFERSON AV, s s, 50 ft e of Oakes Av, 25x100; Land Company B of Edenwald to Mary J. Scanlon ... Nom.
JEFFERSON ST, e s, part of Lot 486, map of Unionport, runs s 48.10 x e 1.5 x s 107.2 x n 50 x w 108; Henry Belmont to Minnie R. Belmont ... Gift
LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 169.5 ft n of 180th St, runs e 20.5 x s 106.5 x n 171.7 x n 394.7 x w 100 x s 180; Lot 51, map of 63 lots, Oak Tree Plot, Tremont; David Beow to Lily Cornish, other consideration and ... 100
LOTS 15, 29, and 30, first map of Westchester Heights; Gustav M. Rosenblatt to Simon M. Rosenblatt ... Nom.
LOTS 174 and 175, map of Van Nest Park; Paul Koenig to Joseph Gamache and another, other consideration and ... 100
LOTS 300 and 301, second map of property of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill, executor, to Julius Piglinolo ... 1,400
LOTS 580 and 581, map of Van Nest Park; Charles M. Breidenbach to Thomas Scott ... Nom.
MADISON AV, n w corner of 68th St, 100.5x125.10; Samuel T. Bussy to Abner T. Bowen, all title ... Nom.
MONROE ST, 37 and 37½, n w s, runs s 100.10 x e 50 x s 38.1 x w 25 x s 62 x w 25; Abraham Cohen and others to David Cohen, (mtg $22,500) ... 100
ROSELLE ST, s e corner of Poplar St, 29x100.1x26x100.5; George P. Baisley and another to Philip Paul, (mtg $2,200) ... Nom.
WATER ST, 678 to 680, n s, 50x100; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Paul Hellmann and another, ½ part, (mtg $10,000) ... 11,000
WATER ST, 678 and 680, n s, 50x100; Leah Buttenwieser, individually and as executrix, to Paul Hellmann and another, ½ part, (mtg $10,000) ... 11,000
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s e corner of 1st St, 43.9x64.3x48.8x60.9; William A. Cameron to Michael J. Mack, (mtg $1,600) ... 3,000
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 43.9 ft s of 1st St, 25x66.8x20x64.3; Michael J. Mack and another to Charles Heinrich ... 1,500
3D AV, s w s, at n s s of 162d St, 50x93.5; Otto H. Georgi to Sarah F. Georgi, quitclaim ... Nom.
5TH AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 117th St, 75.7x110; Louis Cohen to Henry Arnstein, ½ part, (mtgs $54,500,) other consideration and ... 100
6TH ST, 302 and 304 East, 43.4x96.2; Hyman Levis to Herman M. Weaver, (mtg $50,000,) other consideration and ... 100
6TH ST, 302 and 304 East, 43.4x96.2; Herman M. Weaver to Morris Silverman, ½ part, (mtg $50,000) ... Nom.
8TH ST, 206, s s, 106 ft e of Bowery, 25x97; Louis Gordon to William H. Faust, (mtg $18,500,) other consideration and ... 100
13TH ST, n s, 476.6 ft w of 2d Av, 16.6x103.3; John Adolphi to Eleanor V. Adolphi, (mtg $6,000) ... Nom.
21ST ST, n s, 390.9 ft n w of 3d Av, 20x98.9; Henry H. Jackson to Jennie F. Mandigo, (mtg $13,000) ... Nom.
63D ST, s s, 256 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.5; Harris Blankstein to Charles Wolheim, (mtg $10,250,) other consideration and ... 100
77TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 21x102.2; Rosa E. Merrall to Reuhama E. Stoutenburgh ... 30,500
81ST ST, 324 and 326 East, 50.0x102.2; Moses K. Wallach to Frederick H. Nadler, (mtgs $56,000,) other consideration and ... 100
95TH ST, 115 East, 16x100.8; Jacob Schlamp to Edward O. Flagg ... Nom.
99TH ST, 61 East, 25x100.11; Abraham Bachrach to Nathan Greenberg and another, (mtg $20,500) ... Nom.
105TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Martha Morrison, by attorney, to Isaac Helfer, (mtg $15,000) ... Nom.
105TH ST, 311 West, 21x100.11; Charles W. Smith to Isidor Sperling, (mtg $20,500,) other consideration and ... 100
128TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs e 258 x n w — x w 217 x s 199.10; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 128th St, 66x225x irregular; John F. Betz to Max E. Bernheimer and another, (mtgs $325,000) ... Nom.
130TH ST, 306 and 308 West, 50x74.11; Edward L. Parris, referee, to Max Marx, (mtg $30,000) ... 2,200
155TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; George M. Wood, individually and as administrator, to Louis Waldron, correction deed ... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 81st St; Manhattan Square Realty Company to the Colonial Bank, 21 years ... $5,000 to 7,000
JEFFERSON ST, 82, Water St, 383; Aaron Zwerdling to John Healy, 4 9-12 years ... $720 and 780
MONROE ST, 58; Meyer Weiss to Jacob Rozran, 5 years ... 2,150
ORCHARD ST, 59 and 61; Edward A. Ridley to Benjamin Sel, 4 9-12 years ... 2,000
SPRING ST, 349; Blanche P. Flanagan and another to Bernard McGuinness, 5 years ... 800
1ST AV, 1,604; Jacob Kraus and another to Max Levy & Co., 3 9-12 years ... $1,260 to 1,380
2D AV, 1,762; Rose Coshland to Jacob Paletz, 5 years ... 1,500
14TH ST, 40 East; Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company to Mark Harris and another, 1 3-12 years ... 4,200
35TH ST, 46 West; Elias L. M. Bristol to Henry J. Braker, 21 years ... 4,000
36TH ST, 48 West; Elias L. M. Bristol to Henry J. Braker, 21 years, duplicate ... 4,000
96TH ST, 69 and 71 East; Rose Moonnick and another to Morris Ferman, 5 years ... 4,200
119TH ST, 70 and 70½; Morris Haber and another to Joseph Schulman, 3 years ... 2,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADOLPHI, John, to J. J. Campion; 2d Av, n w s, 51.9 ft n e of 13th St, 1 year, 6 per cent ... 4,500
BLANCHARD, Minnie A., to Carrie Hirsch; Cortlandt St, 48, s s, 3 years, 4½ per cent ... 20,000
CAHILL, Catharine D., to Harlem Savings Bank; Webster Av, 1,401, w s, 1 year ... 800
CARLSON, Charles M., and another to George L. Downing; Lot 496, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years, gold ... 2,000
CARSON, Elizabeth, to A. L. Bell; Elliott Av, w s, 250 ft s of Julianne St, 1 year ... 500
DOHM, Rosalie, to Louis Gates; Morris Av, s w corner of North St, 3 years, 6 per cent ... 2,000
EDELSON, Joseph D., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Canal St, 174 and 176, s s, 2 years, 6 per cent ... 7,000
EISENBERG, Abraham M., to Bertha Kahn; 74th St, n s, 233.10 ft e of 1st Av; 74th St, n s, 212 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent ... 2,800
FANNING, Thomas M., to James G. Affleck, trustee; 19th St, 449 West, due Jan. 3, 1905 ... 9,000
FAUST, William H., to Louis Gordon; 8th St, s s, 106 ft w of Bowery, (prior mtg $18,500,) instalments, 6 per cent and 4½ per cent ... 14,500
FLAGG, Edward O., to William J. Amend; 95th St, 115 East, 1 year ... 10,000
GALM, John, to Emma E. De Visme and another; Lots 302 and 305, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years ... 2,700
GOLDSMITH, Gustavus A., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York; 74th St, n s, 280 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent ... 40,000
GOTTLIEB, Isidore W., to the State Bank; 13th St, 346 and 348 East, due Feb. 1, 1904, 6 per cent, notes ... 30,000
GREENBERG, Nathan, and another to Abram Bachrach; 99th St, 61 East, instalments, 6 per cent ... 3,000
GURAN, Marc, to Hattie M. Frank; 142d St, 741 East, due Oct. 15, 1905, 6 per cent ... 1,000
HEINRICH, Charles, to William A. Cameron; White Plains Road, e s, 43.9 ft s of 1st St, due July 1, 1906 ... 1,200
HELD, J. Philip, to Valentine Fischer and wife; Avenue B, 204, w s, 5 years, 4½ per cent ... 15,000
HELFER, Isaac, to John Morrison; 105th St, n s, 130 ft w of Park Av, instalments, 5½ per cent ... 6,500
HELLMAN, Paul, and another to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; Water St, 678 and 680, 1 year, 5½ per cent ... 9,000
HUGHES, Brian G., to Louis Raffloer; Mulberry St, 133, 135, and 137, due Aug. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent., (correction from Aug. 7) ... 51,000
KAYTON, Gertrude, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 73d St, 152 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent ... 20,000
LEHMAN, Emanuel, to Alfred Behrens; Edgecombe Av, n e corner of 137th St, 2 years ... 2,500
LIVINGSTON, William H., to Colonial Bank; 7th Av, s w corner of 140th St, secures bonds of $25,000, given for completion of building at Columbus Av, n e corner of 81st St.
LYONS, Dennis J., to George Herrmann; 2d Av, 2,304, e s, 20x80, 3 years ... 5,000
MANDIGO, Jennie F., widow, to Henry H. Jackson; 21st St, n s, 100.6 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years ... 21,000
MANHATTAN SQUARE REALTY COMPANY to the Colonial Bank; Columbus Av, n e corner of 81st St, prior mtg $175,000, due July 1, 1906, 6 per cent ... 45,000
MANHATTAN SQUARE REALTY COMPANY to the Colonial Bank; Columbus Av, n e corner of 81st St, prior mtg $220,000, due July 1, 1906, 6 per cent ... 30,000
MICHELSON, Lena, to Minerva Burwell; 4th St, n s, 300 ft w of Avenue A, demand, 6 per cent ... 17,000
MOORE, Julia A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 10th Av, 343, s w corner of 30th St, 4½ per cent ... 5,000
NEVINS, Abraham, and another to Samuel Reeve; Madison Av, 1,717, e s, due July 1, 1908, 4½ per cent ... 18,000
NODLER, Frederick H., to Moses K. Wallach; 81st St, 326 East, prior mtg $28,000, instalments, 6 per cent ... 5,500
NODLER, Frederick H., to Moses K. Wallach; 81st St, 324 East, instalments, 6 per cent ... 3,500
NODLER, Frederick H., to Moses K. Wallach; 81st St, 324 and 326 East, prior mtg $52,000, collateral, due Oct. 30, 1903 ... 1,000
PIGUERON, George H., to Mary L. Green; Jones St, 6, n s, 5 years ... 30,000
SCHLESINGER, Henry W., to the State Bank; 9th St, n s, 85 ft e of Avenue C, due Feb. 1, 1904, 6 per cent, notes ... 20,000
SCHLESINGER, Abraham, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York; 110th St, s s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 3 years ... 26,000
SCHLESINGER, Abraham, and another to William and Julius Bachrach; 110th St, s s, 25 ft w of Park Av, prior mtg $26,000 ... 7,000
SCHLESINGER, Abraham, and another to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; 110th St, s s, 57 ft w of Park Av, 3 years ... 26,000
SCHLESINGER, Abraham, and another to William and Julius Bachrach; 110th St, s s, 57 ft w of Park Av, prior mtg $26,000, 3 years, 6 per cent ... 7,000
SCHLESINGER, Henry W., to the State Bank; 9th St, n s, 124 ft e of Avenue C, due Feb. 1, 1904, 6 per cent, notes ... 20,000
SILVERMAN, Morris, to H. M. Weaver; 6th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years, 6 per cent ... 2,000
STABEL, Ferdinand, and another to the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; Amsterdam Av, e s, 77.2 ft n of 78th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent ... 14,000
WEAVER, Herman M., to Hyman Levis; 6th St, 302 and 304 East, instalments, (prior mtg $50,000,) 6 per cent ... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Lambert Suydam ... 2,527
BACHRACH, William, and another to Frank Backhaus ... 7,000
CLARK, Henry B., to Arthur L. Clark and another, executors ... 2,000
CLARK, Henry B., to Roland H. Clark ... 2,400
CLARK, A. Ludlow, and another, executors, to A. Ludlow Clark, as guardian ... 100
DE LACEY, T. E., & CO. to Riverside Bank ... 1
FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY to Frederick Schuck ... 11,241
FRENCH, Clarence, to Charles T. French and another, executors and trustees ... 308
KATZMAN, John, to the State Bank ... 1
MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company ... 26,000
MARTIN, Rose E., to German Savings Bank ... 10,000
NADLER, Frederick H., to Moses K. Wallach ... 1
POUGHKEEPSIE SAVINGS BANK to Amasa Clarke and others, trustees ... 15,000
WEINSTEIN, Julius, to the State Bank ... 1
WOOLVERTON, Samuel, trustee, to Ada L. Doty ... 8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

3D AV, n e corner of 174th St, 80.10x70; A. Schnoerer & Son against Stephen M. Anderson, owner; Roemer Roofing Company, contractor ... 600
7TH AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 112th St, 50x100; Manhattan Glass Tile Company against Eva Jacobson, owner and contractor ... 1,175

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

FIRST AV, n w corner of Houston St, 50.2x71.x irregular; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager, loan to Abraham Goodman ... $32,000
4TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Avenue A, 50x96.3; Minerva Burwell loans to Lena Michaelson ... 17,000
81ST ST, n e corner of Columbus Av, 100x102.2; Colonial Bank loans to Manhattan Square Realty Company ... 30,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

46TH ST, 70 and 72 West; Sanitary Fireproofing and Contracting Company against Bernard J. Maas, July 6, 1903 ... $1,132
97TH ST, 227 and 229 East; Patrick H. Lydon against Peter J. Clarken and another, June 3, 1903, canceled ... 290

Lis Pendens.

COTTAGE GROVE AV, s s, 296.5 ft e of Guerlain Place, 50x100; John B. Mapes against William Miskill, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. A. Minarian.
FRONT and De Peyster Sts, s e corner, runs s e 81.5 x s w 54.8 to Pine St x n w 80.8 x n e 57 to beginning; Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Henry Corn and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.
LAIGHT ST, 52; Lida Stelle and another against Margaret Monroe and another, (amended action to recover possession;) attorney, K. Cornwallis.
LOTS 115, 116, 120, 121, 130, 130, 134, and 135, amended map of Bronxwood Park, Bronx; Filomena Cipolla against George P. Shirmer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.
1ST AV, e s, 69 ft s of 17th St, 23x94.2; Anna Mitchell against Maria A. Ottinger, (action to compel conveyance, &c.;) attorneys, Skinner & Bermant.
4TH AV, e s, 75.9 ft n of 97th St, 25.2x100; James W. Furman against Peter Costello, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. H. Jackson.
117TH ST, n s, 184 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Russell Sage against Geraldine Broadbelt and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reed & Reed.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FREDERICK H. PINNEY.—City Marshal Louis Levy yesterday sold out at auction the plant of Frederick H. Pinney, printer, at 125 Worth Street, under foreclosure of a chattel mortgage of $4,000 on presses, type, &c., in favor of Samuel W. Bowne, and realized about $1,500. Mr. Pinney has been in business since 1870, and some years ago claimed to be worth $50,000.

COHEN, SILBER & CO.—Judge Dugro of the Supreme Court has appointed James J. Nealis receiver of the assets of Cohen, Silber & Co., refiners of furs, at Astoria, in a suit brought by three of the partners, Davis Silber, Annie Chambers, and Jacob Schreiber, against the fourth partner, Joseph D. Cohen, on account of a disagreement between them. The firm was formed on Dec. 31, 1902.

EDWIN S. HOOLEY & CO.—Louis B. Rolston, assignee of Edwin S. Hooley & Co., stock brokers, of 49 and 51 Wall Street, filed a provisional bond yesterday for $250,000, having been granted leave to file it by Judge Dugro of the Supreme Court. He stated that the assets to come into his hands will aggregate $300,000, consisting of securities, $22,000; cash in hands of pledgees of stock over and above loans, $53,000; unsold stocks in hands of pledgees over loans, $105,000, and a seat on the New York Stock Exchange, $80,000. The firm had pledged 135,000 shares of stock and many bonds as collateral for loans.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM F. INGOLD.—William F. Ingold of 101 West Eighty-first Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,984, and no assets. He was formerly a hotel keeper.

MAX D. EISEN.—Max D. Eisen, formerly in the jewelry business at 153 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,684, contracted in 1902, and no assets.

ZUCKER & LOEWENKOPF.—Schedules of Zucker & Loewenkopf, wholesale dealers in dry goods at 59 and 61 Hester Street, show liabilities $13,984 and nominal assets $5,273, consisting of stock $5,000 and accounts $273.

JOHN M. IRVINE.—John M. Irvine, dealer in men's furnishings at 215 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,721, and assets $1,800, in stock and fixtures. He had been in business eight years.

ISAAC L. SINGER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Isaac L. Singer, clothing manufacturer at 633 Broadway, show liabilities of $8,410 and nominal assets of $5,643, consisting of stock, $1,000; fixtures, $400; accounts, $4,240, and cash in bank, $3.

ENTERPRISE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Enterprise Gas Stove Manufacturing Company of 9 Desbrosses Street show liabilities of $14,548 and assets of $5,350, consisting of proceeds of the sale of merchandise, $3,650; accounts, $1,700.

KRANIS & LURIE.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Kranis & Lurie, manufacturers of shirtwaists at 43 Walker Street, show liabilities of $36,458, and nominal assets $24,951, consisting of stock $3,161, accounts $19,590, machinery and fixtures $2,200. Among the creditors are the State Bank $13,553 secured, Kessel Oshinisky $3,000, George Wymer of Boston $2,400, Francis R. Maston & Co. $1,927, and Liberman, Levy & Co. $1,982.

H. & J. CLELAND.—Henry and James Cleland, who compose the firm of H. & J. Cleland, builders, at 1 Madison Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $15,331 and nominal assets $15,516. The assets consist of property at the corner of Wales Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, valued at $15,000, on which the mortgages are $32,500, scaffolding, &c., $150, equity in a building contract, $225, and cash on deposit $141. They began business in 1895.

MAIMAN & FRIDRICH.—Two petitions in bankruptcy were filed yesterday against Maiman & Fridrich, manufacturers of shirtwaists at 481 Broome Street, and a receiver was appointed for their assets in the Supreme Court in another proceeding. The first petition was filed by Louis Scheuer for Oscar Buchhalter, a creditor for $800, money loaned to the firm. It was alleged that they are insolvent and have transferred accounts and money to the amount of $5,000 to various persons. The second petition was filed by Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner for the following creditors: Rothschild & Hein, $636; Sol Friedman & Co., $1,161, and Henry Newman & Co., $268. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have paid $5,000 to certain creditors to prefer them, transferred book accounts to the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, and applied for a receiver in the Supreme Court. Judge Dugro of the Supreme Court has appointed Julius Isaar receiver of the assets of the firm, in a suit brought by Morris Maiman against Nathan Fridrich for a dissolution of the partnership on account of a disagreement. The assets were stated to be $10,000, but the liabilities were not given. Abraham I. Spiro was the attorney. The firm was formed on Oct. 26, 1901, and two weeks ago they claimed to have assets of $34,000 and liabilities of $11,000. They were damaged by a fire in May last, and the loss was settled at $7,900.

WEEKLY FAILURE REPORT.

Bradstreet's reports 161 failures in the United States during the week, against 190 for the previous week and 169, 155, 172, and 156 for the corresponding weeks of 1902 to 1899. The Middle States had 56, New England 32, Southern 18, Western 37, Northwestern 8, Pacific 6, and Territories 4. Canada had 26, against 17 for the preceding week. About 94 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLEN, Harriet F.—J. A. Snyder and another ... $268
AUFFERMANN, Frederick A.—A. Grape and another ... 135
AMERICAN CONSOLIDATED COMPANY—New York Telephone Company ... 31
ARNDTSTEIN, Jules—New York Telephone Company ... 37
AVERIA, Michael—New York Telephone Company ... 34
ALEXANDER, John—B. Russotti ... 135
BROGAN, Charles—C. H. Willson and another ... 92
BARRA, Caesar B. F.—New York Telephone Company ... 60
BYRNE, Wilfred P.—New York Telephone Company ... 70
BONLEY, George M.—New York Telephone Company ... 34
BLANKMEYER, John H.—New York Telephone Company ... 39
CAMERON, Bertha—Siede Fur Company ... 245
CLARKE, William—New York Telephone Company ... 44
CUNNINGHAM, Joseph L.—New York Telephone Company ... 71
CRAGIN, Calhoun—New York Telephone Company ... 67
CANAVAN, James—New York Telephone Company ... 34
CALABCO, Gaetano—Third Avenue Railroad Company ... 209
CONTI, Frank—I. S. Molensky ... 23
BARRINGTON, Julia—New York Telephone Company ... 34
BINKHORST, Dingeman—New York Telephone Company ... 53
BAUER, Julia and Valentine—E. L. Beckler and another ... 118
EHRICH, John—B. Sel ... 222
FOX, Mary—I. Southerland ... 308
ALBRECHT, Frederick—C. B. Pell and another ... 245
GREYE, Helen L. M.—H. A. Siebrecht ... 439
GROVANNI, Bissio—C. Ladwin ... 50
HORAN, James—T. Guilfoyle ... 200
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ASLEEP ON HIS PLUNDER.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Weak from hunger and exhausted by a night's work, George Stein was found asleep to-day upon a pile of plunder which he had gathered together in the tailor shop of Rivets Entner, on the second floor of a block on Hanover Street. Stein told the police that he was the son of a wealthy family of Philadelphia Quakers. He came to Boston two days ago, and being out of work and starving, he became desperate, and determined to steal. He said he went into the building last night, worked a long time to cut out the panel of the door with a jackknife, crawled into the room and piled up all the trousers and coats in the shop, and then fell asleep. He was found by the proprietor to-day. He was arraigned in the Municipal Court to-day and held for the Grand Jury.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Contract Surgeon Lewis H. Wheeler will proceed to his home, Westport, Conn., for annulment of contract.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. Almond B. Wells is announced.

First Lieut. Guy T. Scott, Artillery Corps, will report to the Surgeon General for physical examination.

First Lieut. Guy V. Henry, Fourth Cavalry, and First Lieut. Malin Craig, Sixth Cavalry, are ordered for examination to determine their fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. John G. Livingston, Artillery Corps, will report at Governors Island for examination as to his physical condition.

Capt. Colden L. H. Ruggles, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of the Midvale Steel Company on business pertaining to the inspection of forgings.

A board of survey, to consist of Major Ezra B. Fuller, (Seventh Cavalry,) Capt. Lloyd M. Brett, (Second Cavalry,) First Lieut. Walter F. Martin, is appointed to meet at the War Department to investigate and report upon the indebtedness of the late First Lieut. John T. Dunn, Eleventh Infantry, for Quartermaster's supplies.

Capt. Herbert O. Williams, Fifth Infantry, upon the expiration of his leave, will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks for duty, pending the arrival of his regiment.

Navy.

Capt. E. D. Taussig is detached from the Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, Sept. 1, and ordered to command the Independence.

Capt. J. M. Miller is detached from the New York yard and ordered to duty in fitting out the Columbia, and to command that vessel when placed in commission.

Commander A. B. Speyers is ordered to the New York yard Sept. 15.

Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan and Paymaster H. E. Jewett are detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Hancock.

Cable from Rear Admiral Evans, Asiatic Station:

Lieut. D. M. Garrison and H. H. Christy, from the Solace to the Annapolis.

Lieut. C. S. Williams, from the Solace to the Monterey.

Midshipman G. P. Nightingale, from the New Orleans to the Rainbow.

Midshipman J. Rodgers, from the Solace to the Kentucky.

Lieut. E. D. Hasbrouck, from the [illegible] to the Helena.

Lieut. H. G. Gates, from the Helena to the Oregon.

Assistant Surgeon R. H. Michels, from the Solace to the Villalobos.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. A. Guthrie, from the Vicksburg to the Solace.

Assistant Surgeon G. M. Mayers, from the Isla de Cuba to the Vicksburg.

Midshipman A. Brooks, from the Wisconsin to the Wilmington.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Arrived: The Marcellus, at Lambert Point; the Hull, at New London.

Sailed—The Iwana and the Nezinscot, from Frenchman Bay for search problem; the Bancroft, from San Juan for target practice; the Culgoa, from New York for Frenchman Bay.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Plot 86x100 on East 51st St.; fine chance for investor. Frederick M. Wilson, 3d Av. and 138th St., S. W. corner, Room 15.

156th St., near Lincoln Av., 4-story, 8 rooms each side; price $12,000; mortgage $7,500. John J. Hoeckh, 489 5th Av.

Bargain, plot seven lots, Cherry St., near Rutgers; price $85,000; terms reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Snap!—Broadway, near Grand; 46 feet front to Mercer St.; price, $325,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Corner Plot, 90x80; Avenue A, near 23d; price, $70,000; terms reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

3-family house; fine location; 156th St., near Cauldwell Av.; price, $7,500; mortgage $5,500; must be sold to settle estate. Lawyer, 99 Nassau St., Room 416.

Splendid 2-family house; choice location, near west side elevated; nice home and good investment. Call and examine it. Jones, Ogden Av. and 162d St.

BENJ. H. IRVING. 494 BERGEN AVE., COR. 147TH ST. BRONX PROPERTIES, EXCHANGING, APPRAISING, MORTGAGES SECURED.

Elegant two-family house, 15 rooms, steam heat; lot 25x125; facing two avenues. Call and examine it. Jones, Ogden Av. and 162d St.

$5 monthly, $425 up; Bronx lots, near 3d Av. L station. Shatskin, 740 East 171st St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

IDEAL SUMMER AND WINTER COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Beautifully situated new cottage, 10 rooms and bath; all latest improvements; neatly laid out grounds; situated in Bay Ridge Park, between Fort Hamilton Av. and 10th Av.; would exchange for house in town. Apply Stewart, 72d St. and Fort Hamilton Av. Take Bay Ridge Av. car in Brooklyn.

Closing Estate—Unparalleled. Flatbush lots $150, worth $500; any terms; splendid neighborhood. Edwards, Room 116 World Building.

WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

House, barn, one to four acres; fine view; shade, fruit, and evergreen trees. J. Gratacap, designer, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100
On Line of New Portchester Railway.
$1.00 WEEKLY—NO ASSESSMENTS.
Near Station; on trolley; water, gas, electric light; fishing, bathing, sailing. WARRANTY REALTY CO., 115 Broadway.

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Profitably Managed.
COLORED SPECIALIST.
First and best in this line in the city. Proofs furnished of wide successful experience in the management of colored tenements.
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Agent—Broker—Appraiser.
67 W. 134th St.

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wanted for select colored tenants, to sell or manage; reference, bonds.
COLORED TENEMENTS A SPECIALTY.
CLOYD L. BOYKIN.
118 W. 134th St. Tel. 2138 J M'g'sd.

Wanted for Cash—Any cheap lots, plots, old buildings or tenements; any part Manhattan Island. Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

Will pay all cash for two or more old-style tenements; must be cheap. Investor, Box 122 Times Office.

Water front, suitable for boat house, with some land. Kelly, 2,485 3d Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue. Owners, send us details of your property. Phillips & Wells, 38K Tribune Building, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BROADWAY ARCADE.
Offices, stores, studios, and floors, reasonable rent; suitable any desirable business; new building conveniences. Broadway, 65th.

Parlor floor in private house, suitable for doctor, dressmaker, dentist, &c., to rent; heat furnished. Apply office, Hotel Normandie.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET.

Broadway corner store, Empire Square Station; corner suitable any business also adjoining. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 65th.

Doctor's Office.—A large office, with window and entrance on the street, $1,000. The Sevilla, 117 West 58th St.

Entire 5-story building, No. 18 Bowery, near Canal, 25x100; store and basement separate. C. N. Abora, 503 5th Av., or your own broker.

Attractive offices and skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th; elevator; rent, $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

34th St., 245 West.—Large parlors, suitable for dentist, physician, or family; all accommodations; strictly private house.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Three very light, attractive connecting offices, 105 East 17th St.; rent, $30. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Factory loft, 50x75; light, heat, power, elevator; new, modern building. 424 West 54th St.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

SOUTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND
LAND FOR SEASIDE HOMES
BELLE HARBOR
The natural summer home for the New York business man, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Bay. Within forty-five minutes of the city. Sewerage, gas, electric light, and water at your door. Land beautifully laid out, handsome summer villas now being built.
Apply for particulars to Dr. Thomas P. Hughes, Room 1,308, Commercial Cable Building, 20 Broad St., N. Y. Telephone, 1,749—Cortlandt, or on the property at Belle Harbor.

Lindenhurst, Convenient Station,—1,561 lots, $5,000; appraised $30,000; unparalleled bargain; communicate, Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Furnished houses to lease for the Summer. Sanborn G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

EAST 37TH STREET.
Private dwelling near Lexington Av. for rent. John Kensett Kellogg, 30 William St.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable locations; rents, $750 to $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 WEST 58TH ST.
One large apartment of parlor, five bedrooms, and two baths, from October 1st, $2,600; several smaller apartments, $800 to $1,800, all unfurnished; two furnished apartments for the Summer; restaurant a la carte; persons objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

MILTONA
28 and 30 West 131st St.
Newly completed Apartment House.
5 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Telephone, Electric Lights, Elevator Service.
LIVERIED HALL ATTENDANTS.
RENTS $35 TO $45.

MARJORIE & TERESA
241 TO 247 WEST 112TH ST.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES.
RENTS $1,000–$1,100.
8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, with every modern convenience; all night elevator service; telephone in each apartment. Must be seen to be appreciated.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Telephone 2808 Morningside.

HAROLD,
N. W. Cor. Manhattan Ave. & 118th St.
Near Morningside Park.
Handsome 4-5-6 room apartments; marble bathrooms; finished floors; hardwood finish; spacious entrance and reception room; elevator and hall service day and night; telephone in each apartment; steam; hot water, &c. Rents $35 to $45.

THE STUART,
Cor. Broadway & 94th St.
A very desirable nine-room apartment to rent; first-class in every particular.
Also, a six-room and bath apartment in the Stuart Annex, 2511 Broadway. Apply to CHRIS HEISSE, 60 Liberty St., or janitor. Tel. 455—Cortlandt.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK,
118TH TO 119TH STREET.
TWO MODERN BUILDINGS, APARTMENTS OF 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATHS.
RENTS $45 to $85.
ONE 9-ROOM APARTMENT, $100.
H. C. COLEMAN, AGT.

HOLYOKE
Apartments, 758 West End Av., corner 97th St., apartments of 7 exceptionally large rooms and bath, with all improvements and conveniences. Inquire on premises.

FERNLEIGH HALL.
51 to 55 West 129th St.
Five and six rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rentals.

For doctor, from Oct. 1st, an apartment of 5 rooms, first floor, in corner in modern apartment house, 118th to 119th St., on Morningside Av.; rent, $900.

Corner apartments, 122 East 34th; two rooms, bath; latest improvements; $35 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Apartments in semi-public building, for bachelor or couple; bath, Dutch kitchen; artistic and unusual; excellent attendance. 226 West 58th St.

Broadway, corner 66th, opposite Marie Antoinette, seven and bath; select; convenient; decorate to suit; only $40.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted—For three adults, part of residence, or four-room flat; elevator; centrally located. Box 1,019 Times Office, Harlem.

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furnished by our Survey and Engineering department which is thoroughly equipped for its work.
CAPITAL and SURPLUS $8,000,000
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38 Court St., Brooklyn.

HORACE S. ELY. ALFRED E. MARLING.
Horace S. Ely & Co.
REAL ESTATE.
21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Montclair—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; only house left of twenty; rent, $720; bargain $8,000; easy terms; latest improvements, steam, gas, electricity, &c.; refined surroundings; other houses building; illustrated booklet free. Montclair Realty Co.

AVON BY THE SEA, NEW JERSEY.
Furnished cottages for rent; all kinds and prices. Write for list and map. C. D. SNYDER.

To close estate will sell 5 acres, fine soil, part timber, at $5 per acre; payable, $1 weekly. Opportunity, Box 95, New York Times Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

5-story flat, with store and stable; lot 25x100; suitable for any business; on prominent avenue in Bronx; to exchange for tenement in the Fifties, east. Kretsch, 30 Nassau St.

LEGAL SALES.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Middle District of Tennessee.—at April Term, 1903.—THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, vs. THE AETNA IRON MANUFACTURING, MINING AND OIL COMPANY. No. 2220—Equity.

Pursuant to a decree of sale by the above-styled court, in the above-entitled cause, of record upon pages 569 et seq., of Minute Book "DD" of said court, and amended upon page 628 of said Book "DD," I will sell, at public auction, at the Court House door, in the town of Centreville, county seat of Hickman County, State of Tennessee, upon the fifteenth day of September, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, the following properties, rights, franchises, etc., of the Aetna Iron Manufacturing, Mining and Oil Company, to wit:

The following real estate, situate in the County of Hickman, State of Tennessee, fully described in the mortgage dated January 29th, 1894, made by the Aetna Iron Manufacturing, Mining and Oil Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, and registered in Book [illegible], page 1, 2 and 3, in the Register's Office of Hickman County; and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at two white oak trees, the northeast corner of grant No. 19,121, for 1447 acres from State of Tennessee to W. C. Napier, and the northwest corner of Lovelace's land; said corner being about one mile west of Centreville, the county seat of Hickman County, and running thence west with Cake's line, passing a sycamore, his corner and crossing Little Piney Creek at 120 poles, and continuing with Porter's line, in all 270 poles to a stake, his corner in Lewis Campbell's east line; thence south with said Campbell's line 148 poles to a stake, his corner; thence with said Campbell's line west 194 poles to a hickory, his corner, in the line of the 141 acre entry, the name of W. C. Napier; thence with the same north 106 poles to a beech; thence west crossing Bear Creek, 81 poles to an elm and pointers on the east bank of Duck River; thence down said river south 10° east, crossing the mouth of Bear Creek at 34 poles, in all 60 poles to a stake; thence south 25½° west 16 poles to a chinquapin oak on the south bank of Duck River; thence south 20 poles to a stake on the top of the river cliff; thence west with the same 16 poles to a stake; thence south 46¼° west along the same bluff, 55 poles to a chestnut oak; thence south 112 poles to a chestnut oak; thence east 110 poles to a stake in Feeler's line, in all 158 poles to a black gum and chestnut; thence south 112 poles to a stake, Feeler's southeast corner; thence west 84 poles to a dogwood, Bate's corner; thence south along Bate's east line, crossing the public road at 184 poles, in all 170 poles to a white oak and red oak in Milam's line, Bate's corner; thence continued further south 165 poles, in all 347 poles to a stake in the north line of grant No. 18,709 for 25 acres; thence west 54 poles to a stone, the northwest corner of grant No. 18,709; thence south with its west line 75 poles to a point in Beaver Dam Creek; thence up said creek in a southeast direction 40 poles; thence in an east direction 19 poles to a white oak on the east bank of said creek; thence east 33 poles to a white oak, the corner of Young's land; thence north along the east line of grant No. 18,709 25 poles to the southwest corner of Young's 100 acre tract; thence east with the south line of said tract 75 poles to a double white oak, the northwest corner of M. C. Napier's grant of 2,169 acres; thence south with the west line of same, passing a corner at 24 poles, and continuing the same course with Langford's tract, in all 180 poles to a white oak, corner to same; thence west with the same 84 poles to a white oak on the east bank of Beaver Dam Creek; thence south 60 poles to an elm and sweet gum; thence west, crossing the creek, 4 poles west of the sweet gum, to a stake 12 poles; thence south 75 poles to a stake, the southeast corner of Blackford's 75 acre entry in the northeast corner of grant No. 18,709 and the northwest corner of Hick's tract; thence west 396 poles, crossing a branch of Wade's Branch, to a post oak and chestnut oak pointers; thence south with Atkinson's east line 48 poles to a red oak on a west hill side, east of small drain, corner to Wade's tract; thence with it west 40 poles to a hickory and black oak pointers; thence south 76 poles to a small hickory, poplar and chestnut pointers on an east hill side, near the top of ridge; thence west, at 116 poles, passing a black walnut, the northwest corner of grant No. 18,709, in all 128 poles to a stake and pointers; thence west, crossing the east fork of Wade's Branch, 94 poles to a black gum; thence south 113 poles to a black oak; thence west 118 poles to a white oak corner; thence south 184 poles to a white oak; thence west 40 poles to E. C. Smith's corner; thence south 87 poles to a stake; thence west 80 poles to a stake in James Bate's field, in the east boundary line of Smith's 173 acre tract; thence south 540 poles to a black oak with hickory and white oak pointers on east hill side, lettered E. F., near a drain, corner to Joel Morrison's land; thence south 60 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner; thence west 30 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner; thence south 212 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner; thence east 212 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner; thence north 132 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner on the north boundary of grant No. 19,121; thence with the north boundary of said grant 304 poles to a corner in the west boundary of a 574 acre tract; thence south with said west boundary line 116 poles to the southwest corner of said tract; thence east 120 poles to a corner in the west boundary line of the Baker tract; thence south 16 poles to Harder's corner, near Pinos Fork of Beaver Dam; thence with Harder's line west 96 poles to his northwest corner; thence 64 poles to the northeast corner of the Morrison tract; thence west with the north boundary of said tract 188 poles to the northwest corner of said tract; thence south 138 poles to the southwest corner of said tract; thence east 158 poles to the southeast corner of said tract adjoining the Harder tract; thence north 80 poles along the eastern boundary line of the Morrison tract to the southern boundary line of the Harder tract; thence east with the southern boundary of the Harder tract, and the northern boundary line of the Perry and Warren survey, 514 poles to the eastern boundary line of grant No. 19,121; thence with the eastern boundary of said grant, north, passing at 632 poles to a small white oak, hickory, and dogwood, the northeast corner of grant No. 19,121, and in all 1,604 poles to a stake about 60 poles north of Indian Creek, with chestnut and post oak pointers, it being the northeast corner of grant No. 28,912 and the northwest corner of Bakely and others 5,000 acre survey; thence west, crossing two branches of Indian Creek, 160 poles to a stake in the old coaling, the northwest corner of grant No. 19,122 to M. C. Napier for 1,447 acres; thence north with east line of said grant 90 poles to two white oaks in the south line of an occupant entry in the name of A. Hickman; thence west 112 poles with the same to a chestnut the southwest corner; thence north with the same 229 poles to a stake with chestnut, post oak and black gum pointers in Warford's south line, just north of a branch of Indian Creek; thence west 34 poles to his southwest corner; thence north with the same 170 poles to his northwest corner; thence east with the same 6 poles to Lovelace's southwest corner in his north line; thence north with said Lovelace's west line, crossing the Centreville road at 52 poles, in all 366 poles to the beginning, containing 13,000 acres.

Together with the blast furnaces situated on said tract, and all the forests, timber, materials, mining rights, mines, buildings, and fixtures thereon, mills, farms, improvements, franchises, rights, and immunities belonging to said Aetna Iron Manufacturing, Mining & Oil Company upon January 29th, 1894, and described in the aforesaid mortgage, and all of its property thereafter acquired.

Terms:—The sale will be made for one-third cash and balance in six and twelve months, without appraisement, equity of redemption or exemption. Interest-bearing notes will be taken for the deferred payments, and a lien retained upon the property sold to secure the payment thereof. Payment of purchase money may, however, be made in valid outstanding bonds and coupons of said company at such value as will equal the holder-purchaser's right to share in the proceeds of sale, except as to such parts thereof as the court may, from time to time, require to be paid in cash.

Every intending bidder, before bidding, will be required to deposit with me a certified check or cash for the sum of $5,000.00, which shall be forfeited if the terms of the sale shall not be complied with.

H. M. DOAK, Master Commissioner.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, 54 Wall Street, New York City; STOKES & STOKES, Church and College Streets, Nashville, Tenn., Complainants and Solicitors.

Space May Now Be Reserved in

The Times Building

Broadway—Seventh Avenue—42d and 43d Streets.

Ready for Occupancy April, 1904.

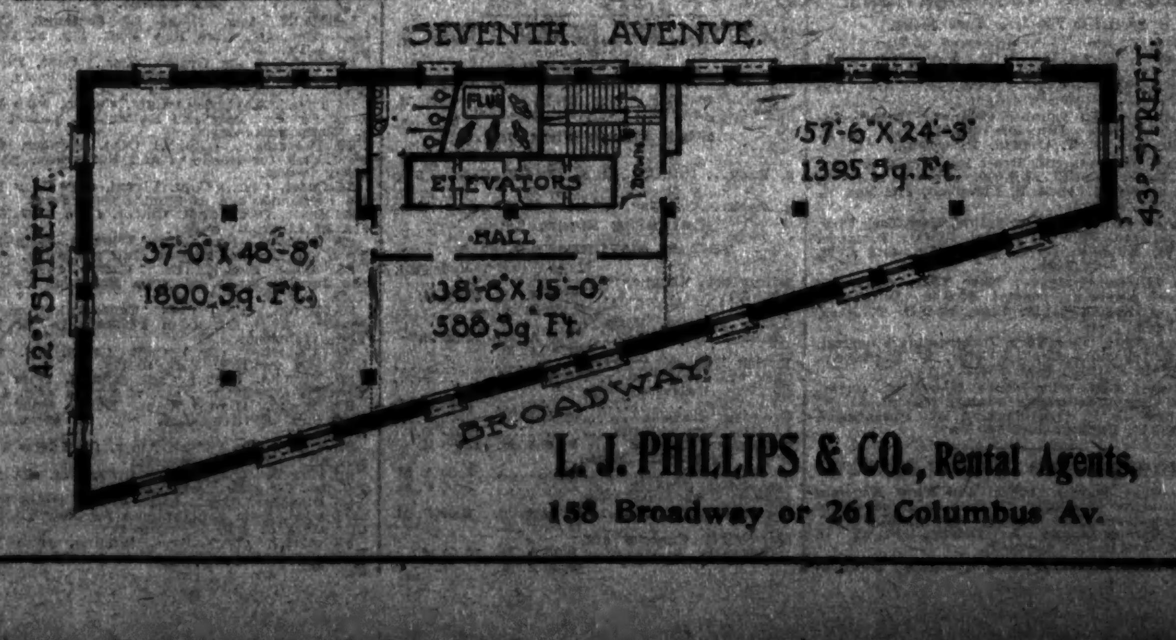
The building of THE NEW YORK TIMES, to be erected on the block bounded by Broadway, Seventh Avenue, Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, promises to be one of the handsomest structures in New York. It will be sixteen stories high, with a six-story tower, and will be built of terra-cotta and brick, with granite base. Streets one hundred feet wide will surround its four sides, so that every office in the building will have an abundance of light and air. There will be no dark corners on any floor—no place where lights will burn continuously.

The conspicuous situation of the building, its monumental proportions, and its architectural beauty, will make it a landmark. Its location is in the centre of travel and activity on Manhattan Island. It will be accessible to a greater degree than any other location. It is close to the termini of the New York Central, the New Haven line, and the Pennsylvania Road. Surface car lines pass along three sides of the property. The important ferries will be directly connected with it. Trains of the underground rapid transit road will run through the basement of the building. A station of the subway road on the basement level will give access to trains without leaving the building.

THE TIMES Building will be the second highest in New York, and possibly the tallest steel structure of any—440 feet, if measured from the bottom of the excavation, fifty-five feet below the street, where the steel structure begins. It may be interesting to compare its height with that of some other famous edifices:

	Feet.
Park Row Building	390
Times Building	375
Manhattan Life Insurance Building	348
Madison Square Garden Tower	332
St. Paul Building	317
Pulitzer Building	309
American Surety Building	306
Masonic Temple, Chicago	302
Fuller Building ("Flatiron")	293
Trinity Church	286

The construction is fireproof throughout. Elevators will run at all hours of the day and night, and every day in the year. The rentable area of each of the office floors will be 3,800 square feet.



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158 Broadway or 261 Columbus Av.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows: North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 5:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 38 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 3:55 A. M., Troy 4:30 A. M.

7:50 A. M.—Adirondack, Thousand Islands, and Montreal Special.

7:54 A. M.—SYRACUSE LOCAL, stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:51 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.

9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.

11:30 A. M.—RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:30 P. M.

12:50 P. M.—BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M., Niagara Falls 11:59 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:35 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.

1:00 P. M.—CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. Daily via M. C.

1:50 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only. Due Saratoga 5:50 P. M.

2:45 P. M.—"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.

3:20 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED, except Saturday and Sunday. Due Saratoga 7:10 P. M.

3:30 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.

3:40 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.

5:30 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:50, Indianapolis 2:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. 24 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.

7:00 P. M.—MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—BUFFALO, THOUSAND ISLANDS AND TORONTO SPECIAL.

9:15 P. M.—SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.

9:20 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.

9:30 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago 34 hours by Michigan Central, 35 hours by Lake Shore.

11:30 P. M.—CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:35 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturdays only 1:45 P. M. Sunday at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light. Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 153 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN NEW YORK, BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD. (N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.) Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: [illegible]

Leave Boston [illegible]

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 167, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 AM—For interm. points to Albany.

*9:50 AM—(1) Catskill Mts. Express.

†11:30 AM—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.

†12:45 PM—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.

*2:00 PM—Chicago Express.

*2:15 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.

*3:45 PM—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.

*4:45 PM—(4) For Saratoga, Sharon Springs & Albany.

*6:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev. & Chi.

*8:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.

*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn Annex (1) at †9:15 A. M., (2) at †10:50 A. M., (3) at †12:20 P. M., (4) at 3:10 P. M. Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, (1) at †9:45 A. M., (2) at †11:20 A. M., (3) at †12:50 P. M., (4) at †3:30 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, General Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, General Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below).

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—[illegible]

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—[illegible]

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—[illegible]

ATLANTIC CITY—[illegible]

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—[illegible]

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEA-SHORE POINTS—[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) [illegible]

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—[illegible]

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—[illegible]

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From ft. Rector St., Pier 8, Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach and Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, [illegible]

aFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. [illegible]

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 300 B'way, W'msburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry, Liberty St. Ferry.

[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 300 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday. [illegible]

Mauch Chunk Local	[illegible]
Buffalo Express	[illegible]
Black Diamond Express	[illegible]
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	[illegible]
Wilkes-Barre & Scranton Express	[illegible]
Easton Local	[illegible]
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	[illegible]
The Buffalo Train	[illegible]

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 355, 1,354 and 1,434 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square [illegible] Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

3:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route).

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:55 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:55, 9:55 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 10:30) (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 3:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 3:20), (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 5:10) (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 4:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days, Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station): [illegible]

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station; stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

6-27-1903.

Catskill Mountains.

To all points on the Catskill Mountain, Otis and Catskill & Tannersville Railways, making direct connections with the New York Central trains leaving N. Y. at 7:50 and 11:30 A. M., also the "DETROIT SPECIAL" at 4 P. M. daily, INCLUDING Sundays, with Parlor and Dining Cars; and the West Shore trains leaving at 7:10 and 11:20 A. M.; also Continental Limited leaving 3:25 P. M. Also direct connections with the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE and the CATSKILL EVENING LINE steamers.

Purchase Tickets via Catskill.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lve. Franklin St. Lve. W. 42d St.

[illegible]

*Saturdays only. †Daily. Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

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BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMSHIPS OF THE

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.

Is the most delightful sea trip out of New York. Fast modern Steamships NORTH STAR and HORATIO HALL sail for PORTLAND Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Direct route to the White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Rangeley Lakes, and all the famous Eastern Coast and Inland Summer Resorts.

Only direct route to Portland, the scene of the great Army and Navy War Game.

Send for illustrated descriptive booklet, mailed free. Offices, 290 Broadway and Pier (New) 32 East River, New York. Telephone, 1209 Orchard.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Piers 51 and 52 North River.

Lucania..Aug. 8, 2 PM	Campania.Aug. 22, 2 PM
Etruria..Aug. 15, 10 AM	Umbria..Aug. 29, 10 AM

EXTRA TUESDAY SERVICE.

Aurania.Aug. 18, 1 PM	Carpathia.Sept. 1, 1 PM

Carrying Second and Third-Class Only.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Phila...Aug. 12, 10 AM	New York.Aug.26, 10AM
St.Louis.Aug.19, 10 AM	Phila....Sept. 2, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Zeeland.Aug. 8, 10 AM	Vaderland.Aug.22,10 AM
Finland..Aug.15, 10 AM	Kroonland.Aug.29, 10AM

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow and Londonderry.

Furnessia..Aug. 8, Noon	Columbia.Aug. 22, 9 AM
Astoria...Aug. 15, Noon	Ethiopia..Aug. 29, Noon

First saloon, $60 to $100.

Second Cabin, $35 and up; third class, $26 and up. For New Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.

Sailing Wednesday at 10 A. M.

Statendam......Aug. 12	Rotterdam.......Sept. 2
Ryndam.........Aug. 19	Potsdam.........Sept. 9
Noordam........Aug. 26	Statendam.......Sept. 16

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic.Aug. 12, Noon	Celtic....Aug. 21, 7 PM
Cedric...Aug. 14, 6 AM	Victorian.Aug. 25, 7 AM
Majestic.Aug. 19, Noon	Oceanic..Aug. 26, 9 AM

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

Manitou..Aug. 8, 9 AM	Minnetonka.Aug.22, 9AM
Mesaba...Aug. 15, 9 AM	Minneapolis.Aug.29, 10 AM

Only first-class passengers carried.

FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

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RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 25 Union Square.

'Phone 6660—18 St. New York.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Manager.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Boissevain, Hartfield & Co., 20 Wall St.

Delightful Summer cruise to Halifax & St. John's. Bowring & Co., 17 State Street, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

Kronprinz.Aug. 11, 7 AM	K.Wm.II.Sep. 22, 6:30 PM
K.Wm.II.Aug.25,7:30AM	Kaiser...Sept. 29, 10 AM
Kaiser...Sept. 1, 10 AM	Kronprinz..Oct. 6, 4 PM
Kronprinz.Sept.8,6:30AM	K.Wm.II.Oct. 20, 2 PM

THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."

707 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER. SAILS AUG. 25, SEPT. 22, OCT. 20.

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

Kurfuerst.Aug. 13, Noon	Barbarossa.Sept. 10, N'n
Bremen..Aug. 20, 2 PM	Kurfuerst.Sept. 17, 1 PM
Luise....Aug. 27, 1 PM	K. Albert.Sept. 24, Noon
Friedrich..Sept. 3, 11 PM	Bremen....Oct. 1, Noon

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

Lahn....Aug. 15, 11 AM	Hohenz'n.Oct. 10, 11 AM
Hohenz'n.Aug. 29, 11 AM	P. Irene..Oct. 24, 11 AM
P. Irene.Sept. 12, 11 AM	Lahn.....Nov. 7, 11 AM
Lahn....Sept. 26, 11 AM	Hohenz'n.Nov. 21, 11 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service.

Waldersee.Aug. 8, 5 AM	A. Victoria.Aug.27,10AM
P.Bismarck.Aug.13,9AM	Patricia.Aug.29,10:30AM
Bluecher...Aug.20,10AM	Moltke...Sept. 3, 10 AM
Penns'l'a.Aug. 22, 4 PM	Palatia...Sept. 5, 4 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

COOK'S VACATION TOURS

All Traveling Expenses Included.

BERMUDA.

Delightful 10-Day Ocean Trips.

Aug. 15, 29, Sept. 12, 26..........$44.50

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8-day trip	$59.50	Aug. 10
10-day trip	$75.00	Aug. 11, 25
11-day trip	$87.50	Aug. 21

And many other pleasant Summer Tours. Independent Travel Tickets to All Summer Resorts at Lowest Fares.

Programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE for Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston and East. Steamers MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Leave Pier 36, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE for New London, Fisher's Island, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, North and East. Str. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and North. Week days, Str. RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, 3 P. M.; Str. C. H. NORTHAM or CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 25, E. R., 12 Midnight. Sundays Str. RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25, E. R., 9:30 A. M.; foot E. 31st St., 9:45 A. M., returning same day.

BRIDGEPORT LINE for Bridgeport, Danbury, Waterbury, Pittsfield and Berkshire Hills, from Pier 25, E. R., foot Market St. Week days, Steamer ALLAN JOY leaves 11 A. M.; Str. NAUGATUCK or A. C. PAYNE leaves from Pier 25 at 11 P. M.; Sundays, Str. C. PAYNE leaves from foot E. 31st St., [illegible]

TICKETS AND STATEROOMS at all lines at 171, 401, and 1,354 Broadway, 3 Park Place, 25 Union Square, 245 Columbus Avenue, 273 W. 125th Street, 153 E. 125th Street, New York; 4 Court, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at Piers.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the World.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.

" Desbrosses St. Pier..........8:40 "

" West 22d St..................9:00 "

" West 129th St................9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts., Saratoga and the North, and connections to all points North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant on main deck. Music.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.), W. 22nd St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.), 129th St. on Saturdays and Holidays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson, and The Berkshires, Coxsackie, and way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA every weekday from Pier 43 N. R. at 6 P. M. and from West 129th St. at 6:30 P. M.

Extra Boat (ONTEORA) Saturdays 1:30 P. M. from Pier 43, 1:50 from West 129th St., for Catskill, Hudson by annex and Malden. Connections—Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany, and Albany & Hudson Railroads. Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville. Dining Rooms on Main Deck. Descriptive Folder Mailed Free.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS

For RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and NEWBURGH, week days, except Saturday, at 4:00 P. M.; Saturdays at 1:00 P. M. For NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, WEST POINT, week days, except Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M.; Saturdays at 2:00 P. M. W. 129th St. 2:30 P. M. Morning Boat, Str. HOMER RAMSDELL, from Franklin St. 9:30 A. M.; W. 129th St. 10 A. M., for NEWBURGH, FISHKILL LDG., MT. BEACON, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, and WEST POINT, every day, including Sunday.

JOY LINE ONLY $2.00

New York to Providence. First-Class Service.

Fast and elegant steamers leave New York daily, excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St. 'Phone, 800 Orchard. Orchestra on each steamer.

New York to Boston, $3. "All the way by water." Stateroom berth free. About 24 hours' sail. Steamers leave New York Saturday at 5 P. M.

PEOPLES LINE

FOR ALBANY.

ADIRONDACK OR DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days, connecting with express trains for SUMMER RESORTS North, East, and West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for SHARON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, NORTH CREEK, and steamer on LAKE GEORGE. Summer Excursion book free. Orchestra on steamers.

TROY LINE.

Steamer "Saratoga" or "City of Troy" leaves West 10th Street pier daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.

Dining-room on Main Deck. Searchlight Display.

Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR BOATS

Leave Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1 P. M. MONDAYS, EXTRA TRIP, 9 A. M., FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR, $2.00 EXCURSION.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 19 (new), E. R., daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, all New England points. Send for illus. folder.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,116.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES McKIM, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James McKim of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1903, the said James McKim was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 20 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 6, 1903.

SUPREMACY IN RESORT AND HOTEL ADVERTISING.

The volume of resort advertising in THE NEW YORK TIMES in 1902 was greater than that of any other New York morning newspaper.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,

Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.

EXCEEDINGLY LOW RATES FOR AUGUST.

For families and business men that want to be near New York, the Garden City Hotel affers attractions superior to any other Summer Hotel. Only 18 miles from N. Y.—28 trains daily each way. Hotel new and modern, built of brick and marble, situated in the centre of a beautiful park—200 rooms, 85 private baths—open spring water—large swimming pool—telephone in every room, electric lights. Excellent music, ballroom, bowls, riding, driving, automobiling. Trolleys to the beach. Cuisine and service acknowledged the best. No objectionable patrons. J. J. LANNIN, Proprietor.

Also proprietor Summit Spring Hotel, Poland, Maine.

LONG ISLAND.

The Most Delightful Summer Resort on the Atlantic Coast.

Ideal for Vacation or Outing.

Cooled by Prevailing Summer South Winds from the Ocean.

For information, address HOWARD M. SMITH, G. P. A., L. I. R. R., 263 5th Av., N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga Springs. The Grand Union

For rates and particulars address WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

THE KENSINGTON.

NOW OPEN.

H. A. BANG, Proprietor.

BECKMORE HOTEL, near race track. Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Centrally located. All improvements. Excellent cuisine. For rates address F. A. Goodrich, Prop.

Catskill Mountains.

The Grand Hotel

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y.

"The Leading Hotel of the Catskill Mountains." Every comfort and convenience of a city hotel of the highest grade in the heart of the Catskills. Golf links, tennis courts, swimming pool, superb scenery. Cuisine unexcelled. Parlor cars direct from New York to hotel grounds in three and one-half hours. H. R. EIDER, Manager. N. Y. office, 249 5th Av. Telephone, 1960 Madison Sq.

Stamford.

THE REXMERE OPENS JUNE 27TH. CHURCHILL HALL NOW OPEN. HOTEL HAMILTON (OPEN ALL YEAR.) Leading hotels of Stamford, N. Y. Elevation 1,800. Rapid vestibule trains, direct, via West Shore R. R. GOLF! BOATING! Summer Camps. At CHURCHILL PARK. Apply S. E. JENKINS, 3 Park Place, N. Y., 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., S. E. CHURCHILL, M. D.

THE REXMERE,

S. E. Churchill, M. D., Stamford, N. Y.

Cairo.

EVERGREEN GROVE HOUSE. Purling, N. Y. (Catskills.) (Descriptive Booklet.) A. E. SCHERMERHORN.

Pine Hill.

BONNIE VIEW and MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSES. Pine Hill, N. Y.—Capacity, 300. Sanitary improvements. Vegetables from our own farm. Now open. Booklet. R. D. Smith.

CORNISH HOUSE, Pine Hill, New York. Established Reputation. Sanitary Plumbing. First-class Service. Elevated Location. (Booklet.) J. C. CORNISH.

Hunter.

Hunter House, Hunter, N. Y.—Accommodates 150. Elevation 1,600 ft. Excellent cuisine; billiard rooms, bowling alleys, tennis, &c. Terms on application. M. Spark.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL and cottages, Hunter, N. Y. (Strictly Kosher.) Capacity, 300. Delightful location. S. R. Epstein.

Dutchess County.

DUTCHER HOUSE,

PAWLING, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

Golf, Tennis, Bowling.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

R. C. Loveridge, Manager.

Sullivan County.

KIAMESHA LAKE HOTEL, Kiamesha, Sullivan County, N. Y. Accommodates 300; fishing, golf, tennis, bowling. WM. S. CHASE, N. Y. office, 1133 Broadway, Room 811.

THE FRANK LESLIE, Monticello, N. Y. For terms and booklet address Frank L. Emblet.

Orange County.

THE VILLA, Highland Falls, N. Y., near West Point Academy. Elevation 300 feet; shade & extensive plazas. J. R. Davidson, Prop.

WILLOW FARM, Florida, N. Y.—Refurnished; excellent accommodations; shady lawns; boating, fishing. Own products. Mrs. H. S. Sayer.

TAYLOR House, Central Valley. Livery, fishing, hunting, golf, tennis, croquet. $7 to $10. A. H. Taylor.

PEACH HILL, Otisville, N. Y.—Beautiful location; airy rooms; excellent table. F. O. Box 280.

Mt. Hope Hotel, Otisville, N. Y. Boating, bathing, fishing; excellent accommodations. L. Strait.

Kingston.

Kingston Point Park. The finest amusement grounds on the Hudson River. For information and booklet address Kingston Consolidated R. R., Kingston, N. Y.

Lake George.

PICTURESQUE HULETT'S. Booklets, Henry W. Buckell, Hulett's Landing, N. Y.

Westchester County.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Lake Mohegan, Westchester Co., N. Y. Opens May 15th. Frank Frye.

Greenwood Lake.

HAZEN HOUSE, Greenwood Lake, N. Y.—Excellent accommodations; boating, bathing, fishing. Mrs. M. S. Hazen.

NEW ENGLAND.

Vermont.

HYDE MANOR. SUDBURY, VT. Capacity, 250 guests. In the heart of the Green Mountains. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE. For illustrated booklet address A. W. HYDE & SON, Owners and Mgrs.

New Hampshire.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H. BEN MERE INN—NOW OPEN. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO F. L. THOMPSON, MANAGER, BEN MERE INN, SUNAPEE, N. H.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Stroudsburg.

BERWICK INN. Grand location; high elevation; modern appointments; spacious lawns; booklet. F. G. DICKERSON, EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.

Miscellaneous.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FLANAGAN, WILLIAM L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of March, 1903. FLORENCE A. FLANAGAN, Executrix. DE WITT C. FLANAGAN, RANDOLPH HURRY, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attys. for Executrix and Executors, 30 Broad Street, N. Y. City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

EDGEMERE HOTEL

EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

25 minutes from New York City, via Long Island R. R.

Finest hotel on the coast. Directly on the ocean. Now Open.

Hotel newly decorated this season.

Two hundred rooms, with or without private bath.

ELLIOTT & CARRIGAN, Mgrs.

THOMAS C. WARD, Booking Agt., EDGEMERE HOTEL.

NEW JERSEY.

Seaside Park.

BERKLEY HALL

Fronting on the Ocean, Barnegat Bay on rear. SEA SIDE PARK, N. J.

One of the finest hotels on the coast. Finest deep sea and still water fishing, sailing, boating and bathing on the Atlantic Coast.

RATES $8.00 TO $10.00 WEEKLY.

Kitchen and cuisine under the personal supervision of one of New York's famous chefs. The aim is to make this hotel noted for its cuisine and service. Steam launch, sail and row boats for the exclusive use of our guests.

NOTE.—Patrons please purchase tickets for Berkley Station, a special station built for this hotel.

A. B. DENNIS, Manager.

BERKLEY HALL, SEA SIDE PARK, N. J.

Atlantic City.

YOUNG'S HOTEL

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Absolutely fireproof. No wood used in its construction. European plan. Open all the year. The only absolutely fireproof hotel in Atlantic City. Facing the Ocean, directly on the famous Boardwalk, near Young's Pier. 250 rooms; 120 private baths, with hot and cold salt and fresh water. Pure drinking water from our own Artesian well. Restaurant equal to any in New York.

JAMES E. KEENAN, Pres.

Also Hotel Gordon, Washington, D. C.

Atlantic City IN THREE HOURS

VIA

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Passing Through Lakewood

Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station (N. R.) 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. daily, except Sundays. Saturday Special 1:00 P. M. South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

Summit.

THE NEW PARK HOUSE

SUMMIT, N. J.

20 MILES FROM N. Y. ON D., L. & W. R. R.

ELEVATION 500 FEET.

Remodeled; newly furnished throughout; private baths; open plumbing; electric lights.

Cuisine and service absolutely first-class.

MORTIMER N. KELLEY, Prop.

Asbury Park.

THE VICTORIA,

3rd Av. and Ocean Av. All modern improvements. Sun Parlor. 18th Season. F. GUMPF.

BEAUTIFUL

DEVONPORT INN.

Directly on ocean front. Every room an ocean view. S. C. Lindsay.

PROSPECT HOUSE and Cottages. Only Kosher house. Lake Av. Ocean View. Booklets. Ph. Aisner.

HOTEL NEW YORK

5th & 6th Ave. Reasonable rates. Wood & Son.

GRAND AV. HOTEL. Open all the year. Rooms with bath. Capacity 200. M. Hill.

RAVENSWOOD INN. 5th and Grand Ave. Henry Roberts, Mgr.

WILLARD, 3d Av. Block from ocean. A. F. NEWKIRK.

THE LEADVILLE, 4th Av., one block from ocean. [illegible]

HOTEL ST. GEORGE, 3d Av. Block from ocean. F. L. BALLARD.

Lake Hopatcong.

LAKE HOPATCONG, MT. ARLINGTON HOTEL. Overlooking lake; auto parties accommodated; large, shady grounds; all amusements; excellent cuisine. F. M. DURYEA, Mount Arlington, N. J.

Budd's Lake.

FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE. New Jersey's coolest lake; modern imp'ts; all amusements; music; cuisine. E. T. Jones. Jones's stages or livery are always at station.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, Budd's Lake, N. J. Excellent table; airy rooms. J. W. Jennings.

Morristown.

MANSION HOUSE, Morristown, N. J.—Open all year round; $2 day up; special rates to Summer guests; excellent table and service; thoroughly modern. E. TROXELL, Prop.

Point Pleasant.

Pine Bluff Inn, Point Pleasant, N. J.—Beautifully located; river and ocean combined; boating, golf, bathing; terms reasonable. Apply early. Walter P. Ebert, Manager.

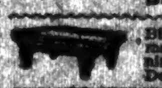
Spring Lake.

HOTEL RUSKIN, Spring Lake, N. J. Most beautiful resort on the Jersey Coast. John H. Risdon.

Mount Tabor.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE, Mt. Tabor, N. J.; elevation 600 ft.; pure water, iron and sulphur. Box 8.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1860. 105 East 9th St.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—FRANCES W. A. DONOHOE, as guardian of Marjorie M., Frances E., Garret E. and Frank F. Winans, plaintiff, against PATRICK RYAN, William H. Spencer, and "Mary" Spencer, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff, the plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of said William H. Spencer, if any, she being unknown to plaintiff, [illegible] Charles A. Thompson, John Lehtonen, "Charles" Clark, the name "Charles" being fictitious, his real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff and plaintiff intending to designate thereby the tenant of the second floor east of the premises hereinafter described, [illegible] Hines, Charles Seymour, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired to be had in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 27, 1903. HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, 253 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To the defendants William H. Spencer and "Mary" Spencer, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff, the plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of said William H. Spencer, if any, she being unknown to plaintiff: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the [illegible] day of July, 1903, and on the 21st day of July, 1903, filed with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said State, which complaint was originally filed in said Clerk's office on the 16th day of June, 1903.—Dated July 21st, 1903. HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE TO DINE. Apply at 3 Park Pl.

A. A la Carte. T. Table d'Hote. D. Dinner. L. Lunch.

Cafe Martin, 26th St. and Broadway. Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers.

Cafe des Beaux-Arts, 80 W. 40 St. Musique et chants des Troubadours. SELECT AND EXCLUSIVE RESTAURANT.

Cafe de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St. Parisian Dinner, $1.25. With Imported Wine, $1.50. Orchestra. Hours 6 to 9 P. M.

Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St. T'dh Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise. Also Service a la Carte. Music 6-9 P. M. Stretti's Orch.

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Ala. Hungarian Orchestra.

Burns' World Renowned Restaurant. 45th St. & 6th Av. Fine Orchestra. Terrace, Game. Shellfish.

Healy's. B'way, Col. Av. & 66th St. Orchestra nightly; good orchestra & fine ALC. Dinner.

Jack's. 43d St. & 6th Av. Noted for shell fish and game.

Broadway Central. 3rd St. & B'way. American Dinner, 75c, 5:30 to 8 P. M.

Vendome. ROOF GARDEN, B'way & 41st St. Away in the Air. A la carte. Fine music.

Harlem Casino. 124th St. & 7th Av. Ala. tdh. 75c, $1. Sat., Sun. Vienna music.

[illegible] 6th Avenue & 18th Street. Lunch and Dinner. A la carte to 8 P. M.

Pabst's Grand Circle. 58th St. & 8th Av. opp. Central Park. Alc. Bus. Men's Lun. Tdh. dinner. Sun. [illegible] Music by Bimberg.

Hotel Empire. B'way, 63d St. Orchestral Concerts. T. d'Hote D., $1; also Alc.

Terrace Garden, 58th St. & Lex. Av. A la Carte. Opera & open air Concerts.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL COURT GARDEN. 32d St. and Park Av. A la carte.

"Huget's," ST. GEORGE, S. I. Table d'hote & a la carte. De Costa's orchestra.

BOARDERS WANTED.

45th St., 10 East.—Second floor suite with board; hall rooms; table board; transients.

127th St., 204 West.—Large front room and small one, furnished, with or without board; terms low; American family.

Join men's club, now organizing; all the comforts of home at cost; prices according to location of room. Address Godchaux, Box 128 Times.

The Mary Fisher House, 2,460 Grand Av., Fordham Heights; fine rural location; $5 per week upward.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

23d St., 422 West.—Newly furnished rooms, single suite; also cozy parlor; references.

30th Street, 7 East.—Second floor, with private bath, to a party of gentlemen; square and hall room on third floor; reference.

44th St., 221 West.—Large fine room in well-kept house; very reasonable to gentleman or business woman who will be permanent; references.

49th St., 131 West.—Cheerful, nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; private house.

58th St., 248 West.—Furnished rooms, hall and en suite; private hall and bath; running water. McVay.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms and suites, call on Earl & Kanke, 1,153 B'way.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Owner of large farm can accommodate a few more boarders; house situated on fine elevation; large, shady grounds; cool, airy rooms; abundant table; near village; 80 miles from New York; references if desired; special rate for September; write for particulars. Address Box 38, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

In Mountains (Berkshires, Near Lenox.)—Locality noted; finest conditions, attractions; no drawbacks; convenient, expensive; bathroom, piazza, &c.; exceptional board; New York references; adults only; rates, $10; circular. R. Macnaughton, Pittsfield, Mass.

Berkshire Hills.—Country residence; modern improvements; shady lawns; spacious verandas; table and service excellent; own vegetables, farm products; horses and boats. $8 special September rates. Mrs. W. R. Lyon, Lyndwood, Forestville, N. Y.

Fern Rock House, old York Road, above Branchtown; seven miles from 9th and 13th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia; forty minutes' ride; acres of shade; Willow Grove trolley to entrance; fare, 5 cents. Bell telephone, Oak Lane, 119D. Late dinners. Rate, $8.00 to $10.00.

Berkshire Hills Farm House.—Board; near Stockbridge and Great Barrington; scenery mountainous; lake fishing, driving; eggs, fruit; city references. [illegible] Address [illegible] Berkshire County, Mass.

Wanted.—Summer boarders in the country; pleasant town, healthful location; 2 miles from R. R. station; good rooms and table board; $5 per week in advance. Mrs. O. A. C., Box 77, Seymour, Conn.

Winton Hall, Spring Valley, N. Y.—Fine country place, near city; eight minutes from station; airy rooms; A1 table and service; bath and toilet; outdoor sports. J. L. Winton.

At New Rochelle, 40 Pelham Road.—Fine rooms, good accommodations and table service; large grounds; verandas, shade; directly on the water; boating, bathing, fishing.

Mapleton Farm; good accommodations for boarders; pure mountain air; good table; home comforts; fine location; adults. [illegible] Glove, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Good board, large airy rooms; bathing and fishing, large shade, [illegible] Adults only. Telephone 309 Tompkinsville. Blue Cottage, [illegible], S. I.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1857.)

VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S Auction Sales OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY (Commencing at 10 o'clock) AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART, 130 and 132 East 13th St., Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York. Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.

Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

LOANS.

MONEY We lend money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., N. Y. Office 720.

Salary loans procured without endorsement, promptly, confidentially, lowest terms. Room 540, Potter Building, 38 Park Row.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARK BLUMENTHAL, M. D., plaintiff, against JOHN W. MURRAY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the [illegible] day of April, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by [illegible] Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and eighty-one (181) feet and six (6) inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Avenue A and Eighty-fifth Street; and running thence southerly, on a line parallel with Avenue A and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches, to the centre line of the block; running thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, sixteen (16) feet six (6) inches; running thence northerly, and parallel with Avenue A, one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the southerly side of Eighty-fifth Street; and thence running easterly, along the southerly side of Eighty-fifth Street, sixteen (16) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 22d, 1903.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, which is known as 530 East Eighty-fifth Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $[illegible], with interest thereon from the [illegible] day of March, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $[illegible], and interest, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $[illegible] and interest.

Dated New York, July 22d, 1903.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WATERS PIANOS

CAUTION—The Waters Pianos are not sold in Department Stores.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,

134 Fifth ave., near 18th st.

HARLEM BRANCH:

254 West 125th st., near 8th ave.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. HATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.

EASY TERMS, RENTS. 'Phone, 1046—38th. 1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

Upright $125, celebrated maker, fine condition; square, $25; pianos rented. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed if purchased. 71 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 387 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Six good square Pianos, $20 to $45; upright, good maker, $160. Wissner, 536 Fulton St., B'klyn.

FOR SALE.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. E. MOSSMAN, 71 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1425 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All Makes.

F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 3240 Frank.

Typewriters—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 260 B'WAY, cor. Park Place. Tel. 1,579 Cort.

Typewriter Headquarters, 302 Broadway.—Call up 3252 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Typewriters rented, $3 up; ribbons free; supplies, repairing. Tel. 1,985 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 298 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

By virtue of several mortgages, I, the undersigned, will sell to-day at 2 o'clock, at No. 241 East 11th St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the fixtures and chattels of several saloons, formerly at No. 1,372 Third Av., Borough of Manhattan, and in the town of Islip, Suffolk County, State of New York, by order of assignee, owner and holder of mortgage. Louis Levy, Auctioneer.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 400-402 East 125th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, $1 a yard up. Telephone, 997—Melrose.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Party with $20,000 can secure interest in a new enterprise protected by patents; this is a legitimate business and an unusually good opportunity; strictest investigation solicited. Address Investigate, Box 1,016 Times, Harlem Branch.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly procured. Advice and book free. Edgar Tate & Co., Registered Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 2 Maiden Lane.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 307 6th Av.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by E. Longworth's Sons, gold and silver refiners, 8 John St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Men, $7, England; $10, Germany, Antwerp; $25, Africa; also free transportation, return passage. 128 First Street.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Secretary.—By an experienced teacher wishing a change; understands literary work; highest references for ability and refinement. M. S. F., 139 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

DRESSMAKERS.

Dressmaker.—Parisian dressmaker, first-class cutter and fitter, wishes to have more customers; out or at home. Mme. Chauvet, 112 East 9th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

COACHMEN.

Coachman.—Single, medium sized; thorough city experience; unsurpassed personal recommendations; skillful driver; smart appearance; temperate, industrious, respectful, trustworthy. James, 1,680 Broadway. Telephone 2136 Columbus.

Coachman.—By young man; city or country; very best references, including last employer. Box S, 194 Times.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—BARKELEW & KENT COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Barkelew & Kent Company, bankrupt, has filed its application, dated the 6th day of August, 1903, praying for a confirmation of a composition of all its debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said application before the Hon. George C. Holt, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 19th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 7th, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDOR GLICKMAN and BENJAMIN MILLER, composing the firm of Glickman & Miller, Bankrupts.—No. 8,136.—Notice of filing and settlement of Trustee's final account.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that the Trustee in bankruptcy in this proceeding has filed his final account in the office of the undersigned referee herein, where it can be inspected by creditors, and that a final meeting of creditors of said bankrupts will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on August 18th, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which meeting the said Trustee's account will be examined, and if found correct the same will be allowed, and the said Trustee discharged of his trust, and the amount, if any, remaining for dividends will be determined by the referee, a final dividend will be declared, if there are funds applicable thereto, and any other business proper to be performed at said meeting may be transacted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, August 7th, 1903.

NO. 8,[illegible].—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS DUBINSKY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Dubinsky of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1903, the said Morris Dubinsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 20 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1903, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 6, 1903.

NO. 8,[illegible].—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY OPPENHEIMER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Harry Oppenheimer of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1903, the said Harry Oppenheimer was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Exchange Place, Room 712, New York City, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 6th, 1903.

BUILDING WAR TO SPREAD

Strikes Against Employers' Association in Other Cities.

Brotherhood of Painters Charge That Agreement Has Been Violated—Parks Says He is for Law and Order.

The Board of Building Trades apparently has decided on a general warfare against the Building Trades Employers' Association. Strikes are to be ordered against its members in every city in the United States where members of the association have contracts.

The delegate of the Brotherhood of Painters' Society, which has not signed the arbitration agreement, reported that the brotherhood men had been discriminated against by William Baumgarten & Co. of this city, which is doing the painting and decorating at William K. Vanderbilt's Summer residence, Idle Hour, near Oakdale, L. I.

Baumgarten & Co., after a general strike by the Amalgamated Painters' Society about a year ago, made an agreement with the Brotherhood of Painters, which it is asserted by the brotherhood is still in force. In the meantime the Amalgamated Painters' Society has signed the arbitration agreement and the brotherhood alleges the firm has discriminated against the brotherhood by putting Amalgamated men to work.

"We will order strikes against the firm not only here," said the brotherhood delegate, "but on all contracts of the firm in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Washington, Cincinnati, and Boston. We will also order strikes against Tiffany & Co., D. S. Hess, and others."

The delegate of the Steamfitters' Union said that twenty-five employers had granted their demands for an increase of wages for steamfitters and helpers. The George A. Fuller Company was not exempt from these strikes.

The delegate of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union, which has not signed the agreement, said that three Brooklyn firms had broken away from the Brooklyn Employers' Association, and their men were working. Strikes of sheet metal workers were ordered against the members of the Employers' Association in this borough.

Richard Patterson, one of the delegates of the amalgamated sheet metal workers, said that he believed the union would be willing to sign the arbitration agreement if it were not for certain provisions. It was in conflict with a two years' agreement the union had with the employing sheet metal workers in which sympathetic strikes were not considered a violation of the agreement.

Samuel J. Parks gave out a long interview after the meeting of the board, in which he said he stood for law and order. Part of it was as follows:

"The employers say they have $10,000,000 to spend in the present fight, do they? That is a great deal of money to spend in fighting an old, broken-down workman like me. It must be admitted that they are fighting against Parks.

"John Hayes says that the Knights of Labor are here to break the strike. The knights are with the bosses. You will find Hayes all the time at the Building Trades Club. He was consulting yesterday, I believe, with Otto M. Eidlitz. Hayes says I'm a 'scab,' does he? Well, I think I can promise $5,000 to any man who can show it.

"I am a peaceable, law-abiding citizen, and believe the laws in this or any other country ought to be respected."

In reference to Samuel B. Donnelly, recently appointed Secretary to the General Arbitration Board of the Employers' Association, he said that he did not know him. He had nothing against him, but he did not see how a man could be with labor and with the employers at the same time.

The following statement was given out by the Employers' Association yesterday:

It has been positively stated on the very best authority that an attempt will be made by President Toumey of the Hod Hoisting Union to rescind the arbitration agreement which was signed by the union a week ago. In return for this effort on Toumey's part, Parks, it is claimed, has promised the support of the Devery faction to Toumey, who is looking for the Democratic nomination for Assembly. This accounts for Toumey's sudden change of heart on the arbitration agreement.

It was announced that sixteen unions in the building trades have signed the arbitration agreement. The employers denied yesterday that they had taken the attempt of the Hayes faction to supply men seriously or that they intended to take it seriously.

JEWELERS SHUT DOWN TO-DAY.

Manufacturers Say They Will Fight While Strike Lasts.

President Young of the New York Manufacturing Jewelers' Association said yesterday that all the members of the association were prepared for the shut-down in the shops which will go into effect to-day. It will last until the strike in the shops of Shiman Brothers, 14 John Street, is called off, he said.

"We have sixty-nine of the largest firms in the city in the association," he continued. "They are all stocked with goods to last until the Fall."

THE NAVY YARD COLOR LINE.

Petty Officers on the Columbia Still Refuse to Eat at Table with Negro Confrere.

The trouble among the petty officers of the receiving ship Columbia which arose over the appearance of a colored man who had recently been promoted, in their midst, saw no change yesterday. The attitude of the white men was the same as it has been since Wednesday, the day of his appearance at the mess. At noon yesterday, when Chief Carpenter's Mate Isaac Miller, the man over whom the trouble arose, appeared at the dinner table a number of the petty officers followed him and simply stood around until he had finished his meal before they sat down.

Miller did not seem to be at all disturbed by the action of his messmates, however. He leisurely finished his dinner and went about his duties, leaving the others to begin after he left off.

"It does not bother me," said Miller later. "When I want to eat I am going to do it, and if they want to wait until I am through I think that I have the best of it.

"I have seen seven years of service in the navy, and my family for several generations has served the United States either in the army or in the navy. During the civil war three of my uncles served as pilots on the south coast, and one of them, Caesar Moultrie, was one of the best-known pilots in that section of the country. My father also served his country as a private in the army during the civil war.

"If my associates continue to act as they have I shall not mind, but if they attempt to interfere with me in the performance of my duty I shall immediately call the attention of my superiors to it."

The white men among the petty officers declare that they will continue to ignore Miller regardless of the consequences. Capt. Snow, the commanding officer of the Columbia, would say nothing when he was seen yesterday afternoon. It is known, however, that unless some complaint comes to him he will let the men fight it out among themselves.

RUNKLE SURRENDERS HIMSELF

Was Indicted with Machen and McGregor in Post Office Cases.

Maurice Runkle, who was jointly indicted by the District of Columbia Grand Jury with August W. Machen and Thomas W. McGregor in the Post Office investigation, surrendered himself before Commissioner Shields yesterday and gave $5,000 bail for his appearance when wanted. The indictment found by the April Grand Jury against Runkle charges him with conspiring "with August W. Machen and Thomas W. McGregor, devising, and intending to cheat and defraud the United States."

A warrant for his arrest was issued on Aug. 4 last. The charges are made in connection with supplies and equipments for the free delivery service. Runkle is described as of this city and as dealing in small registry receipt book cases of leather. On Dec. 9, 1902, the presentment says, he gave McGregor a check for $150 upon the Queens County branch of the Corn Exchange Bank "against the dignity and contrary to the form of the statute of the United States."

Elinor M. Hand of 324 West Seventy-sixth Street signed the bail bond for Mr. Runkle after United States District Attorney General Barnett had approved the surety.

INDICTED MAN DISAPPEARS.

Louis Stern of Baltimore, Mixed Up in the Postal Scandal, May Have Gone to South America.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Post Office authorities have concluded that they will have to look for Leopold J. Stern of Baltimore, who was indicted last week with A. W. Machen and others for frauds on the Government in connection with the sale of satchels for letter carriers.

It has been claimed at the department since the indictments were found that the Inspectors could put their hands on Stern at any time; that they had shadowed him and knew where he was all the time. To-day it was admitted that Stern has not been found and that his whereabouts are unknown to the department.

Stern had an intimation of his probable indictment, and left his place, in Gay Street, Baltimore, several days before the Grand Jury completed its work. The building where he conducted his business has been torn down, and the Inspectors found to-day that he had sold out everything he had in Baltimore. No one in that city could be found who had any knowledge as to where the man had gone.

At the department it is believed that Stern has gone to South America, with the intention of entering into business there.

COWAN HELD IN $10,000 BAIL.

Arrest May Prevent European Automobile Trip of Broker Who Ten Years Ago Was an Office Boy.

After a brief hearing before Magistrate Ommen, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Joseph Cowan, senior member of the firm of Joseph Cowan & Co., at 44 Broadway, who was arrested on the complaint of Mrs. Blanche H. Smith of Fort Henry, Md., Thursday, on a charge of withholding $53,000 that had been deposited for investment, was held for further examination next Monday at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Cowan was held on a short affidavit, covering the alleged offense without particularizing, and bail was fixed, after some discussion by counsel, at $10,000. Charles W. Zaring appeared for Mr. Cowan, and Morris Grossman of House, Grossman & Vorhaus appeared as personal counsel for Mrs. Smith, with Assistant District Attorney Kessel representing the District Attorney's office. Mr. Cowan's counsel succeeded in having the bail continued as it had been accepted the night before.

Everybody concerned talked more or less about the case, and intimations were given of interesting developments when it should come to a hearing. Mrs. Smith stated that the $53,000 which she says she parted with was a part of $69,000 at one time in the hands of Cowan & Co. for investment.

The detectives who made the arrest told of their investigation of Cowan's effects at his house, in Mahwah, N. J., and at his offices, 44 Broadway. Among these were papers indicating that Mr. Cowan had sold out his business to Edward E. Sleese & Co. for $6,000, had made his will, leaving $190,000 for distribution among his relatives, and was prepared to sail for Europe on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, which sails next Tuesday.

All this Mr. Cowan said was true, but explained that there was nothing significant about it, because Mrs. Cowan and he were in the habit of going to Europe at intervals, and in this instance, after an automobile trip and good vacation, he was thinking of returning to this side and starting in business again.

Then Mr. Cowan told how he had started as an office boy in the employ of Henry H. Rogers when he was sixteen years old—that was ten years ago—and had been engaged in Wall Street enterprises ever since.

Mr. Zaring said that Mrs. Smith's charge was all a mistake; that Cowan didn't know anything about the matter, and if there was any trouble it was all due to the Baltimore agency.

Besides the office at 44 Broadway, Joseph Cowan & Co. had offices at 415 and 1,400 Broadway and at 57 East Fifty-ninth Street. There were agencies in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Newark. The other partner is given by the Corporation Directory as William M. Beneman. Mr. Cowan is the son of Joseph J. Cowan, who runs a restaurant in the American Tract Society Building.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 7.—Mrs. Blanche Hubbell Smith, who has caused the arrest of Joseph H. Cowan, a New York broker, charging him with the embezzlement of $53,000 which she intrusted to him to be invested in stocks, is a daughter of the late Jay Hubbell of Houghton, Mich., who was prominent in politics. She is the wife of an ex-Captain in the United States Army, and is well known in society circles in this city.

Mrs. Smith inherited a fortune on the death of her father a few years ago, and was tempted to invest a portion of it in stocks on margins. She began her speculations through a broker in Baltimore. Her attorneys will attempt to prove that Cowan did not invest her money in stocks at all, but simply pocketed the money and reported to her that it had been lost in stock speculations.

ABANDONED AFTER 17 YEARS.

Yet Woman Could Not Produce Marriage Certificate and Lost Case.

George Bruce, alias "Pink," forty years old, of 500 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of abandonment preferred by Mrs. Ella Pink, his alleged wife. The man was discharged, because the woman could not produce the marriage certificate.

The woman said that she had been married to Bruce seventeen years, and had nine children, but that one of the children had torn up the certificate. She said that her husband had abandoned her several months ago. Magistrate Crane said that under the circumstances he could not hold Bruce, as no marriage was established.

BOSTON MERCHANT ATTACKED.

Wanted to See Bowery, Set On by Guides, Policeman Came to Rescue.

John Wilson, a Boston merchant, stopping at 127 West Thirty-sixth Street, was assaulted by members of the "Five Points Gang" early yesterday morning on the stairs of the Grand Street station of the Third Avenue elevated road, and Patrolman Hogan of the Eldridge Street Station, who came to the rescue, was roughly handled before assistance could be summoned.

Wilson said several young men offered to show him the Bowery. They got off at the Grand Street station with him. He had shown money and a gold watch and they attacked him. He succeeded in knocking three of the men down, when the policeman came to his rescue and succeeded in capturing one of them.

The prisoner was taken to the station house, where he said he was Thomas Jabois, nineteen years old, of 70 Baxter Street. He was later arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, in the Essex Market Court, and held in $1,000 bail.

STORY OF "RESCUE" PLOT.

No Signs of Attempt to Free Eastman and Brown.

Inspector McClusky of the Detective Bureau, when asked yesterday regarding the rumored plot to rescue "Monk" Eastman and Joseph Brown while they were being taken to Freehold, N. J., said that no outward signs of an attempt at rescue were observed in this city.

"I understand that Eastman's gang went to the pier where the boat left, and had prepared to cause trouble there, but instead of taking the prisoners on the Long Branch boat, we took them by train."

The Inspector added that he had heard that an attempt would be made by the gang to rescue the prisoners at the Freehold jail.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Aug. 7.—Special guards have been placed over Eastman and Brown, and others will be placed about the jail to guard against a possible attempt at rescue.

There is a possibility that the prisoners will be admitted to bail, but it is more probable that they will continue in confinement until the Grand Jury meets in September.

SETBACK FOR BAILEY LAW

Court Decision Against Constitutionality of Auto Measure.

Special Sessions Judges Declare Against Section Requiring Registry for Owners and Absolving Dealers.

In disposing of a number of automobile cases which have been tried under the Bailey law, which went into effect this Spring, Justices Olmsted, Mayer, and Wyatt of the Court of Special Sessions, handed down a decision in which one of the most important provisions of the new law was declared unconstitutional, while grave doubt was expressed as to the constitutionality of one other.

The section declared unconstitutional is the one requiring owners of automobiles to register with the Secretary of State and display the registered numbers on the back of their vehicles.

This is one of the most vital provisions of the law. The court expresses doubt as to the right of a court to deprive owners of automobiles, upon conviction, of the right to run them for certain stated periods as provided by the law.

The decision, which was written by Justice Olmsted and concurred in by the other Justices, reads in part as follows:

"The court holds that the provision of the Bailey law requiring the owners of automobiles to register with the Secretary of State and obtain certificates and display numbers on the back of their automobiles is unconstitutional because it discriminates between persons of the same class, the class being users of automobiles on highways. The court holds that the sole purpose of this provision is to identify automobiles and their users, and that while this provision is wise, there is no reason why all persons using automobiles should not be treated alike.

"The court is of the opinion that the identification should apply to all automobiles and users of such vehicles on the public highways. The statute, however, excepts dealers and manufacturers from this provision of the law, which the court holds is an unconstitutional and unfair discrimination against private owners.

"The court passes upon the constitutionality of these provisions because of the apparent urgent necessity of stopping confusion arising from arrests made of persons who are not liable to arrest under the provisions of the statute. In other words, the statute, in attempting to except dealers and manufacturers, has created a situation where the police have no means of distinguishing who are dealers or manufacturers, and arrests have been made of dealers and manufacturers through no fault of the police, but through this defect in the law.

"In the case against William H. Ellis, the point was raised that the court had no right to impose a sentence depriving the owner of an automobile of his right to run an automobile for the various periods of time as stated in the law.

"The court, while expressing grave doubt as to the constitutionality of the provision, involving as it does the possible taking of property without due process of law, declines to entertain the objection on the ground that there would be no method of appealing and getting a decision from the higher courts if the court declined to pass sentence in accordance with the provision of the law."

The cases leading up to the above decision were defended by lawyers provided by the Automobile Club with a view of having the points against the constitutionality of the law clearly brought out.

An interesting point raised in one of these trials was that a motor cycle is not a motor vehicle within the meaning of the statute. The court's decision was adverse to this contention.

AUTO COLLIDES WITH WAGON.

Horse, Driver, and Chauffeur Injured in Williamsburg.

An automobile, belonging to the Automobile Touring Company of 52 West Sixty-seventh Street, Manhattan, struck a truck horse belonging to the firm of H. & H. Reiners, wholesale liquor dealers of Stagg Street and Graham Avenue, Williamsburg, injuring the animal so badly that it will probably have to be killed.

The accident occurred at Berry and South Ninth Streets. The chauffeur was William Heltzer, and there were three persons in the automobile.

The horse was being driven by John Brand. The latter was knocked off his seat and fell to the asphalt pavement, cutting his face.

The auto after striking the horse smashed into the curb with such force as to throw the chauffeur to the street, but he escaped injury, with the exception of a few slight bruises. The auto was badly damaged.

SHEA ARRAIGNED FOR MURDER.

Answers to a Charge of Killing William McMahon as Result of a Cherry Hill Feud.

Patrick Shea, a leader among the rough element on Cherry Hill, known among his peculiar following as "Paddy the Snake," was arraigned before Recorder Goff in the Court of General Sessions yesterday to answer to a charge of murder. On May 5 Shea shot and killed William McMahon, the leader of a rival gang, familiarly known as "Billy Argument." Shea then fled from the city, but was captured in Philadelphia a few days ago and brought here under extradition proceedings.

Shea is a friend of "Monk" Eastman, who figured in the assault on David Lamar's coachman, but unlike him he is not well supplied with funds. When he was arraigned in court he told the Recorder that he was too poor to employ counsel and was thereupon committed to the Tombs until somebody could be assigned to defend him.

The shooting was the outcome of one of those feuds between rival gangs which from time to time agitate the Cherry Hill section. The prisoner admits that he killed McMahon, but declares that had he not done so it would have meant a funeral for him instead of for his rival.

Two days before the shooting occurred Shea was so badly beaten by the McMahon gang that it was necessary for him to take a trip in an ambulance to the Gouverneur Hospital. The police made every effort to induce him to divulge who his assailants were. Shea lived up to the peculiar code of honor that obtains among the Cherry Hill gangs, and declined to have anything to say to the police upon the subject.

"I ain't no squealer, not me," was all they could get from him. "When I get out of the hospital I will attend to this matter myself and maybe I won't do a little six-shooting." According to the present charge he did.

The police allege that as soon as he got well he went to McMahon's home, at 16 Hamilton Street, and waited for his foe to come out. When he caught sight of him he pressed a revolver to the base of his skull and blew the top of his head off.

CENTRAL TUNNEL ACCIDENT.

Cars Crash Into Engine Released from Them in Switching—No One Hurt.

There was another accident in the Park Avenue tunnel of the New York Central Railroad yesterday afternoon. Fortunately no one was seriously injured, although the engine, tender, and forward end of the first of the three passenger coaches were derailed.

The accident was due to the breaking of the iron strap in the middle of the driving rod on the left side of the engine. When the strap broke the rod dropped down on the track, derailing the engine. The cylinder head on the same side was also wrecked. The engine had just been disconnected from the train of cars and was making for a switch to be turned into the yards in time to allow the passenger coaches to continue on the way to the station under their own momentum.

The switch was about 100 yards south of Forty-ninth Street, and it was within a few yards of that point that the accident happened.

As the engine left the tracks the train crashed into it, but the momentum was so small that none of the passengers, of whom there were about 100 on board, was injured.

The train is known as the White Plains Express, and is due at the Grand Central Station at 12:15 P. M. The two trains that followed were delayed for about thirty minutes. Other trains up to about 4 P. M. were from five to ten minutes late.

The railroad officials would not discuss the accident beyond stating that no one had been injured. According to the blotter of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, everybody escaped unscathed and even the engine was not damaged.

MORE TIME OFF FOR FIREMEN.

Commissioner Sturgis Arranges Schedule So They May Have Five Days a Month Home.

Fire Commissioner Thomas Sturgis yesterday issued an order which soon will make it possible for the men of the force in Manhattan and Brooklyn to have one in every five days to spend with their families. Under the old schedule they had only twenty-four hours every ten days, or about three days each month.

The new orders were unexpected by the department, as the Commissioner's opposition to the two-platoon bill at Albany had led the men to believe that he thought they had sufficient leisure. The new order had not been asked for by the men, and the only suggestion they had of any possible change was when the Board of Estimate and Apportionment about six weeks ago provided funds for increasing the force.

The order at present affects only the men of the First, Second, and Third Battalions of Manhattan and the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Battalions of Brooklyn, or 600 in all. The reason that it has not affected the others of the force is that in increasing the number of firemen necessary to the new plan the eligible list was exhausted. Another eligible list is almost completed, the men having passed the physical and mental examinations, and they soon will be added to the force, so that all the men in the department will enjoy the advantages of the new schedule.

TO OPEN NEW BRIDGE DEC. 1.

Commissioner Lindenthal Advertises for Bids on Final Work on the Williamsburg Structure.

Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal yesterday published in The City Record the advertisement for bids for the completion of the Williamsburg Bridge, which he said yesterday would be open for traffic on Dec. 1 of the present year. The bids asked for are for the construction of the roadway, pavement, and like work on the approaches and anchorages of the bridge.

In the advertisement of the Bridge Department published yesterday was the proviso that the work must be done by Nov. 14, the bidders being required to name a lump sum and to furnish security to the amount of $60,000 for the proper completion of the work and on time.

This is in line with carrying out the promise made by the Bridge Commissioner several months ago when he said that the public would have the bridge for use one month before the completion of his term of office. After the roadways are completed the steel work will have to be painted, but ten days will be sufficient time for this.

No arrangements have been made for running cars over the bridge, but when the Board of Estimate and Apportionment resumes its sessions Sept. 2 it will determine the streets in Manhattan that are to be widened to provide a proper approach. At the Brooklyn end the work of clearing away buildings is well advanced.

SWIMS BETTER IN GERMANY.

Max Behrman, Rescued After Exhibition, Blames Bad Luck on American Waters.

Max Behrman, twenty years old, of 80 Avenue B, while swimming off the foot of East Ninetieth Street yesterday, was carried out by the tide, and was in danger of drowning when rescued by Capt. Charles Gallagher of New York Central Tug No. 2.

Behrman was completely exhausted by his efforts against the tide, and could barely grasp the rope thrown to him by Gallagher.

Behrman, who is a tailor by trade, has been in this country only a month, but had already obtained a reputation among his friends as a good swimmer from his own accounts of his prowess. Yesterday he took his friends down to the pier and gave an exhibition. After he had recovered he said there were no tides in Germany, and he would never go in swimming in New York waters again.

GIRL MISSING FROM HOME.

Clara Landman, Fifteen Years Old, Deliberately Ran Away.

Clara Landman, daughter of Bernard Landman of 1,747 Lexington Avenue, has been missing from home since July 28. She is fifteen years old, and up to the close of the term was a high school student. Since vacation commenced she has been working in the Vienna Cutting Establishment, at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

The last seen of Miss Landman was when her younger sister, Ruth, met her at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street walking rapidly and carrying a package. It was later found that she had taken with her a complete change of clothing, including a dress and a pair of shoes.

Her father thinks it possible that in the short time she has been at work down town his daughter has made the acquaintance of some one who has induced her to leave home.

ATTACKS HACKMEN'S EXTORTION.

Merchants' Association Issues Leaflet Giving Rates and Offering Legal Help.

In the interest of those who use public vehicles, more especially retail merchants coming to New York to purchase goods who are unfamiliar with the streets and transportation facilities of the city, the Merchants' Association has issued a leaflet entitled "Legal Rates of Fare for Public Hacks." In it are given the official rates for cabs and coaches, whether engaged by time or distance. It is stated in the leaflet that the association will appear on behalf of any person overcharged by a public hackman.

John C. Eames, Chairman of the Committee on City Conditions, under whose instructions the leaflet has been published, states that the wide distribution of it among residents of New York and out-of-town people is but a step in the aggressive crusade which the association is conducting in an attempt to break up the practice of overcharging on the part of the licensed hackmen of this city.

HELD FOR STABBING HUSBAND.

Mrs. Schutter Said She Acted Only in Self-Defense.

Mrs. Mary Schutter, forty years old, of 2,413 Second Avenue, was held without bail by Magistrate Crane in Harlem Police Court yesterday on a charge of stabbing her husband, Edward Schutter, a brass polisher, who is in the Harlem Hospital. Schutter was found lying in the street near his home Thursday afternoon.

"My husband came home intoxicated," said Mrs. Schutter, in court. "He has beaten me, and started in last night to do it again. I had my baby in my arms, and I told him I would not let him strike me again. He tried to kick me and I picked up the carving knife to defend myself. I did not think I hurt him much when I struck him with it."

Rum Barrel Injures Two Men.

PARK RIDGE, N. J., Aug. 7.—H. L. Bush and John Pilger were run over by a cask of rum to-day and severely injured. The two men were carting the cask from the railway station and had got about half way up Colony Avenue hill when the crossbar of the wagon broke and the cask started to roll out of the cart. To prevent this, Bush and Pilger got behind the cask and pushed, but the hill was too steep and the cask too heavy. It rolled over them. Bush had his ribs injured and Pilger sustained painful bruises. The cask continued on down the hill and struck a tree, but remained intact.

British Ship Bears Anti-British.

J. Power Donellan, the attorney of this city who was the chief figure in the anti-British demonstration which took place on the Oceanic two evenings following July 4, and in which Americans and Irish lined themselves against the English on board in an oratorical and later a physical contest, arrived yesterday on the Germanic. Capt. A. J. Bester, who served as a Captain in the Boer war and later was a prisoner at St. Helena, and J. G. Bezindenhout, who also saw service in the Boer war, were passengers on the liner. They are in this country to interest American capital in Transvaal mines.

WALL ST. QUIETS DOWN

Attack on Canadian Pacific Only Sensational Incident.

Mexican Central Financial Reorganization—Virginia-Carolina Chemical Loan Obtained.

Wall Street yesterday resumed its midsummer quiet. The financiers who had returned hurriedly to the city on Wednesday went out of town again, and some of the most prominent men who had been in steady attendance did not appear in the district.

There was, however, one sensational incident. It occurred soon after noon and consisted of a sharp attack on Canadian Pacific stock and the shares of the allied roads. Various explanations of how the attack was engineered were told after the close of the market. It is known that just before the drop in the price of the stock a report was circulated that the Montreal Stock Exchange had closed its doors.

Hurried telegrams sent to that city brought answer that while it was true that the Montreal Stock Exchange had closed, that was not due to the embarrassment of any house, but was a regular midsummer occurrence. The Stock Exchange in the Canadian centre closes during August at noon daily and does not open at all on Saturdays.

The attack was made in order to embarrass the pool in the shares of this road, which was believed to be making an effort to liquidate some of its holdings. The stock of the Canadian Pacific has fallen only about ten points since January, and many of the bears have expressed the belief that by comparison with standard shares it was selling too high. The pool in the stock has always been considered as one of the strongest.

In the Supreme Court yesterday leave was granted to Louis B. Rolston, assignee of Edwin S. Hooley & Co. of 40 Wall Street, by Justice Dugro to file a provisional bond of $250,000 until the firm's schedules are filed, when the amount of the bond will be fixed by the court. The actual value of the assets that will come into the hands of the assignee are $300,000. The assets consist of cash on hand and in bank, $53,000; securities, $22,000; securities pledged over and above loans, $165,000; seat in New York Stock Exchange, $60,000. Turner, Rolston & Horan of 22 William Street are the attorneys for the assignee.

It was learned yesterday that a plan has been formulated for the rearrangement of the finances of the Mexican Central Railroad. That is the road in which W. L. Stow & Co. were so heavily interested and the decline in the shares of which brought about the failure of the firm. The proposition has been formulated by Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., J. Henry Schroeder & Co. of London, the Mississippi Valley Trust Company of St. Louis, and the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston. Under the plan it is proposed to retire the income bonds of the road and issue instead short term low rate certificates.

The income bonds of the road are of three different kinds—first, second, and registered—and the total amount outstanding is about $30,000,000. These bonds have never paid any interest, and they expire fifteen years from now. The offer soon will be made to the holders of these bonds to retire them at once and to issue for them the new certificates, which are to bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. until 1908, and after that 4 per cent. until they expire, which shall be in 19[illegible].

It is not proposed to exchange the interest-bearing certificates for the income bonds on the basis of par for the bonds, but the intention is to scale the amount down more in accordance with the present values of the income bonds. The exact percentage of capital which is thus to be cut off could not be learned yesterday, but it is understood to be large enough to insure a great improvement in the market value of the shares of the company. The plan will probably be officially announced next week.

Negotiations were completed yesterday by which the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, which caused the downfall of Sharp & Bryan, raised all the money which it will be in need of for some time to come. The amount of the loan could not be learned officially, but it is believed that it amounts to between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000. The syndicate which arranged the loan was formed by J. P. Morgan & Co., and embraces several banks, among them the National City and First National Banks and the Morton Trust Company.

President Morgan of the company declined to discuss the details of the loan, but said that the company had now all the funds needed. He also denied a report to the effect that a bankers' syndicate had taken over from certain firms, which had been interested in underwriting a bond issue for the company, all the bonds which the underwriting syndicate still had on hand, amounting to about $7,000,000.

LEGAL NOTES.

A BUCKET SHOP NOT A GAME.—The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided, in the case of Lancaster vs. McKinley, (67 Northeastern Reporter, 947,) that where a statute provides for the recovery, by action, of money, or property lost by betting on any game, or by betting on the hands or sides of such as play at any game, such statute cannot be construed to apply to money lost in bucket shop transactions. The court said that while other States have held that money lost in bucket shops may be recovered, the statutes in those States are broad enough to cover such transactions, and do not limit the recovery to money lost on a "game." The court's opinion is in part as follows: "Betting on a future market price of a commodity is not betting on a game. It is betting on an uncertain future event, but it no more resembles a game than does betting on the result of an election, upon a principle of law, the result of a lawsuit, or upon the age, religion, sex, or marriage of a person." The court adds that it thinks it clear that the word "game" cannot, without the perversion of common and correct speech, be construed to embrace a bet or wager on the market price of a commodity.

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CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO PROOF OF ACCUSATION.—Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court has given a decision holding that, while under the liquor tax law as now amended the holder of a liquor tax certificate against whom a petition for a revocation has been filed may put in an unsworn answer, he may also, if he so sees fit, refrain from answering at all and stand on his Constitutional right to proof of his alleged wrongdoing. Before the passage of an amendment by the last Legislature the liquor tax law, on a petition for a revocation of a liquor tax certificate, required that the holder must submit a verified answer. The Court of Appeals, in Peck vs. Cargill, (167 N. Y. 391,) held that the statute as it then stood practically provided that the accused should be presumed guilty, unless he denied his guilt under oath. He was thus compelled, if really guilty, to confess his guilt, either by his oath or silence. He had no other alternative, unless tempted to tamper with his conscience and deny the charge on oath. "It is," said Judge O'Brien, for the court of last resort, "the Constitutional right of the party charged with the commission of acts which would constitute a crime or create a penalty or impose a forfeiture to answer without verification. No law can be valid which directly or indirectly compels a party to accuse or incriminate himself, or to testify, by affidavit or otherwise, with respect to his guilt or innocence." "Under this authority, therefore," concludes Justice Bischoff, in his opinion, "the provision rendering it unnecessary to file a verified answer, and permitting the service of an unverified answer, meets the Constitutional objection to the law as it stood, but it does not follow from this that the mere silence of the respondent, that is, failure to interpose an answer to the petition, renders it competent and lawful for the court to work a forfeiture from such silence. Notwithstanding this fact, though respondent remains silent, and which he has a right to do under our Constitution, it becomes incumbent upon the court to take proofs of the facts alleged in the petition in the manner provided by the statute, and determine the case accordingly."

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QUEENS HAS STREET LANDS

Old Record Shows City Owns Property It Sues For.

Papers Not Recorded Because of Refusal of Long Island City to Pay Fees.

By the finding yesterday of legal papers in the Queens County Clerk's office, which had been filed about fifteen years ago, it was learned that Long Island City had at that time provided for the opening of certain streets running through properties which the city has begun proceedings to condemn again. Assistant Corporation Counsel W. K. Keese discovered the papers accidentally, but could find no record of them in the Borough President's office.

Deputy County Clerk Charles Downing, who has been in the County Clerk's office for twenty-five years, said that the papers were not recorded under the old municipal government of Long Island City because payment of fees for such work was refused, and after consolidation the new Government would pay only for final orders in street opening.

A thorough search of the County Clerk's office is now being made in order to ascertain what streets have been provided for already, before any further action will be taken toward the improvement of that part of the city.

The list of streets which was found, and which has been forwarded to President Cassidy, is as follows:

Van Alst Avenue, from Jackson to the south boundary of the improvement district.

Beach and Davis Streets, from Jackson Avenue to Hunter's Point Avenue, and continuation of Davis, from Jackson to creek.

Nott, from Jackson to easterly line of improvement district.

Meadow, from Hunter's Point Avenue to northerly line of improvement district.

Third Street, from Van Alst to Dutch Kills Creek.

Oliver Street, from Hunter's Point Avenue to south line of improvement district.

Creek Street, from northerly line of improvement district to Borden Avenue.

Manly, from northerly line of improvement district to Borden Avenue.

School Street, from north line of improvement district to Borden Avenue.

Young and Gilbert Streets, from Borden to the south line of the improvement district.

Marsh and Webster Streets and Review Avenue, from Borden to the southerly line of the improvement district.

Arch and Crane and Pearson Streets, from Jackson to Hunter's Point Avenue.

Pearson Street, from Jackson to Creek Street.

Anable Avenue, from Jackson to the easterly line of the improvement district.

South and Hunter's Point Avenues, from Van Alst to the south line of the improvement district.

Fourth, from Van Alst to Dutch Kills and Creek Streets.

Hayward, from Hunter's Point Avenue to the south line of the improvement district.

Orton Street, from Nott to Borden Avenue.

Mount and Van Dam Streets, from the northerly line of the improvement district to Borden Avenue.

Beaver, Fox, and Star Streets, from Borden Avenue to the southerly line of the improvement district.

Hamilton Street, from Webster to Vernon.

Fulton and Main Streets, from Astoria Ferry to Flushing Avenue.

Grand Street extension, from Newtown Creek to Newtown Village.

BOXER ROMANCE'S HAPPY END.

Young Widow Weds Naval Gunner Who Beat Off Bloodthirsty Chinamen.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—A romance begun during the Boxer uprising in China has just culminated in the marriage in Chicago of Philip Herbert, an ex-gunner of the United States Navy, and Mrs. Pearl Seaman, the American widow of a Shanghai merchant.

Gunner Herbert served on the Olympia in the battle of Manila, and afterward saw service in Chinese waters during the Boxer uprising. While on shore leave one night he encountered an overturned palanquin in one of Shanghai's narrow streets. The occupant was the bride of to-day. She was pinned beneath the vehicle, and was screaming for help, while her bearers fought to keep off a dozen Chinese clamoring for blood of "foreign devils." A few blows drove them away, and Herbert carried the terrified woman several blocks to safety.

The gunner returned to his ship, but when he left Shanghai he carried with him the heart of the young widow, and the promise that she would become his wife on the expiration of his enlistment. The sailor was discharged in February. He was notified later that he had become heir to $20,000.

MR. WASHINGTON'S ANNOYERS.

Disturbers of Boston Educational Meeting Heavily Sentenced.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Granville Martin, William M. Trotter, and Bernard Charles, found guilty of disturbing the Booker T. Washington meeting a week ago, were sentenced by Judge Bennett to-day. Martin and Trotter received the maximum penalty of thirty days in the House of Correction, from which they appealed, and were held in $200 for the higher court. Charles paid a fine.

In passing sentence the court said the case was the most flagrant he had ever known and that there could be no justification for the deliberate attempt to prevent Mr. Washington's address.

BETS ON RACES HIS UNDOING.

William Rose Makes Small Wagers Until Bad Luck Leads to Prison.

Playing the races proved the undoing of William Rose, formerly station agent for the Manhattan Railway Company at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, who pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was sent to the Elmira Reformatory yesterday by Recorder Goff.

Rose is only twenty-two years old. On May 5 he disappeared with a shortage of $4[illegible] in his accounts with the company. He was arrested in Washington a few days ago and brought back to this city.

In pleading guilty Rose expressed great sorrow that the company should have suffered through his actions. He said he began by placing small bets on the races. As his losses mounted up he increased his bets in order to cover himself, but bad luck pursued him, and finally he found himself in such straits that he was unable to cover up his peculations and was obliged to abscond.

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AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY, LAST 2 TIMES. AT 2:45 & 8 P. M. A Chinese Honeymoon. AT 4 P. M. 23d REGIMENT PARADE and REVIEW. TO-NIGHT AT 8, PAIN'S POMPEII AND GRAND FIREWORKS. NEXT MONDAY The Sleeping Beauty & The Beast.

MAJESTIC GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59th St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2. 29TH WEEK IN NEW YORK. 232nd PERFORMANCE. WIZARD OF OZ. BEST SEATS Wed. Mat. $1.00. Ev. & Sat. Mat. $1.50. with FRED A. STONE as the Scarecrow.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—50c. THE BEST SHOW IN TOWN. JAPAN —BY— NIGHT. Great Cast, Pretty Girls, Catchy Music, Delightfully Cool. Rainy Nights, Performances in New Hall. Big Comic Opera Hit, OTOYO.

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS. Every Aft. & Eve. 23d St. Big Continuous Vaudeville. 5th Ave. The Old Coat. Dev. Cont. Vaudeville. 58th St. Three Wives to 1 Husband. Vaude. 125th St. David Garrick, Big Vaudeville.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Hall Caine's Great Play The Christian, With Edw. J. Morgan. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mat. To-day, 2. Ev. 8:15.

CASINO Mat. To-day 2:15. To-night at 8:15. THE RUNAWAYS

St. Nicholas Garden, 66th St. & Col. Ave. 1,000 Seats, 50c. Evgs. 8:15. The Great LAFAYETTE. Band of 50. Big Vaudeville Bill. Sunday Night, 8:15, GRAND CONCERT.

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. To-day & Wed., 2:15. THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN Str. Grand Republic. High Class Vaudeville. West 129th St. 8 P. M., W. 22d, 8:30; Bat'ry Ldg. 9:00. Every Evening except Friday. Fare, 50c.

LUNA PARK CARNIVAL OF NATIONS REPEATED THIS SATURDAY, AUGUST 8.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 42d St., B'y, & 7th Av. 12 VAUDEVILLE CELEBRITIES. Includ. mysterious AGA. Extravaganza, ballet.

CRYSTAL GARDENS (N. Y. Theatre) Eve. (except Sunday) 8:30 "LIFTING THE CUP," DARLING OF THE GALLERY GODS. Ned Wayburn's Minstrel Misses.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th and 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave. TO-NIGHT. CHIMES OF NORMANDY.

BOSTOCK'S CONEY'S BEST.

DUSS Madison Square Garden. Evgs. 8:30. Soloist, Margaret Adams. Gen. Adm. 50c. Knabe Piano Used. VENICE—NEW YORK

JOHNSTOWN FLOOD CONEY ISLAND.

KEITH'S B'way and 14 St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

N. Y. STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. TO-NIGHT BLACK PATTI TROUBADOURS. 3 DAYS, Mat. To-day THE GAME OF LIFE. Next Week—"The Limited Mail."

PRAIRIE SCHOONER VOYAGERS.

Van Rensselaer Party Off for Ohio to Return in Pioneer Style.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 7.—Stephen Van Rensselaer of Northfield Avenue, West Orange, started by train to-day for Steubenville, Ohio, taking with him the "prairie schooner" with which he proposes to make the return trip. He was accompanied by Albert H. Smith of South Orange and Edward B. Adams of Newark. Mr. Van Rensselaer's coachman, William James, and a colored cook accompanied the party. Three mules and three horses were taken along. The mules will be used to draw the "schooner" on the home trip and the horses will be ridden by Mr. Van Rensselaer and his friends. It is expected that the trip will take about six weeks.

Mr. Van Rensselaer has for years been interested in the collection of old relics, and the main object of the trip is to gather old Indian and Colonial relics, of which it is said there are many to be found in the Ohio Valley.

TO INVESTIGATE CHARITIES.

New York Legislative Committee Will Inquire Into Their Fiscal Administration.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—It is learned upon the best authority that the Legislative Committee, which met here yesterday, intends to go further than merely to investigate thoroughly the various State Departments with reference to expenditures for employes, devise a system designed to unify and classify the several grades of officers and clerks, and to systematize the collection and the rates of fees.

A prominent member of the committee to-day admitted that it was the purpose of the committee to inquire also into the fiscal administration of all the State charities.

"The probable result will be," said he, "to show not merely that Gov. Odell and Fiscal Supervisor Bender are right in their determination to systematize the expenditures of the State charities, but that the situation requires measures even more radical."

MERRIAM EXPEDITION'S FIND.

Explorers Bring Rare Skeletons from Two Unknown California Caverns.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Aug. 7.—The expedition conducted by Prof. John C. Merriam, of the geological department of the university, exploring and excavating the caves of Shasta County, has made several new finds of interest to science. The newly discovered caves have proved very rich in paleontological remains, yielding up bones of extinct animals of a species hitherto unknown to scientists.

Bones of mountain lions, bison, wolves, porcupines, cave bears, and ground sloths were found with all the bones of the extinct porcupine, and also an almost complete specimen of small cave bear. In a well the skeleton of a woman fairly well preserved was found whom the scientists judged to have fallen or been thrown there about 100 years ago.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1903. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books. One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

LET not American writers build too confidently on Mr. Birrell's recent discovery that there is no copyright in the titles of books, nor be too sure, as Mr. Alden says in his London letter this week, that there is good news here for harassed novelists who find their best titles pre-empted. There is an unwritten law of courtesy, or whatever it may be, that gives even the forgotten book of a generation ago the right of way in such matters and that is rarely violated. But more than this, Mr. Birrell to the contrary notwithstanding, there is in this country, at least, a rule of law that would make impossible the extreme case he suggests, of one who should choose to call his book "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel." It is the rule that prevents a man from deceiving the public as to the nature of his goods; from appropriating the name or description of another man's property, to palm off his own under cover of it, when that name has become fixed in the public mind as distinctive and well known, and as identifying a particular thing. The author of a "History of Timbuctoo" may use that title for his book without regard to previous historians, or what these have named their histories, and without fear of the law or heed of the ethics of publishing. But if he thinks of "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel" as being the only exact description of his work, it is very likely that, supposing he overcomes his publisher's scruples, and gets it into print, he will speedily be brought face to face with an injunction.

Mr. Justin McCarthy's pension from the British Government, in recognition of his "services to literature," will not be begrudged him, we fancy, by any of his many readers. Most of them will not remember how far back his services extend. They will know very well his "History of Our Own Times," "The History of the Four Georges," and some of his historical and biographical essays. But how many will recall his only volume of literary criticism, "Con Amore, or Critical Chapters," which appeared in 1868, or can go two years further back to his first novel, "Paul Massie"? He has had many readers for his novels, which have numbered a dozen or more, and which he has put forth at not too frequent intervals down to 1901. But none of them have made a very deep impression, and it is McCarthy, the charming historian, who has earned the pension.

An amusing Scotch divine has emerged in Glasgow with a book of translations from the Persian of Jellaleddin, which he proposes to substitute for Omar Khayyam as he appears in the English of FitzGerald, that "dram-drinking, driveling, droning dotard," as he elegantly terms him, having, to the amazement of Persian scholars, infatuated the "young, free English mind" with rude wit and shallow reflection. Jellaleddin may be the soberest and most virtuous of Persians for aught we know—we confess to a knowledge only of his name, and are a little shaky on that; but one thing is certain, and that is that until he finds another FitzGerald to immortalize him in English verse he will knock in vain at the door of the English-speaking peoples. And in the meantime we notice that the Omar Khayyam Club goes on with its meetings and dinners, and secures from time to time the presence and a sympathetic flow of soul from pretty nearly everybody who amounts to much in English letters.

A vivacious writer, a novelist, according to his signature, writes to The London Mail to quiet the apprehensions of those who fear that America will dictate to England in the matter of her literature, as she has imposed the American "tubes" and electric cars, the American financier, the quick lunch, the American boot, the American quack, and the other things American. He places the American novelist's discovery of himself in the period of the Spanish war, when the "monstrous sales" set in, and the tables were turned upon the English author, who had had most of the American market for himself, without royalties before the copyright law, with them after it. The American publisher addressed himself to the English market as well as his own, and "hawked his 'David Harums' from end to end" of England. The era of the American author's revenge, apparently, had arrived. Now the English authors, our vivacious novelist among them, are persuading themselves that the tables will turn once again and that the American boom in England will not last. In the meantime the English author is complaining of the pinch, for, "whereas once he had two audiences, now he has only one." It isn't really quite so bad as that, vivacious novelist. The English author still has his American audience, and a very good one it is, too; for many English authors a large one. He ought not to begrudge a certain share of success in his own country to his American brother.

Sidney Colvin writes to The London Times to correct what he conceives to be a widespread error as to the credit due to W. E. Henley, as editor of The Scots (afterward The National) Observer, in "launching" Stevenson in literature. When Stevenson wrote "The New Arabian Nights" for Henley's London in 1878 he had already been contributing essays and tales, "some of them now classical," for four years to various magazines, including The Cornhill. And when The Scots Observer was started ten or eleven years later Stevenson's fame had already been well established by "Treasure Island," "Kidnapped," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "Memories and Portraits," and "A Child's Garden of Verses." Indeed, Stevenson's contributions from the Pacific to Mr. Henley's paper were rather for the purpose of helping the undertaking of his "former friend"—so Mr. Colvin styles him—than of being helped by him.

PAN-GERMAN DESIRES.

"Vigilans sed Aequus" Discusses the Aspirations of Present-Day Germany in an Interesting Little Book.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

WOLF von SCHIERBRAND, Ph. D.

IT was with lively anticipation I opened this handy little volume. Its title promised much, and the subject looked inviting for an investigator who should approach his task well prepared and without bias. It is grievous to say that the hopes raised are only partially fulfilled by the contents.

The objections that lie are insufficient preparation, with a resultant lack of grasp of the subject, inadequate sifting of the evidence adduced, and the omission of much valuable material that would have strengthened the main argument advanced—an omission all the harder to account for, as much of the material in question may be found in the very authorities on which the author has placed his main reliance. This necessarily goes to weaken the truths which he desires to inculcate. Animus I have failed to discover. In fact, the book strikes me as very fair and candid, earnestly seeking to gain the German viewpoint wherever that will help the reader to a thorough understanding of the various problems presented. The brief appendix and the annotations are helpful to the same end. The style is lucid and the manner of presentation crisp and devoid of mere verbiage. The book doubtless is written for a purpose, but the author does not fall into the error of intentionally twisting and bending his facts to suit his purpose. He does not thrust his conclusions on you; rather allows you to draw your own inferences.

The introduction by J. St. Loe Strachey, the editor of The Spectator, is somewhat apologetic in tone, needlessly so. It deprecates any intention "to stir up ill-feeling between two great nations." There is no such intention apparent in the book, which dispassionately devotes itself to making clear the aims and aspirations of present-day Germany. It rightly says: "What makes one nation the enemy of another nation is not plain speaking, but the misunderstanding of national desires and aspirations." Elsewhere occurs this sentence: "For example, if our Government had understood the real aspirations of Germany in the Caribbean Sea and toward South America, and had also realized the intense anxiety of America in regard to the German world policy, they would never have entered upon an alliance with Germany over our claims against Venezuela." And again: "The Germans are not wicked because they have adopted political ideas that are contrary to British interests, or even because they are anxious to play the part of separating Russia and England as the only safeguard for Germany. But, though these things are not the proof of wickedness in Germans, they ought to be the cause of vigilance in Englishmen."

The author's brief prefatory remarks take their text from Balfour's speech of Feb. 13 last, when that statesman said: "I do not in the least understand, and I have never been able to understand, the causes which have produced dislike to England in Germany." He dwells in an explanatory way on the sources of his information embodied in the book, and he wonders that the conviction is broadcast throughout Germany that Gladstone was hostile to that country, intimating that this is an error. But it is not an error, but a fact easily susceptible of proof. So high an authority as Prof. Bryce in his recent "Studies in Contemporary Biography," says in his admirably poised sketch on Gladstone: "Some of his friends traced to the same cause his less than adequate appreciation of German literature, (though he admired Goethe and Schiller,) and even his political coldness toward Prussia and afterward toward the German Empire."

Though the author's list of authorities is abundant and, on the whole, excellent, why does he omit such leading writers on German political topics as Erich Marcks, Ziegler, Otto Kaemmel, Arndt, Count Reventlow, Carl Jentsch, Dr. Theodore Barth, and Paul Nathan? From the context he seems to be unaware that Prof. Theodore Schiemann, one of his most frequently quoted authorities, is himself a Russian from the Baltic provinces. The author attributes too much importance to some of the Pan-German writers and writings. It is quite true, as Sybel wrote: "What the professors reasoned out, that Bismarck achieved," and when it comes to the influence which one of these pro-

*GERMAN AMBITIONS, AS THEY AFFECT GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Reprinted, with Additions and Notes, from The Spectator. By "Vigilans sed Aequus." Introduction by J. St. Loe Strachey. With preface and index. 12mo. Pp. xiii-132. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1 net.

lessons, Heinrich von Treitschke, wielded over the minds of the generation of German students attaining their mental maturity during the eighties, our author is correct in claiming that he "devoted all the resources of a mordant rhetoric, a virulent invective, and a vitriolic ridicule to making Britain odious and contemptible in the eyes of the generation which heard him with enthusiasm in the classroom and read his books as a gospel." Still, "Vigilans sed Aequus" unduly magnifies Treitschke's influence in this respect, highly noxious as it undoubtedly was. In his recent remarkable work, "The Intellectual and Social Currents of the Nineteenth Century," Prof. Theobald Ziegler of Strassburg University quite adequately sums up the influence of "that supreme educator of our nation," "that fiery herald of our new empire," (as increasing admirers had called him,) when he says: "But we should wrong Treitschke and greatly magnify his importance if we were to put down to his account alone this Engoism, this intense national consciousness, of the younger generations in Germany. He really only gave expression and emphasis with his loud and strident voice to what already stirred the popular soul and our youth." Treitschke was the trumpet, not the trumpeter.

The author misconstrues, therefore, the facts as to the Pan-German movement. He confounds cause and effect. That these aspirations of a greater Germany are so widespread; that the conviction is held by millions of the younger Germans that the German-speaking part of Austria-Hungary, of Switzerland, that Holland and the Flemish part of Belgium must inevitably fall to the share of this greater Germany at the next general upheaval—that is what makes this Pan-German movement a formidable one, and that at the same time entices professors and writers to discuss these topics. The Reichstag speeches of such men as Hasse, Lehr, Sonnemann, and others furnish interesting reading in this connection. The Pan-German movement is indeed a powerful one, and some day it may sweep the Imperial Government off its feet, as it once before did, in fact, when it compelled Bismarck, in the middle of the eighties, to embark in the business of acquiring or founding colonies, entirely against his will and against his sober judgment.

In the first chapter, where the need for Germany of "overseas" expansion is dwelt on, the author bases this partly on the fact that the empire's annual increase in population is now 800,000, and that, as Germany lost "five to six millions by emigration" during the nineteenth century, she is destined to lose 20,000,000 in the course of the present century. The fact is that Germany admittedly lost 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 by emigration since 1800, but that just at present there does not seem the slightest chance of doing this ever again during this new century. German emigration has been rapidly but quite steadily diminishing, keeping step in this respect with her growing prosperity and her industrial rise. Since 1895 the annual figure has dwindled down to 20,000 or 30,000, as against 250,000 and 200,000 in the seventies and eighties.

When the author comes to discuss the German desire for a powerful navy, he argues that Germany could easily be brought to her knees by a British blockade of her harbors. He refers to Napoleon and the French Channel ports 100 years ago in proof. But this, I think, is a very inapt illustration for the year 1903. In case of a blockade by British ships, how about Russia, Italy, France, Austria, Holland, Belgium—all Germany's neighbors, all supplied with harbors and railroads and rivers and canals, and all, I imagine, willing enough to supply German demands for agricultural and tropical produce—for a consideration, of course?

There is a chapter on the historical reasons for German dislike of England and the English. But it is quite incomplete. True, the Germans complain that England, disregarding ties of blood, antagonized German ambitions in the three wars of 1864, 1866, and 1870, and Palmerston's hostility at that period is not forgotten, nor the rushing trade in rifles and guns the honest British merchant did with Gambetta. But that is by no means all the score which the Teuton has kept against his cousin. "False Albion" has passed into a proverbial phrase in Germany. England is charged with leaving Frederick the Great treacherously in the lurch at the most critical period of the Seven Years' War; with persistently taking all the credit for the downfall of Napoleon to herself, instead of giving, as she in justice ought to have done, half to Blücher and his Prussians, (Wellington: "I wish it were night or the Prussians here!") with siding with France and Russia against Germany at the Vienna Congress of 1815, and thus at that time preventing the restoration of Alsace to Germany without war or the loss of a drop of blood. Still, these historical considerations can have weight only with the highly educated minority in Germany, and by no means account for rampant Anglophobia there.

In the list of other reasons for the wide spread of this feeling in the empire, "Vigilans sed Aequus" again omits some of the most potent. He leaves out "British jealousy," and yet that is in German eyes the most heinous charge that can rightfully be brought against Britons; he leaves out British ill-will shown to Germany's colonizing attempts, especially in the early days of that movement; he leaves out the natural resentment of the Germans at the wholesale abuse of Germany, her ruler and people, indulged in for years after the accession of William II., but most virulently after the latter's Kruger dispatch, and he leaves out the systematic warfare upon German trade and German ambitions, (Chamberlain not long ago, in his remarks upon the German Army in France, for instance,) both in Parliament and in public speeches by British leading men. He also omits the rather successful attempt made by a large portion of the British press to stir up anti-German sentiment in the United States. And yet all these things have been or are very serious factors in producing that Anglophobe state of mind in Germany which the author tries to explain.

All the talk in Chapter III. about the Danish West Indies and Germany is futile, since it is universally admitted (and by Germany, too,) that that is a plum reserved for the United States, and that it is a mere question of a few years when these islands are to drop into Uncle Sam's capacious lap.

As to Holland, while much of what the author says in regard to the relations with her big neighbor is quite correct, there is one part of his elaborate argument tending to show the impossibility of permanent and intimate economic relations between the two countries which is fallacious. It is only necessary to point to Luxemburg as close a neighbor as Holland and a much smaller and weaker one, to show that a tariff union between Germany and Holland is quite feasible without endangering (at least on that account alone) the latter's political independence. For Luxemburg, whose population is even more purely German in race than is that of Holland, and whose dialect is merely an arrested fragment of the German tongue, has been an integral member of the German Zollverein for generations, and its economic interests are completely bound up with those of the adjoining empire, and yet politically Luxemburg has remained perfectly independent, without the slightest attempt at any time to interfere with or dictate to her. Her Grand Duke is as free from German or Berlin influences as is the King of Belgium. It is, nevertheless, quite true that the Dutch people in their overwhelming majority are strongly averse to any such proposed economic assimilation with Germany.

In Chapter V. the claim is made that Germany's special bugbear is Russia; that "she is afraid of Russia." But there is no proof whatever cited for this contention. All the author does is to quote a few "unverbindliche" utterances from German professors. That Germany has a very wholesome respect for her colossus of a northern neighbor there can be no doubt; more respect, in fact, than for any other power. And there is abundance of reason for that. But there is much less reason for Germany to fear Russia than there is for England. For one thing, aside from a latent race sentiment which now and then flares up on both sides of the frontier, what tangible, rational, sensible reason is there either in Russia or Germany for hostility? The vital interests of the two nations clash nowhere, and their ambitions do not touch at any point. It is otherwise for England. That is such a patent fact that it is useless for any Briton to shut his eyes to it. So long as England holds her Indian Empire and is the paramount power in those vast regions of Asia which Russia—nation and Government alike—admittedly covets, eagerly but patiently, the Russian bear will not and cannot lie down in peace alongside of the British lion.

To sum up, "Vigilans sed Aequus," whoever he may be, has set out on a task in his book for which he was but imperfectly equipped. His insufficient acquaintance with the German national character of to-day, when viewed at close range and gained from actual contact, and of German history and geography lead him at times astray, and cannot be made up by ever so thorough a reading of German pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers, and books. It is absolutely required to know the German of to-day personally and intimately to obtain an adequate and correct idea of the aims and ambitions of this singularly complex and self-contradictory being. For the modern German is hard to understand. He is no longer that simple unit which his father or grandfather was—simple in his mental and moral make-up, simple in his tastes, and decidedly simple as a political factor, for in politics his sole ambition consisted in desiring to be left alone and to have the Government attend for him to all these questions which are now confronting him, now that he has come to man's estate and is expected—or, at any rate, tries more or less hard—to shape his national destiny to suit himself. It is this absence of familiarity with German modes of thought and manner which is most painfully noticeable to the reader who is not laboring under this disadvantage.

But while, to my mind, this is a serious defect in this book, it is nevertheless both interesting and instructive, for it demonstrates very clearly how these present-day aspirations of the ambitious German strike an observant, shrewd, and analytical British mind, even if he sometimes misses the full flavor of a professorial dictum. And there is, beyond question, much in his little book that will set an equally shrewd and observant American mind to thinking, even if I may be permitted to express a doubt whether his thinking will travel quite in the same grooves as his British author's.

WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND.

Freeman's "Historical Geography of Europe."

A new edition of Prof. Freeman's well-known "Historical Geography of Europe" is shortly to be issued by Longmans, Green & Co. It was first published in 1881, and has been out of print for some years. The volume is appropriately being edited by Prof. Bury of Cambridge University, where he occupied the Chair of Modern History while Freeman held it at Oxford.

SCOTT'S MINSTRELSY.

Admirable Work Done by the Wizard of the North, with a Discussion of the Origin of the Ballad.*

WALTER SCOTT tells us in his biography what were the effects of Bishop Percy's "Reliques" "on his youthful mind." From his childhood he had delighted in the old stories of Scotland. When he had finished his curriculum at the high school was when he became for the first time acquainted with the "Reliques of Ancient Poetry." He writes:

I remember well the spot where I read these volumes for the first time. It was beneath a large platanus tree in the ruins of what had been intended for an old-fashioned arbor. * * * The Summer day had sped onward so fast that, notwithstanding the sharp appetite of thirteen, I forgot the hour of dinner, was still sought for with anxiety, and was still found entranced in my intellectual banquet.

This is the book, Walter Scott says, he bought with the first money he saved, and that he never read a book more frequently, "or with half the enthusiasm." John Irving tells us that Walter Scott when a lad made a collection of ballads, writing them out with his own hands. When later, in company with Sheriff Shortreed, he rode through the Liddesdale country, he collected the songs and the tunes, and even the "tangible relics of antiquity." Students of the life of Walter Scott know of his fondness for early German ballads, with the resultant of his first anonymous publication, the translation of Bürger's "Lenore" and of "The Wild Huntsman." The publication of the "Minstrelsy" came about in this way: James Ballantyne had been one of Scott's schoolboy friends, and Ballantyne was the publisher of a paper at Kelso. Scott was to write paragraphs on certain legal questions for the paper. Ballantyne was an ardent admirer of the Scotch ballad. Then Scott said to the publisher: "I have been for years collecting old Border ballads, and I think I could, with little trouble, put together such a selection from them as might make a neat little volume to sell for four or five shillings. I will talk to some of the booksellers when I go to Edinburgh, and if the thing goes on you shall be the printer."

Mr. T. F. Henderson, the most able editor of "Sir Walter Scott's Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," lauds the indefatigable industry of the great writer of romance. He writes:

It is only by minute comparison of the ballad versions which passed through Scott's hands, and detailed examination of the illustrative notes, that one can form a fairly adequate estimate of the wonderful zeal and skill devoted to his task. Nor can a critical study of the Minstrelsy fail to impress the reader with the notable character of Scott's literary apprenticeship.

Mr. Henderson thinks that it was due to these studies that Scott became the greatest of the modern makers of romance.

Some, of course, may interject that the real explanation of their charm is the peculiar genius of Scott, but genius has, at least with some fraction of truth, been defined as a capacity of taking pains. Even genius cannot accomplish its consummate creations without strenuous training; and the Minstrelsy reveals, at least in part, what pains Scott had unconsciously been taking to fit him for his greater achievements long before he meditated attempting them.

How did Walter Scott treat the rough material he had so industriously collected? His professed method was to construct his versions strictly by the rearrangement or combination of other versions, or by following mainly one version, but correcting and improving it by the selection of words, lines, phrases, or stanzas from other versions. This was, however, often not to be done without the introduction, as well, of words, phrases, lines, and occasionally even stanzas of his own.

The difficulties were many. Old ballads for a man with the highest acquaintance with rhythm and rhyme were often harsh, irregular, and rude. There were many archaic phrases not readily understandable. Is everything that is ancient fitted for the public ear? By no manner of means. Mr. Henderson makes a point of showing how numerous were the versions of the many ballads known in Scotland prior to Walter Scott's working with them. How could it have been otherwise? The true original, which may have been sung or recited hundreds of years ago, must have been subjected to many changes. If the space was retained there were, unquestionably, additions made. Mr. Henderson writes interestingly concerning the origin of the ballad. Students of folklore are of the opinion that ballads come down by tradition and "represent poetry in its primitive form, and that the character and origin of the ballad can only best be determined by a comprehensive study of the poetry of those races that are the least civilized." Andrew Lang thinks that ballads are older than any of the mediaeval romances; that they existed before any records were made, and that "their present existence is due to a sort of perpetual renewal and transformation by popular fancy." The popular ballads of all countries have their resemblances. Take, for instance, that ballad "Lord Bateman." Mr. Lang shows that the main idea, which is the one of the return of the old true love, is to be found in Greece, Scandinavia, Denmark, Iceland, France, and Spain. Mr. Henderson combats this idea, giving for the major part a historical basis to the ballad. But then, does not history repeat itself? Was Troy the first city ever besieged? Might not Homer have brought together the oral ballads of his day? Mr. Henderson would divide the ballads into two classes: those with a historical basis and the rest as derived from romantic sources. We are afraid the exact lines of demarkation can never become fixed. How soon the inventive faculty came to man is not discoverable.

Scott's latest edition, the revised one of his Minstrelsy, was published some seventy years ago. Mr. Henderson's work has for primary aim to "bring the several introductions and the notes up to date, by such corrections and supplements as would assist the reader to realize fully the instructive charm of those early specimens of Scott's romantic prose." In his researches for the origin of certain ballads found in Sir Walter Scott the process sometimes used is apparently at times one of disintegration; often in searching for the reason for a ballad nothing is found. We must honestly say that even if this were a fact the pleasure given up by the ballad is not diminished a fraction. You cannot prove everything, and even many people don't want to. Expressions of this kind do not take away in the least from the painstaking efforts of the editor who tries to get at the fons et origo of all the ballads in Scott's Minstrelsy. How splendidly begins that ballad, "Sir Patrick Spens."

The King sits in Dumfermline town,
Drinking the blude-red wine;
O whare will I get a skeely skipper,
To sail this new ship of mine?

Here are certain of the variations. Percy has "guid sailor," Jamieson has "mariner." "Now" is interpolated by Scott. With them, very slight changes the three first verses follow Percy. In the fifth stanza Scott brings in the destination of the ship as being "Noroway," and he repeats "Noroway" four times, and this, Mr. Henderson writes, is of Scott's invention, and a good one it is, otherwise you would not be certain where the ship was bound. To what date may be attributed the ballad? The editor thinks some time after 1281. The story is a charming and a sad one. There was a King of Scotland, Alexander, who had a beautiful granddaughter, Margaret, born in Norway. Edward I. wanted to marry Margaret to his son, and the endeavor was made to unite in this way the two countries of England and Scotland. Unfortunately, the father of Margaret was opposed to the marriage. Then the beautiful Margaret died. Was the ship commanded by Sir Patrick Spens sent out to bring the fair Princess to Scotland? Was there ever a Sir Patrick Spens? Sometimes the gallant Captain has been called Spence. Some learned commentators have found that in 1281 it was Margaret's mother who was wrecked on a voyage from Norway to Scotland. It may be seen how vague is the story.

We like Sir Walter Scott's passage, in the introduction of 1802, where he tells of the Scotch ballad:

Whether they were originally the composition of minstrels, professing the joint arts of poetry and music, or whether they were the occasional effusions of some self-taught bard, is a question into which I do not here mean to inquire. But it is certain that, till a very late period, the pipers, of whom there was one attached to each Border town of note, and whose office was often hereditary, were the great depositaries of oral, and particularly of poetical, tradition. About Spring time and after harvest it was the custom of these musicians to make a progress through a particular district of the country. The music and the tale repaid their lodging, and they were usually gratified with a donation of seed corn. * * * By means of these men much traditional poetry was preserved which otherwise must have perished. * * * The shepherds also and aged persons in the recesses of the Border mountains frequently remember and repeat the warlike songs of their fathers. This is more especially the case in what are called the South Highlands, where in many instances the same families have occupied the same possessions for centuries.

The typography of the volumes is of the very best, and there is a portrait of Sir Walter Scott, engraved specially for this work, and made public for the first time.

*SIR WALTER SCOTT'S MINSTRELSY OF THE SCOTTISH BORDER. Edited by T. F. Henderson. Four volumes. Cloth. Pp. Vol. I., 376; Vol. II., 446; Vol. III., 489; Vol. IV., 412. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. The four volumes, $16.

Boys' Clubs.

"Boys' Self-Governing Clubs." (New York, Macmillan, $1.) by Winifred Buck, tells of the rise and growth of a late development of modern philanthropy. About fifteen years ago an attempt was made in the Tenth Ward of this city to change the street gangs which infested the neighborhood into small self-governing clubs; the boys of the transformed gangs managed all their business affairs themselves, in some cases even to the extent of paying completely for the rent of their room. The attendance of a possible grown person at their meetings insured their success, but he or she acted in an advisory capacity only. The author is peculiarly fitted to discuss these clubs, since she has had twelve years' experience as "adviser" to clubs of boys, whose ages ranged from eight to sixteen years. During two years and a half of this period she organized and retained general supervision of twelve clubs of boys of all ages in two public schools of New York and of Staten Island, besides helping to organize at least a dozen clubs in various parts of the city. In Boston the movement began in 1887, and there are now about thirty such clubs. In 1897 the New York Educational Association started a boys' club one evening a week in a schoolroom; the amount of damage done that year was $3.75, which so encouraged the authorities that now there are more than half a dozen large "play centres" carried on every weekday evening by the New York School Committee in school basements on the lower east side of the city. The teaching of citizenship is often of the active sort; one boys' club subscribed $25 and started a free reading room with it, while another has fitted up an empty lot as a public playground. The last chapter is a manual of simple parliamentary law, specially adapted to boys' clubs, which is criticised and amplified in the preceding chapters. The book is a valuable contribution to the series of "American Philanthropy of the Nineteenth Century," edited by Herbert S. Brown.

AT WATERLOO.

Reminiscences of a Staff Officer—Napoleon at St. Helena.*

LIEUT. COL. BASIL JACKSON, before he died, in October, 1889, at the advanced age of ninety-four, was referred to as having been one of the four surviving heroes of Waterloo. In 1877 he published for private circulation his "Notes and Reminiscences," which are now made public. He rendered essential service at Waterloo, and was attached to the staff of Sir Hudson Lowe at St. Helena. As a defender of that officer, who had the Emperor under his charge, Lieut. Col. Jackson's "Reminiscences" are of particular interest. When he was thirteen—that was in 1808—he entered the Military College, and at sixteen was appointed Ensign in a line regiment. In 1812, attached to the Quartermaster General, he first saw actual service in Holland. The English force in the Netherlands amounted to some 7,000 men. Their duty was to keep the French garrisons of Antwerp, Bergen-op-Zoom, within their fortresses. In 1814 the fortresses over which the English kept watch were evacuated by the French. The division to which Jackson was attached marched into Antwerp. At that time the English forces numbered 10,000 men and were distributed over the Belgian territory. They formed the nucleus of Wellington's army, and were the soldiers he relied on at Waterloo. About this time Sir Hudson Lowe was appointed Quartermaster General. Lowe was not present during the Waterloo campaign, having been given a command in the Mediterranean. Young Jackson's duties were to make a study of the roads in Belgium, and some of the information he obtained then was of material service during the Waterloo battle. When Liege was the Prussian headquarters Jackson was presented to Blücher.

Thackeray, in his "Vanity Fair," gives us a capital picture of conditions at Brussels just before the Waterloo campaign. Jackson writes:

> Brussels was exceedingly gay at this period as the residence of the newly made King and headquarters of our troops, the élite of whom lodged in the city; then families flocked from home, all tending to render the place alive. Reviews of the troops often occurred, taking place in the park whenever any great personage came. Then we had races, fox hunting, and cricket, all of which were patronized by the Prince.

Jackson describes the appearance of the French soldiers, who had been made prisoners during the retreat from Moscow. They were "a mere dirty, ragged mob." Poor fellows! They had escaped the Russians, and as they at once entered the French Army, many of them laid down their lives at Waterloo. All then was gayety in Brussels, when there came the news of Napoleon's arrival in France. It was believed to be a false rumor at first, but soon became a certainty. As it was evident that Napoleon would take the aggressive, at once preparations were made to check his advance through Belgium. On the 15th of June, 1815, the French forces crossed the frontier at Charleroi. Then the young officer was ordered to ride out and collect any scattered forces. He rode all night, and, returning to Brussels, noted the alertness of the English soldiers. Very soon Brussels heard the booming of the guns, then came for the pleasure seekers the sauve qui peut.

> It will be easily understood that a junior like myself could be little more than a spectator generally; indeed, save that I carried two or three messages, I had really nothing to do that day; my chief, Delancey, having been mortally wounded. * * * No one troubled himself to notice me, so I rode about as I pleased.

It was the young officer's luck to see the approach of the Prussians. Jackson's horse had been wounded, and his rider was obliged to ride slowly. Then he found that the final French attack had been repulsed, and that the battle had been won by the English and the tardy Prussians. Describing Wellington after Waterloo, Jackson writes:

> When the Duke reached Waterloo the village clock had struck 10. During the ride back, which was at a walk, and may have taken from half to three-quarters of an hour, I did not observe the Duke speak to any one of his little suite; indeed, he was evidently sombre and dejected, and well might he be so, even after such a triumph, for death had been busy that day among his old and well-tried companions in many a well-fought field; hence we may believe that he only yielded to the dictates of his heart, when on the following day he wrote: "The losses I have sustained have quite broken me down, and I have no feeling for the advantages we have gained." The few individuals who attended him wore, too, rather the aspect of a little funeral train than the victors in one of the most important battles ever fought.

Carrying important dispatches, which bore the signature of Wellington, and were given him by the Duke in person, the young officer rode out in the night and saw the carnage on the field of battle. With the victorious allies, Jackson entered Paris. Returning to England, and having accepted a position on Sir Hudson Lowe's staff, he left for St. Helena.

At St. Helena Jackson became acquainted with Count and Countess Bertrand, Count de Montholon, Las Casas, Gen. Gourgaud, and O'Meara. It was some time before the opportunity of seeing the Emperor came. Napoleon was dressed in accordance with his usual portraits, in a "green cutaway military coat, white waistcoat, breeches, and silk stockings. There was the tri-colored cockade on his hat, and on his breast the star of the Legion of Honor." The fact is often overlooked that there were three other Commissioners at St. Helena whose duty it was to watch the captive. As England assumed the prerogative of being the chief custodian of the Emperor these Commissioners, a Frenchman, a Russian, and an Austrian, were considered by the English to be very much in the way. "These gentlemen never got access to Napoleon, who would not receive them. They gave the Governor some trouble in seeking to render themselves of consequence." They were very pompous and harmless. Among the English officers there was Major Emmett, and the prisoner of St. Helena liked him. When the two talked the subject of conversation broached by the Emperor was always of a military character, referring principally to fortifications in Spain, the defenses of the French, and the assaults of the English. The English engineers had built some block houses on the island, and the Emperor asked in an ironical manner if their object was to keep off the rats and the mice.

As Jackson became on more familiar terms with Count de Montholon some of the peculiarities of Napoleon were discussed. Montholon was engaged as secretary, and every day would straighten out and put in shape what the Emperor had dictated. One day Montholon showed the young Englishman the manuscript. It was written over a bundle of foolscap paper and scrawled with a lead pencil. When Napoleon could not sleep it was his habit to write. It often happened that Napoleon got into a passion with Montholon because, so he alleged, the Secretary had taken liberties with the copy. It was style the Emperor prided himself on. The "Memoires pour servir a l'Historie de France" is the resultant of this double work. "No one is a hero to his valet de chambre," is a well-known French maxim. Among those closely attached to Napoleon there was much criticism indulged in as to their former master. The gossip of Longwood may give some insight into his character. His intimates said:

> He could not tolerate persons who were independent of him, therefore disliked the wealthy and revered the noblesse. It was necessary for him to say unpleasant things to persons about him and to disparage merit. Of a good disposition naturally, he had much feeling—desiring affection, though doing his best to defeat his object. Constantly endeavoring to entrap persons, but deceiving nobody by his dissimulation. Could bear no obstacle to his will or command, but ready to welcome truth if well motived. Wanted good manners, from not seeing good society in early life. Thought much of his personal appearance; anxious to learn what people said of his physique. Fond of teasing. With his servants, at times, too familiar; at others, capricious and violent, administering blows with his fists.

Is any one so credulous as to think that St. Helena was not a centre of intrigue? Napoleon knew that the difficulties in the way of his having once more a free foot were well-nigh impossible. As long as the English Government was his jailer he would have to remain where he was. What he would have liked, then, to do, would have been to change British public opinion in regard to himself. He might have touched some sympathies by the recital of his own personal condition.

> The policy of Longwood—heartily and assiduously carried out by his adherents, who liked banishment as little as the great man himself—was to pour into England pamphlets and letters complaining of unnecessary restrictions, insults from the Governor, scarcity of provisions, miserable accommodations, insalubrity of climate, and a host of other grievances, but chiefly levied at the Governor as "the head and front" of all that was amiss.

There could have been no love between the Emperor and England. It was O'Meara that Jackson declares was the originator of all the stories relative to the inhumanity of Sir Hudson Lowe. Certain restrictions were placed on the Emperor, such as any prudent guardian would have imposed on an exceedingly troublesome prisoner. The main falsehood was that Lowe was desirous that Napoleon should die, and at once, and that all his schemes were arranged for that end. To think that there were people stupid enough in England to believe it! In France the story was greedily swallowed, and as for that, is believed to-day. Napoleon had been so long before the public as the one great actor in the drama that to be hidden away in an insignificant little island was worse than death to him. It is not likely that the Emperor meditated any plan of escape; that would not have answered his purpose. What he wanted was, that his name should be placed in more prominence in Europe. A story of his sufferings might bring him friends. If he did not issue accounts of battles won, at least there would be "bulletins of his exile." Napoleon was by no means a truthful hero, and what he or his henchmen wrote concerning St. Helena and Sir Hudson Lowe are distorted stories.

*"NOTES AND REMINISCENCES OF A STAFF OFFICER. Chiefly Relating to the Waterloo Campaign and to St. Helena Matters During the Captivity of Napoleon. By Lieut. Col. Basil Jackson. Edited by R. C. Seaton. Illustrated. Pp. 315. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

"Montaigne's Travels" in English.

"The Journal of Montaigne's Travels Kept by Himself and His Valet," which was found in 1774 by a M. Prunis, who was collecting material for a history of Perigord at the Château de Montaigne, has now been translated into English for the first time by W. G. Waters. The manuscript is in active preparation by E. P. Dutton & Co., who will issue it in October. It is an account of the great French philosopher's travels in Italy by way of Switzerland and Germany. The journal was once published in France, but did not win much favor, even in spite of the appreciative article by Sainte-Beuve. Mr. Waters tells us in his introduction that the work is inferior to its author's "Essays" in literary grace, but his personality is more completely shown in the former. In the "Essays," says Mr. Waters, Montaigne greets us as the philosopher in his study face to face with the innumerable problems to be canvassed in determining the rules which should guide man's conduct toward his fellows. But the Montaigne in the "Journal" is altogether different.

> Here we find the man giving his experience of a phase of life which, for good or evil, has become almost normal in these latter days. * * * We are introduced to him face to face with troubles and pleasures, the intensity of which it is not difficult to gauge. We listen to his simple narrative of his experience of men and cities, and learn to know him better here than when encumbered by the swarming hypotheses and guarding clauses which fill the pages of his opus magnum. When he begins to speculate, his reflections are given in the plainest words, and rarely fail to reveal one or other of those lovable personal traits with which acquaintance, as well as tradition, will have invested him. His large-minded toleration, his fastidious care lest any judgment given should be based on insufficient knowledge, and his reluctance to commit himself to any positive statement—characteristics which dominate the drift of thought in the "Essays"—reappear in the "Journal," and help to give to his utterances on the world as he found it an authority which few contemporary travelers could claim.

The most interesting part in the "Journal," says Mr. Waters, is that describing the author's sojourn in Rome. "His perception was dazzled and awe-stricken at the spectacle of the vast and ruinous habitation which then sheltered the greatest unifying influence still existing in the world." Montaigne was greatly impressed by the manifestation of the concentrated power of the Catholic Church. But he was unconvinced by the spectacle of an attempt by some priests to exorcise evil spirits. The main object of Montaigne's journey was to visit foreign baths to get relief from certain pains. Mr. Waters's translation has been made from the edition of Signor A. d'Ancona, published in 1895.

The Holy Grail.

Students of literature who found interest in the series of articles on "The Holy Grail" which appeared in The Journal of American Folk-lore between 1897 and 1902 can hardly fail to appreciate the thoughtfulness of William Wells Newell, the author of the articles, for bringing them together in book form. "The Legend of the Holy Grail and the Perceval of Crestien of Troyes." Cambridge, Mass.: Charles W. Sever & Co. Paper, $1; boards, $2.) The little volume, long octavo, of only forty-nine pages, presents an account of all the mediaeval forms of the story of the Holy Grail, and an attempt is made to show how these forms were inspired by various environments and to point out relations between their nature and their origin. There are also critical and expository notes which show that the author has taken advantage of the results of the latest scholarship on the subject. It is no exaggeration to state that Mr. Newell's work is the only publication in which is to be found the various versions of the tales, together with scholarly analysis, exposition, and criticism. In a word, it is complete, and it is doubtful if future researches will be able to add anything to it.

The form which Mr. Newell has chosen is both logical and capable of inspiring the greatest interest. He gives a brief sketch at the beginning, showing the social conditions—education in arms, love, and duty—which inspired the poem, and discusses the identity of Perceval. He then shows how the original poem, which perhaps was never intended to be continued, became Arthurian and finally Continental through the various versions given it by the Troubadours of mediaeval France and Italy. He passes on to the essentially artistic modern interpretations of the story which are found among the poets, dramatists, and romanticists of almost every country.

Mr. Newell has performed a work which should make students of mediaeval folklore his debtors, for in the course of his discussion he clears up several difficult problems, which, although of slight bearing upon the legend itself, must seriously be reckoned with in the study of literature contemporaneous to it. His book is simply yet effectively printed, and should certainly find itself on the shelves of those libraries which are visited by an intelligent and studious clientèle.

Mr. Brady's New Novel.

Charles Scribner's Sons have in preparation for publication in a month or two Cyrus Townsend Brady's new novel, "A Doctor of Philosophy." The story, it is said, illustrates the principle that the great tragedies of life are those of the soul. The scene of the novel is laid in Philadelphia to-day. Those who have seen the advance sheets of Mr. Brady's book say that it supplies evidence of the rapid advance its author is making in the mastery of his art, as was illustrated by his last book, "The Southerners."

First Edition Exhausted. Second Edition Just Ready.

Mr. James Lane Allen's New Novel.

The Mettle of the Pasture.

"THAT IT IS THE BEST WORK OF MR. ALLEN'S PEN is as self-evident as the fact that it is the best work of fiction that American literature has produced for a long time."
—*E. A. U. Valentine.*

"As a story it has a heart-break in it, because it is the story of life. Its dominant note is the intense vitality . . . of its exquisite characterizations."
—*Times-Dispatch.*

"TO HAVE KNOWN MISS ANNA IS A TONIC, to have absorbed some of the wisdom, sweetness and philosophy of Judge Morris a preparation for life's battles."
—*Atlanta Journal.*

"THE METTLE OF THE PASTURE" is sure to be the most talked-of book for a long time to come. . . . It is not only a good story, but a book that can and will be read again and again by those who have souls to feel the spell of real literature."—*Record-Herald, Chicago.*

Mrs. MARGARET E. SANGSTER puts the pith of the whole discussion in a nutshell in a letter to the publishers. "*The Mettle of the Pasture* is in some respects unique. All the strong sympathy with nature which makes Mr. Allen so fine and subtle an interpreter of her various moods is here; all the irony of an observer at the play who has watched the curtain fall on many strange scenes and lives is conspicuous in this book. But *the* feature that differentiates it from others in recent fiction is the fact that it presents a phase seldom exploited, the fact that a woman can in some circumstances exact as much as a man similarly situated would certainly exact."

Cloth, 12mo, $1.50. Published by **THE MACMILLAN COMPANY,** 66 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

CHRISTIAN MARTYRS.

The Murdering of Missionaries by the Boxers—A Chinese Nero.*

THIS volume, with its title, "Fire and Sword in Shansi," may not be read without emotion. It is the story of martyrdom, of the murdering of foreigners and native Christians in China. To think that in a so-called civilized country barbarities like these have been repeated but a short time ago. It will take a long time before the outrages in Peking will be forgotten. We all were aware that in certain provinces of China Christians had been murdered, but before the publication of Dr. H. H. Edwards's work the details were not well known. The Rev. Alexander Macleod writes the introduction to the volume. He tells us that Dr. Edwards has been a medical missionary in China for twenty years, eighteen of which were spent in the Province of Shansi. Fortunately for Dr. Edwards he was on a furlough when the massacres took place. At once, on hearing of the dreadful facts, Dr. Edwards returned to China. "It was some time before he would open communication with the scattered survivors among the Chinese Christians, and come into possession of many of the blood-stained letters and stories which he has used in his book."

On the first three pages of the volume are printed in alien order the names of the martyrs belonging to the Shen Yang Mission, the American Board of Mission, the English Baptist Missionary Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the China Inland Mission, the Swedish Mongolian Mission, the Christian and Missionary Alliance, and the Scandinavian Alliance Mongolian Mission. How prophetic were the words of the Rev. George R. Forbing, who just before his great death at Tai Yuan Fu, wrote: "The work is done, the shadow on the dial showed the hour, and the workman was called away to his rest." The sad story begins in this way:

During the Summer of 1900, while the eyes of the civilized world were turned toward Peking, anxiously awaiting news of the beleaguered legations far away in the Province of Shansi helpless men, women, and children, British, German, and American were being done to death. The siege of the Legations lasted from June 20 to the 14th of August; and as during that time they were almost completely cut off from communication with the outside world, their probable fate was the all-absorbing topic. The reports that reached Europe and America were believed; biographical sketches of the most prominent among them were written, and memorial services arranged for. The joy with which the news of the relief was received was commensurate with the previous suspense, and the excitement were so great that contemporaneous events in China were almost overlooked except by those immediately interested. Even now there are few who realize that in the one Province of Shansi alone 150 foreigners were murdered, the majority of them at the time the Legations were besieged, but quite a number after the Allies had taken possession of Peking.

Dr. Edwards is positive that these atrocities in the Province of Shansi were entirely due to the Manchu Governor, Yu Hsien, to whom must be given the title of the "Chinese Nero." The author writes that when Yu Hsien received his appointment he was well known to the representatives of foreign Governments as a man with the strongest anti-foreign prejudices. They may have protested against the Manchu assuming his place. But diplomatic "protests" directed toward China or Russia amount to nothing. After the cessation of hostilities, Dr. Edwards writes, the new English Ambassador "did not think it advisable that there should be a judicial inquiry into the murders of some 200 British subjects!" The missionary societies, so it was said, "have placed their offering upon the altar, and it has been accepted. Let them renew their offering." The author asks why an inquiry was not made, so that the guilty should be punished. It is true that after the mutilated remains of the unfortunate missionaries had been entombed, with peculiar ceremonies, then China is supposed to have "saved her face." It was reported from Chinese sources that some of the Shansi officials were banished, but these rumors seem to have had no foundation. As to the principal fiend, Yu Hsien, it is not certain that anything was done to him. There were other officials implicated and sentenced to perpetual banishment, but there seems to be proof that this punishment never was carried out. There is evidence that in many former cases, where the martyrdom of Europeans has taken place, and when punishment was urged by the foreign powers, crooked China pretended to do so, but the punishment was never carried out.

The Province of Shansi, which signifies in English "West of the Hills," covers an area as large as England and Wales, and has a population of 14,000,000. Portions of it are mountainous, but there are rich and fertile plains. There are formations of coal, a superior grade of anthracite, found in the province, and said to be larger in extent than those in Pennsylvania. Iron, copper, and other minerals are found there, with a wonderful deposit of salt. Being a high plateau, the difference of climate in the twenty-four hours are marked. Rainfall is uncertain, and for want of rain the crops are sometimes lost. There are many cities and towns of importance. The description of the people is given.

The present inhabitants were till two years ago reported as the most peaceable and law-abiding people in the whole em-

*FIRE AND SWORD IN SHANSI. The Story of the Murdering of Foreigners and Chinese Christians. By J. H. Edwards, With an Introduction by Alexander Macleod. Cloth, pp. 256. Price, $1. Revell Company, 30 Lafayette Place, New York: Fleming H. Revell Company, 30 Lafayette Place.

pire. Many of them are large bankers and business men, one of the cities being, as far as the Yu Hsien plot, being regarded as the banking centre of the whole of China; and Shansi men may be found as bankers and money changers in every province of China. Unfortunately the use of opium has spread throughout the province, and now has within its toils a large proportion of both the men and women.

The first opening of the Protestant missionaries to the province dates back from 1890-91. Every year there were new missionaries. In 1899 there were 124 missionaries, and the number of converts came 1,312. Now as to the Manchu Yu Hsien's culpability. In 1899 two missionaries, Germans, were murdered in the Province of Shantung. At the request of the German Ambassador, Li Ping Heng, the Governor, was held responsible and was dismissed. The Chinese decree read that the man was "not to be appointed for employment again." Very soon afterward he was given an important position, which subsequently created for him. In 1899 Li Ping Heng recommended Yu Hsien as a man to be implicitly trusted, and "he was rapidly promoted from one post to another until in March of that year he was made Governor of Shantung. The Boxers showed their presence in the place. After Yu Hsien had become Governor hundreds of Christian families were murdered," and the Boxers, "unchecked, looted, burned, and killed with the tacit approval of the Governor." When this brute was removed through foreign pressure he hurried to Peking, where he was received with honor by that impossible woman the Empress Dowager. But he had his revenge, for after his resignation from office a missionary was murdered by the Boxers, possibly at his instigation. Competent authority seems to show that the hatred of the man for the foreigner was of a very old date.

One of the causes for the killing of the Christian converts was because of their refusal to contribute money for the theatricals, which in times of famine are supposed to propitiate the gods. The Boxers promulgated the wicked stories concerning the Christians, such as their using human blood in their religious communion. Strange how this belief is common not to China alone, but to Russia. No sooner was Yu Hsien Governor at Tai Yuan Fu than the murdering of the missionaries began. Hospital and mission were attacked, and their inmates killed. The children were not spared. We need not repeat the many scenes of horror.

After the taking of Peking and the flight of the Dowager Empress, then, as Dr. Edwards has it, the woman saw "that she had made a mistake," and now followed her edicts relating to the Boxers. They were not to drill any more. Tuan Chi'an Hsiang, having been appointed Governor of Shansi, under instructions, seems to have tried to bring about peace, the foreign element being represented by the Rev. Timothy Richard. In 1902 a memorial service was held in honor of the martyrs of Tai Yuan Fu. There had been 4,800 native Christians murdered by the Boxers, and 207 Boxers were executed. For the funeral ceremonies, which were of the peculiar Chinese character, the Governor wrote an address. In this paper he offers libations and offerings of food to the souls of Protestant missionaries.

At the conclusion of the volume may be read the memorials and last letters of those who, though death was so near, never lost their faith in God or His Son. This is the final contents in Miss Rowena Bird's diary, and written July 13. She was murdered a short time afterwards:

Last night we were almost ready to start for the Hills, thinking it one chance for life, but the dangers from Boxers and robbers and perils of all kinds are so great, what can we do? If you never see me again, remember I am not sorry I came to China. Whether I have saved any one or not, He knows; but it has been for Him, and we go to Him. Darling ones, good-bye.

Economy of Attention.

Herbert Spencer in his little essay "Philosophy of Style," attempts to demonstrate among other things how the economy of the reader's attention may be promoted. Taking this phase of the subject as a text rather than a basis of argument, Dr. Félix Regnault, in a recent article in Le Correspondant Medical, shows what might be done by authors to save the time of their readers. He recommends clear and concise language, the avoidance of repetition, and the suppression of all that is useless. He advocates the simplification of spelling and the shortening of words that are too long. The doctor further suggests that a number of frequently recurring words in an article should be abbreviated. For instance, in an article on tuberculosis he would spell the word in full the first time, and afterward shorten it to the first letter, "t." He would also print the most important ideas in bolder type than the text, so that the readers would be able to seize the main outlines of the article at a glance. Every article, in the writer's opinion, should be preceded by a brief résumé, and the frequent use of striking diagrams should be encouraged.

Some New Stevenson Letters.

A volume of travel letters by Robert Louis Stevenson's mother, written during the years 1887-8, which she spent abroad with him, should be welcome. It was probably from her that Stevenson inherited some of his characteristic qualities, notably his fortitude and cheerfulness. There are many references to him in these letters. The book will be issued shortly by Methuen, in London, under the title "From Fortune to the Marquesas." They began a series covering the writer's later residence in Samoa, that it is hoped also to see published. The volume will be brought out in this country by Charles Scribner's Sons.

THEOLOGY.

Important Studies by Prof. J. E. Carpenter and Mr. Wicksteed.*

IN THIS volume we have an expression of the most profound convictions of two English Unitarians of the highest rank. It may not be said without exaggeration that in that rank they stand together with no third. To read them alternately is the more interesting because of the difference in their minds and the difference in the fields of special study from which they draw their illustrations. Prof. Carpenter's field is the more exclusively theological. He has divided his strength between Biblical criticism and Hindu literature. Mr. Wicksteed has had wider range. Among translators and interpreters of Dante he has taken a high rank, while, not disdaining modern literature, these has found in him an eloquent protagonist, but more the lover of "Peer Gynt" and the earlier poetic dramas than of the later and the more prosaic, both in their substance and their form.

Mr. Wicksteed's study of Dante has widened into a general study of the mediæval world, and the first number of these collected essays and addresses, "The Religion of Time and the Religion of Eternity," harks back to this study for its most characteristic note. The line of thought is an extremely interesting one. It starts from an assurance of renewed interest in the Middle Ages and mediæval thought. Leo XIII. is not wholly isolated in his endeavor to rehabilitate Aquinas. In their necessary break with the mediæval world, the Reformation and the Renaissance made a too-absolute sweep. It is necessary for us to go back and recover some things that were too good to be utterly thrown away.

Mr. Wicksteed instances the conception of eternity, fruition, and the vision of God as pre-eminently of this character. The modern conception of progress has so swayed our minds from these conceptions as to involve us in a spiritual self-contradiction. Were it not understood that the inevitable quotation must be rejected, we should have one at this point. "Man never is but always to be blessed." But Mr. Wicksteed quotes Lessing's hardly less inevitable, "If I held truth captive in my hand I would open my hand and let it fly in order that I might again pursue and capture it." He also quotes the now classical story of John Stuart Mill's early melancholy induced by the thought that the reformer would soon have no more worlds to conquer. The comfort which Mr. Wicksteed offers is not merely that there is sufficient enough to outlast our time, but that we can live a life in and with God which is worth living not merely for what it leads to, but for what it is. He says:

Just in so far as we have love which shall survive, though that to which it clings be taken away from us—in so far as we have wisdom which shall abide, though the knowledge from which it was gathered fade away—in so far as our troubles have brought us to a sense of the worth of life which will triumph over any downfall or wreck of fortune that may be in store for us—in so far as our sorrows have brought us into the wide fellowship of human sorrow and anguish, and given us a tenderness that shall endure, though years of placid comfort should flow over us—in so far as we have reached a life not subject to change or the vicissitudes of time, so far as we have some sense of eternal realities, so far we may feel that we see God, and may, though with awe-struck humility, ask whether imply in some measure we are seeing as God sees.

Another very interesting contribution of Mr. Wicksteed's is "The Significance of Unitarianism as a Theology." It is closely related to Dr. Martineau's memorable "Way Out of the Unitarian Controversy." The contention is that the necessities of thought demand a three-fold aspect of the Deity, corresponding to Creator, Providence, and Holy Spirit. The Unitarian is forced to find these aspects into a far more penetrating union than finds a place in the Trinitarian creed. But what actually happens is that he excludes the first conception and ignores the third. It is at least true that he often does this, though sometimes his emphasis is on the first or third aspect exclusive of the second. But to be a rational theology Unitarianism must not confine itself to either of the three conceptions, or two of them, but unite them all, and Mr. Wicksteed's essay is an attempt to show how this can be done. We must not, however, we are assured, base our theology on the analogies of human goodness and love. But we may well call God good and loving because he draws us through the efforts of goodness and love into his peace. Another of Mr. Wicksteed's essays which is extremely pertinent in current theological discussions is that entitled "The Fear of God and the Sense of Sin." Orthodoxy has found Unitarianism particularly defective in its failure to assign to the sense of sin its just importance. Mr. Wicksteed concedes that the sense of sin has declined in modern life, and he offers what is at least a partial explanation of the event. The fact is that orthodoxy cultivated it as an inward grace, but it ceased to longer be recommended on this ground. Its true function is as a stimulus driving us to seize the fresh opportunities that await us and to enter at the ever-open door.

But we are confining ourselves too exclusively to Mr. Wicksteed's essays. There are three others that are quite as valuable as those which we have named. They are "The Place of Jesus in History," "Sociology and Theology," and "Religion and Society." The first of these should be read in close connection with Prof. Carpenter's "The Relation of Jesus to His Age and Our Own." He part of this essay is more interesting than that which stands in Boston, a religion which did not confer on her advocate quarter until 1844, contains distinctive analogies to the origin of Christianity. It is shown conclusively that the same arguments which are supposed to establish the supernatural character of Christianity and the miraculous incarnation of God in Jesus would establish the same predicates of Sayyid Ká'im, the Báb, or Gate, and of the religion which he preached and suffered death for willingly. But Prof. Carpenter's most elaborate essay, and the one which will draw more attention than any other in the book, is "The Place of Immortality in Religious Belief." At one point, and its highest, this essay coincides with Prof. Le Conte's "Religion and Evolution."

Science confronts us as the prophet of the ultimate dissolution of the material world. If that dissolution means "the dawn of nothing" for our spiritual humanity it is certainly a ridiculous creature that the mountain of evolution is in travail with as best. The other essays contributed by Prof. Carpenter are "The Study of Theology and the Service of Man," "The Liberal Faith," "Three Ways of Salvation," and "The Relation of the Religious Imagination." What the last-named comes to is a plea for the sympathies of religions, delivered at every point Prof. Carpenter's method tends to bear on the question of Christianity, and to relate it vitally to the other great religions of the world. His work and that of his colleagues is profoundly serious, and their views are presented in a manner that demands something of well-bred attention on the reader's part.

Hepworth, Preacher and Journalist.

GEORGE H. HEPWORTH. Preacher, Journalist, Friend of the People. The Story of His Life. Told by Some Never Forgotten Friends. Pp. 347. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

George Hughes Hepworth, to whom is accorded the triple titles of "preacher, journalist, friend of the people," was born in Boston Feb. 4, 1822. The biographer writes that from Hepworth's "early childhood he had a desire to be a preacher. As soon as he could talk he seemed to have an idea of preaching." The lad's parents were members of the Unitarian Church. At school the boy always was at the head of his class. In his early days he was the author of many stories, some of which found their way into print. In 1838 he entered the Harvard Divinity School. During the period of his studies he laboured himself in the condition of the poor, for it was before the time of "Settlement Work." He preached occasionally in Boston, the place of prayer being a hired hall. His first call was at Nantucket. He was ordained pastor of the South Congregational Society in Nantucket. Mr. Hepworth became at once popular. In 1847 he resigned from his position. The same year he found a place as pastor of the Church of the Unity, in Boston. A new edifice was built, which was large enough to seat a thousand persons. Just at this time the country was shaken with the slavery question, and the conflict between the North and the South was imminent. Mr. Hepworth took a direct interest in the condition of the soldier. In 1861 he received the appointment of Chaplain to the Forty-seventh Regiment, and sailed for New Orleans. Certain matters having to do with the relations between the former slaves and their old masters was confided to him by Gen. Banks, which duties Mr. Hepworth carried on with great success.

On his return to the East he was received with enthusiasm. A series of lectures given by him filled the Church of the Unity Society. There were some differences of belief between the Unitarians and Mr. Hepworth. He questioned the duties of the Unitarians to give their aid to those outside of the church. Then there came to Hepworth the idea of preaching in the theatre. He followed out the John Wesley inspiration, that it was the work carried out which consecrated the place. Though there was some opposition Mr. Hepworth had his way, and at a first meeting in the public place of amusement there was an audience of 2,000. Then followed theatre preaching in Nashua, Detroit, Lowell, and elsewhere. Then began Hepworth's plans for a school of the ministry intending for the masses. Young men were to be trained for city mission, pioneer, and home mission service. Though Mr. Hepworth worked at this with his customary vigor, the plan was finally given up.

In 1869 he accepted a call from the Church of the Messiah in New York. There arose in the church differences as to what was Unitarianism. Mr. Hepworth inclining toward Congregationalism. The matter ended by Mr. Hepworth's leaving his pastorate. Then the Church of the Disciples was reared, apparently for Mr. Hepworth. It was saddled with a debt of $200,000. The trustees of this church weighed heavily on the pastor's mind. About this time he prepared several articles for The New York Herald, and in the process of time furnished much material of a religious character to The Herald. The part played by Mr. Hepworth in the conversion of the funds to be devoted to the Lenox Library in 1890 were of the most distinguished character, and not exceeded by his general remarks on the free coinage on his return. What with other work, in the editorial duties Mr. Hepworth engaged in Newark and Boston, and in his class was fully occupied. In 1897 the Armenian massacres, Anatolia horrified the world. Mr. Hepworth went to Armenia and, writing to The Herald, gave a clear insight into conditions in Turkey and Armenia. His volume, "Through Armenia on Horseback," was published on his return. A visit paid by him to Georgia, where he looked into a horrid case of lynching there, and another paid to Utah, and the incidents written by him, not cloud his labors. His health had been failing for some years, but his work did not cease, even when his sufferings were intense. His death took place in June, 1902. There is no better criticism on Hepworth than that of Sunday's. He life was one filled with splendid Christian activities.

*STUDIES IN THEOLOGY. By J. Estlin Carpenter and P. H. Wicksteed. Pp. 342. Cloth. Price, $1.50 net. Dutton & Co. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 31 West 23d St.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.

The Story of Sul and Schumul, Oddly in a Christian Setting.*

THE extent and variety of the "Thousand and One Nights" may be known to those who have read the unabridged editions of John Payne and Capt. Burton, which have appeared in translation from time to time; but even these do not exhaust the great literature which story tellers amateur and story tellers by profession have produced in the Orient. Still less abridged is a French translation now in publication. The framework on which they were woven was that of the cruel ruler and the clever girl who saved her life each night by a new turn. Wide as the latitude was for the stories strung on this thread, the reader of the Arabian Nights will find the tale published and translated by Dr. Seybold unlike any he has found heretofore.

The peculiarity of "Sul and Schumul" is its strong Christian flavor. While the raconteur is Mohammedan, he has a most remarkable acquaintance with the chief personages in the Christian religion, a respectfulness in the mention of them which is amazing in a Moslem, and a singular knowledge of the ways and habits of Christian monks and hermits in Syria. One feels that the audiences addressed by the composer or transmitter of this fragment of the great cyclus must have been as often Christian as Mohammedan, and the story teller cut his cloth in accordance.

This need not surprise us if with Prof. de Goeje we consider the "Story of Esther" a Hebrew variant on the story of Shahrazad, the wise wife who by her cleverness averted death from herself, although in the case of Esther the purpose she had in view was not so much to save herself as to rescue her fellow-Hebrews from the machinations of a man in power. It proves at least that the stories woven into the "Thousand and One Tales" took color from the audiences before whom they were recited, "Esther" being an early tale to suit the Jews, and "Sul and Schumul" a much later romance strung on the traditional scheme to please Arabic-speaking Christians in or near Damascus. The locality is certain from such passages as the following description of the famous city as it appeared to the love-sick Sul in his search for his vanished bride of Schumul:

> So sent he his glance roaming over the wide plain of Damascus, with its gardens, the shrubs and flowers whereof shone in marvelous colors, brilliant white and yellow and deep red and black as coal and shining green as silk brocade and blue as azure; whilst the flower beds blossomed likewise in so many varied hues. It was just at break of day, and as often as a breeze whispered the flowers spread abroad their wondrous fragrances and odors.
>
> Then the morning came and Shahrazad ceased from her tale.

The story of Sul is similar to that of the Arabian lover who goes mad for love. He is brought up with his cousin Schumul; they love each other always; when he grows up he asks her hand of his uncle, overcomes the reluctance of his family, impoverishes himself with a princely generosity like that of Hatim Tai, in order to celebrate the marriage, and then finds that his bride has disappeared. In his visions he sees her clad in the sombre garb of Christian monks—she reproaches him for his [illegible]—therefore he sets out to visit every monastery in the world to inquire if any monk or eremite has heard of Schumul. It is in his addresses to various monks that he shows a knowledge of Christian things. Some of these poetical adjurations are not without beauty, though they are often turgid and highflown to a degree unsuited to Western taste. Even students of Arabic find it hard to admire the elaborate meters, the hyperbole, and the involved conceits of such verse.

The story of "Sul and Schumul" exists in only one text, and that a very fragmentary manuscript which belongs to the library of the University of Tübingen. Dr. Seybold is Professor of the Semitic Languages at Tübingen, and deserves thanks for adding this eccentric tale to those already known. He has published the Arabic text, and now adds a German translation.

While there is much repetition in the stock scenes of Sul's arrival at one monastery after the other, and while there are regrettable gaps in the original which must have contained interesting matter, as, for example, just how Salim managed to steal the priceless horse from the [illegible], and just how Sul the captive gets a horse and weapons, yet enough remains to give many curious glimpses into mediaeval life in Syria and also among the wilder tribes of Arabs in Arabia itself.

One monk who relates his own history to Sul tells him how he became a Christian in order to marry the beautiful daughter of a Metropolitan and lost her through the treachery of that prelate, who robbed him of his patrimony and would not allow him the daughter. Yet the renegade does not go back to Mohammed, but retires to a Christian monastery. His description of the ways of Christian girls, so different from that of Moslem women, is particularly interesting.

Again, the war between two rival tribes of Arabians into which Sul blunders, first as a captive, in which he proves himself a preux chevalier, returning good for evil and saving the women of the tribe which had abused him, recalls the tales of chivalry that appeared in Europe after the Crusades. Very graphic are the single combats, preceded by taunts and war songs. Sul is indeed a high type of the Constant Lover, who goes about the world doing no harm, only good, who destroys wicked creatures and boastful robbers who have seized on brides, a crazed hero who, with all his madness, proves wiser than those sympathetic people who implore him to return to his home or try by abuse and scorn to swerve him from his path. At last, by the aid of magic, he finds his Schumul in the care of a female Afreet at the other side of the world, viz.: Nahbada[?], Queen of the djinns and air demons, an Afreet who carried off the bride because she, the demon, had fallen in love with Sul!

The way out of this dilemma is thoroughly primitive. As the old heroes of Irish legend have a supernatural extra wife in the hills, as Numa Pompilius had his nymph Egeria, so Sul can only get his Schumul again by agreeing to be the husband of Nahbada, daughter of Iblis, King of hell, for one hour every year! Apparently Schumul has no objection and the happy lovers return to their families and consummate at last their interrupted wedding.

Curious enough is the ride through the air that Sul takes on the shoulders of Abu Folah after the latter has drawn on his vulture skin and spread his vulture wings. It may be compared on the one hand to the old Greek legends of aerial flight—Daedalus, Helle, Perseus, &c., and on the other to the similar stories in the mediaeval epics.

The names have meanings. Sul means Question, Schumul means Reunion, and Abu Folah is the Father of Success. With such symbolical names it would be easy to read religious or philosophical meanings into the story of "Sul and Schumul."

CHARLES DE KAY.

*GESCHICHTE VON SUL UND SCHUMUL. Unbekannte Erzählung aus Tausend und Einer Nacht. Aus dem Arabischen übersetzt von Dr. C. F. Seybold. Leipzig: H. Spirgatis. Text, Quarto. Pp. vi., 112. Translation, quarto. Pp. viii., 96. 2 volumes in [illegible]. Paper covers.

"The Day Is Done."

We have often had occasion to point out that the appearance of a book should, to a more or less degree, be suggestive of or indicate its contents—just as the entablature of a museum or library building should be indicative, literally or symbolically, of what is to be found within. A thin, small quarto in gray and blue, containing leaves of hand-made linen paper, designs in which the scroll is the prominent feature, two woodcut scenes, the text in a combination of simplified old English and Roman type, and initial letters in heavy black relieved by thin white outlines against squares of well-constructed scroll work, all sufficiently suggest the setting of a poem worthy of preservation and "occasional" reading.

Such is the setting which Peter A. Schwarzenbach has given to his edition of Longfellow's "The Day Is Done." Mr. Schwarzenbach is an adept in scroll work, whether it is expressed through delightful adaptations of the arabesque or by his own inventions in conventionalizing well-known vines and their foliage. His work has infinite charm of artistic expression in that, where he seems to repeat, he actually presents new details and often daring improvisations which make a thoroughly harmonious tout ensemble. This applies particularly to the borders which inclose the words of the poem.

In the two woodcuts representing night scenes which he has given us, he is not altogether a convincing interpreter, and a curious paradox that may be noted in connection with his work here is that, while his architecture per se is full of suggestion, his trees and bushes are too conventional and decorative to carry out the illusion produced by his old roofs, Dutch chimneys, and dormer windows. Then, too, he tries experiments in cloud shading, which merely reveal laudable ambition and brave complete failure. This, however, is merely personal opinion which a further acquaintance with the artist's work might tend to modify. It will remain true, nevertheless, that the successful decorator should think twice and forget the technique of his prior mediums before he attempts to make a picture.

A pleasing relief from the black and white is given to the setting of the initial letters through a tint of magenta. On the whole, this book of Mr. Schwarzenbach represents an artistic idea more or less consistently carried out. And in spite of the blemishes which we have attempted to point out, it is an important addition to the class of decorated bookmaking to which it belongs. The author has variety, and is not afraid of laboring in order to express it. He returns again and again to his pen where others would be satisfied with the stencil or tracing paper.

The Black Hawk War.

Frank E. Stevens of 1,108 Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago, Ill., is publishing a history of the Black Hawk War, including an extensive bibliography and explanatory notes vouching for the fact or fabrication of its parts, as well as material connected with Black Hawk himself. Mr. Stevens presents all original treaties and documents known to exist, and portraits of all the men who fought in the war and subsequently became famous; while portraits of all officers above the rank of First Lieutenant, without regard to fame, have been collected and incorporated in the volume. An interesting document in the book is the reproduction of the original of Capt. Abraham Lincoln's muster roll. The author treats thoroughly the contention that Lieut. Jefferson Davis was not present throughout the campaign. That he and Lincoln served together through it, he says, should no longer be an open question. In recording every event in Black Hawk's stormy career the author has had access to original sources, and he asserts that no "official document exists which cannot be found in the book." The edition is limited to 1,250 copies. There are five appendices, the second of which treats of such men as Winfield Scott, Zachary Taylor, Jefferson Davis, and Lincoln.

A New Novel on the Negro Problem.

Following "The Leopard's Spots" and "Handicapped Among the Free," here is a third book, which attempts to treat in the form of fiction the race problem of the South. The Walter Ellerson[?] Publishing Company will issue by the middle of this month "The Curse of Caste," written by a Virginian whose family is well known in the South. In it an attempt is made to explain the effect of President Roosevelt's attitude toward the negro race. Coming from a Southerner, of a different type than Thomas Dixon, Jr., it remains to be seen whether there is or not a class of people in the former slave States that entertains a different view of negro character from that portrayed by the author of "The Leopard's Spots."

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A DUTCH PATRIOT.

The Autobiography of Francis Adrian Van der Kemp, Friend of John Adams and Jefferson.*

HERE is an excellent picture of a personality of remarkable qualities—a man who took an active part in the "patriot" movement in Holland till his banishment in 1788; who then came to America and settled, first at Esopus, on the Hudson, then in the wilderness, about Oneida Lake, then in the town of Oldenbarneveld, now Barneveld, in Oneida County. John Adams felt himself fortunate to make his acquaintance in Leyden in 1781, and wrote to Jefferson that "he was celebrated as the most elegant writer in the Dutch language." Gov. Clinton came upon him on a hunting trip at Oldenbarneveld in 1820, was taken to his home, and wrote enthusiastically that he had "discovered the most learned man in America."

Van der Kemp prepared an autobiographical story of his life for his son, which, though it had appeared once before in print, is now first put into a really accessible form. This Mrs. Fairchild has reproduced, with the addition of much matter of her own, elucidating events to which Van der Kemp only alludes, and explaining his relations with a number of distinguished men. The patriot movement, for which he fought and suffered imprisonment, engrossed much of his activity in Holland. He had served in the army, but left it to go into the Ministry; and even here his aggressive independence of thought had got him into trouble before he was settled as the Minister of the Baptist Mennonites in Leyden. It was not long before his activity in politics got him into much more serious troubles. His "Letters on the Corvées," advocating the discontinuance of an injustice to the Dutch peasants; an ode by his friend, Peter Vreede, that he had published in praise of Freeland's opposition; his own "Collection of State Papers," signed "Junius Brutus Secundus, etc.," all led to more or less serious collisions with the authorities, and even to imprisonment. He was evidently a tremendously aggressive fighter, knowing no fear, and bound to his friends' interests with chivalrous and unyielding persistency. The American contest for freedom had naturally not escaped the attention of this champion of popular liberties, and among his publications was a "Collection of Tracts Relative to the United States of North America," consisting of letters from Govs. Trumbull and Livingston, with a preface by himself. He was already at this time corresponding with Adams, Trumbull, and other Americans, and was wholly familiar with the current of American affairs. When Adams came to Amsterdam in 1780, "a forlorn pilgrim without a letter of recommendation to anybody," to raise a Dutch loan, it was Van der Kemp's friend, Baron Capellen, who made the first investment and set the matter in train.

When Van der Kemp finally sailed for America with his family, ruined by his sacrifices for his country, he carried letters from Adams and Jefferson to many influential Americans—Alexander Hamilton, Gen. Knox, Gov. Clinton, Franklin, and Washington. The venerable Mrs. Tappan welcomed Mrs. Van der Kemp as a daughter; she and Mrs. Hamilton conversed with her in Dutch—"this was unexpected," as Van der Kemp observes, and is indeed rather significant of how late the Dutch remained a living language in New York. Washington sent him a courteous invitation to Mount Vernon, which he accepted, stopping on the way to visit Gov. Livingston and Benjamin Franklin. At Mount Vernon he found that "simplicity, order, unadorned grandeur, and dignity had taken up their abode." He has left in this autobiography one of the few censorious judgments of Washington's personality that have come down to us. He says:

> There seemed to me to skulk somewhat of a repulsive coldness, not congenial with my mind, under a courteous demeanor; and I was infinitely better pleased by the unassuming, modest gentleness of the lady than with the conscious superiority of her consort.

The farm at Esopus was given up after six years, though in the neighborhood at Kingston were relatives of the wife's family, the Beeckmans, she being a granddaughter of Reynier Beeckman, connected with the branch that settled in America. The new home on Oneida Lake was in the wilderness; here Van der Kemp was appointed Justice of the Peace and labored to establish "some order and decency in the court where ignorance and stupidity prevail"; here he issued an invitation to the neighboring farmers to join him in founding an agricultural society, in which he praised their cheerfulness and courage and criticised their bad farming, bad drainage, indolence, and waste. But finally Mrs. Van der Kemp's failing health made wilderness life impossible, and they turned eastward to Oldenbarneveld, where there were a few Dutch friends. Here the husband planted and tilled, read, kept up a wide correspondence, received many friends, foreign and American; and here he passed the last thirty years of his life in deep retirement. Here too, he wrote a very considerable number of volumes on an amazing variety of subjects—the theories of Buffon and Jefferson, the Achaean Republic, the use of copper among the Greeks, the "Outlines of the Moral and Physical Causes of the Revolutionary Spirit in the Latter Part of the Eighteenth Century." Retired, as he was, in the frontier farming region, he yet made his impression upon the educated in America. Adams kept up his admiration for him; he wrote to Jefferson: "He is a great man, a star of the first magnitude under a deep cloud. * * * Had he been as great a master of our language as he is of his own, he would at this day have been one of the most conspicuous characters in the United States." In 1818, on a visit to Boston and Cambridge, where, he writes, "Judges, lawyers, ministers, doctors come and see me as if I was indeed something." Channing called upon him; he visited Quincy, the home of his old friend Adams; he saw the "large and exquisite library" of Harvard College, dined at the college, and drank tea with President Kirkland, who introduced him to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and a host of doctors and many of the university dons.

In 1817 Van der Kemp began the duties of a "confidential and honorable office," which had been intrusted to him by Gov. Clinton under an act of the Legislature of New York—the translation and transcription of the Dutch manuscript records of the West India Company in possession of the State. It was a congenial task; years before he had tried to get from Holland all the authentic documents from 1614 to 1648, and now again he wrote to a cousin, member of the States General, to procure the missing West India Company records carried off by Napoleon. It was "an inexpressible delight" to him to give the State of New York what she might not have had without him. He worked at it five years, completing then the forty volumes that remain extant. And when he had finished he wrote:

> All New Yorkers who dare to consult the translated Dutch records must blush with shame and confusion when they reflect how ignorant this State is of what it owes to the administration of a Stuyvesant, of which they, unknowingly, yet harvest the benefits.

He died in 1829, at the age of seventy-seven, profoundly respected by his neighbors, and still in active communication with his American friends as well as with some of his old friends in Holland of the troublous times. It was a strange and adventurous life that is told in these pages, one worthy of such perpetuation for the way in which it touched our history at some of its critical points.

*FRANCIS ADRIAN VAN DER KEMP. 1752-1829. An Autobiography, Together With Extracts From His Correspondence. Edited With an Historical Sketch, by Helen Lincklaen Fairchild. With Illustrations. 8vo. Pp. xii-229. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

FitzGerald Variorum.

The seventh and last volume of "The Variorum and Definitive Edition of the Poetical and Prose Writings of Edward FitzGerald" is now before us. As a beautiful specimen of bookmaking, typesetting, printing, and binding it is a confirmation of the promise imparted by the preceding volumes. We have not always commended the later examples in bookmaking and typography which have come from Mr. T. L. De Vinne—originality in bookmaking exhausts itself by devouring too voraciously what it feeds on, as in other arts—but nothing has been spared to make the FitzGerald volumes simple, dignified, and, above all, free from paginal and typographical idiosyncrasies.

As has already been stated, Mr. George Bentham has arranged the text of the work and has prepared numerous biographical, bibliographical, and expository notes. An introduction has been furnished by Mr. Edmund Gosse. The work is published in various editions, 377 sets in all. (New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Twenty-seven sets on Japan vellum, 100 on papier de Rives, 250 on machine-made paper. $6 per volume.)

The most conspicuous features of Vol. VII., if we pass over certain fragments and marginalia in prose and verse, are the "memoir" of Bernard Barton, including letters from Southey, Lamb, and Byron, and a chronologically arranged bibliography of FitzGerald's works, in which descriptions are presented and the original pagination indicated by perpendicular rules. The volume opens with the original text, including corrections of what is said to be FitzGerald's earliest known poem. It was of this poem that Charles Lamb wrote, one month after its appearance in The Athenaeum of July 9, 1831: "The Athenaeum has been honored with some exquisite poetry, that was, two or three months ago in Hone's Book. * * * I do not know who wrote it; but, 'tis a poem I envy—that and Montgomery's 'Last Man.' I envy the writers, because I feel I could have done something like them." Then follow "To a Lady Singing," "On Anne Allen," "Bredfield Hall," (FitzGerald's birthplace;) a prologue, a sonnet from Petrarca, "The Two Generals," "A Paraphrase of the Speech of Paulus Aemilius, in Livy," "Virgil's Garden," and a prose sketch, "Percival Stockdale and Baldock Black Horse." Following the bibliography there is an alphabetically arranged index containing references to all the material in the seven volumes.

It only remains to be said that Mr. Bentham has performed his work without any exaggeration, with a lucid idea as to FitzGerald's place in letters, and with much taste, sympathy, and judgment. He does not overburden the volumes with notes nor does he concern himself with digressive commentary; his notes are essentially those of well-ordered editorship which has proper respect for the common intelligence of the reader. Aside from the subject with which it so completely and judiciously deals, the work conveys the lesson that FitzGerald's greatest literary triumphs were the outcome of patience and work rather than of heaven-born genius.

General Gordon's Reminiscences.

Charles Scribner's Sons are to bring out in October "Reminiscences of the Civil War," by Gen. Gordon. Many of the chapters have appeared in Scribner's Magazine and have attracted some attention. It is expected that Gen. Gordon's memoirs will be to the South what Grant's have been to the North.

SOME POETRY.

Collections of Poems and Verses of Dickens, Campion, Norton, and Ingham.*

THE lover of Dickens is bold to offer his verses unsupported by his prose to a discriminating public. As a bibliographical contribution, however, they are interesting, and the introductory notes contain much information. The book opens with the songs from the little operetta written by Dickens in 1836 for the music of John Hullah. They are certainly no further removed from poetry than the music hall songs of the present century, and the public, which, to use the words of Mr. Yeats, likes "triviality of emotion, poverty of ideas, and imperfect sense of beauty," found them very acceptable. Dickens, himself, had a fair idea of their worth. When asked shortly before his death if he had a copy of the operetta, he replied: "No, and if I knew it was in my house, and if I could not get rid of it in any other way, I would burn the wing of the house where it was."

For each of the two dramas composed by Wilkie Collins to be performed at the little theatre in Tavistock House (Dickens's residence) Dickens composed a prologue, and in the case of "The Frozen Deep" he composed a considerable portion of the drama proper. The verses called "Romance," and beginning:

> Bold Turpin vunce, on Hounslow Heath,
> His bold mare Bess bestrode—er,

have a bit of amusing recent history connected with them. "The two stanzas have been set to music," writes Mr. Kitton, "as a humorous part-song, by Sir Frederick Bridge, Mus. Doc., M. V. O., the organist of Westminster Abbey, who informs me that it was written some years since, to celebrate a festive gathering in honor of Dr. Turpin, (!) Secretary of the College of Organists. 'It has been a very great success,' says Sir Frederick, 'and is sung much in the north of England at competition of choirs. It is for men's voices. The humor of the words never fails to make a great hit, and I hope the music does no harm. "The Bishop's Coach" is set to a bit of old plain chant, and I introduce a fugue at the words, "Sure as eggs is eggs."'"

The volume in which these unexciting relics are enshrined is handsomely made and has for its frontispiece the portrait study of Dickens, his wife, and her sister, by Maclise.

Mr. Carol Norton is another poet with claims upon us other and stronger than those made by his poetry. His mother was Mary Wadsworth, a cousin of Samuel and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and his early study was strongly influenced by both men. He has, moreover, the distinction of being the poet of the Christian Science movement in America. Neither ancestry nor belief, however, helps on very far toward pure poetry, and Mr. Norton's rhymes and rhythms are remarkable for little more than lack of poetic charm. The following sufficiently representative lines will indicate the nature of their author's equipment:

EVENING COMMUNION.

> When day is done
> And the setting sun
> Its glory sheds o'er all,
> 'Tis then my heart
> From sense apart,
> Doth on Thy Spirit call.
>
> And Thou its call doth hear,
> For Love is ever near,
> In song of bird,
> In woodland's peace,
> In silence deep and sweet release,
> In nature's whole—I see Thy face;
> In ocean's calm Thy love I trace,
> In all things see Thy hand.

John Hall Ingham is evidently keenly sensitive to the ethical side of life, and has into the bargain a genuine love of the external world and a reasonable regard for the laws of poetry. In his unassuming volume of verse, much of which has already appeared in the magazines, he covers a wide field of subjects without attempting a great variety of measures. His search for the inevitable word is not apparent, but he manages to avoid the absurd and commonplace with considerable success, the secret of which lies perhaps in the fact that he has followed the counsel given in one of his own poems and has taken humor for his safeguard. The sonnet entitled "A Summer Night in Town" is one of many showing an individuality of sentiment rather than of expression, and a pleasant simplicity of phrase:

> It is a Summer evening. All the street
> Is thrilled with turmoil such as never fell
> On ear of rustic where the frog-throats swell,
> And cricket chirps to cricket through the heat.
> The throb of voices and the pulse of feet,
> And whirr of wheels, aye coming, going, tell
> Of men a million who as strangers dwell,
> And pass and part, and nevermore may meet.
>
> This is the poor man's revel. Let the rich
> Muse in the mountains, dream beside the sea!
> Here, every valley hath its jollity.
> The laborer leaps, the wife forsakes her stitch
> To join the children's dances, over which
> The stars of heaven watch eternally.

In his introductory "Note" to the poetry of Thomas Campion, Mr. Bullen reminds his readers that in 1887, when he issued his anthology "Lyrics from Elizabethan Song Books," the merits of Campion still awaited recognition. Since his successful plea in Campion's behalf recognition has ripened into adulation and threatens the poet's fame from the other side. This volume of the Muses' Library contains a biographical and bibliographical preface by the author and a short introduction by Miss Janet Dodge on Campion's music. What strikes the modern reader most forcibly on picking up the little volume from among the various books of minor verse exuding continuously from the presses of the publishing houses is the amount of accurate knowledge possessed by this Elizabethan song writer concerning the technicalities of his art, although he certainly was not the most scholarly of his circle. He himself called his songs "ear-pleasing rhymes without art,"; but his editor rightly differs from him, admitting that some of the poems are carelessly worded, and that others are diffuse, but adding "when criticism has said its last word in the way of disparagement what a wealth of golden poetry is left! There is nothing antiquated about these old songs; they are as fresh as if they had been written yesterday * * * Campion's poetry is sometimes thin—commonplace, if you will—but it is never rude or heavy." It is only necessary to read his "observations in the art of English poesy" to recognize the high value he placed on "knowledge of poetical numbers," and how little he cared for the "childish titillation of riming," and his eagerness to extend to fatuous "rimers" his own learning in the true art of poetry is that of the genuine master. Writing of his airs, he says: "I have chiefly aimed to couple my words and notes lovingly together," and Miss Dodge finds in this "subtle association of word and note" one of the principal sources of his success. In his music and in his musical theories he seems to have been somewhat in advance of his time, and he is still in advance of the present time in the fidelity with which he adheres to the defense of "perfection" and dislike of the "lame and unbeseeming" in his art. It would tax a modern minor poet severely to invest a trivial thought with the metrical charm of the following:

> Kind are her answers,
> But her performance keeps no day;
> Breaks time as dancers
> From their own music when they stray.
> All her free favors
> And smooth words wing my hopes in vain.
> O did ever voice so sweet but only feign?
> Can true love such delay,
> Converting joy to pain?
> Lost is our freedom,
> When we submit to women so:
> Why do we need them
> When in their best they work our woe?
> There is no wisdom
> Can alter ends by Fate prefixt.
> O why is the good of man with evil mixt?
> Never were days yet called two,
> But one night went betwixt.

*THE POEMS AND VERSES OF CHARLES DICKENS. Collected and edited, with bibliographical notes, by F. G. Kitton. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1903. $2.

POEMS AND VERSES. By Carol Norton. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.

POMPEII OF THE WEST, AND OTHER POEMS. By John Hall Ingham. Philadelphia and London: The J. B. Lippincott Company. 1903. $1.25.

THOMAS CAMPION: SONGS AND MASQUES, WITH OBSERVATIONS IN THE ART OF ENGLISH POESY. Edited by A. H. Bullen. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth Avenue. 1903. $1.75.

The Cardinal's Courtship.

THE SONG OF THE CARDINAL. A Love Story. By Gene Stratton-Porter. 8vo. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

In the Limberlost, where the Cardinal was hatched "in a thicket of sweetbriar and blackberry," birds of many colors build their nests.

> The lilies of the mire are not so white as the white herons that fish among them. The ripest spray of goldenrod is not so highly colored as the burnished gold on the breast of the oriole that rocks on it. The jays are bluer than the calamus bed they wrangle above with throaty chatter. The finches are a finer purple than the ironwort. For every clump of foxfire flaming in the Limberlost there is a Cardinal glowing redder on a bush above it.

The Cardinal, whose story Mrs. Porter tells, was a baby prodigy, and grew up to be even larger and redder than his father, who was easily the King of all the Cardinals until this son of his was born. But the Limberlost with its muddy swamps and hot moist air swarming with insects held little attraction for the young Cardinal. One day he tried his wings and flew far away among ripe cornfields and near the banks of a shining river. And here, when the mating season came, he sought out the tallest and thickest sumac tree overlooking the river, and, perching among its leafy branches, called loud and long for his mate.

He was a fine bird and he knew it, and so he sang boldly and bravely, expecting all the coy young maidens of his race to come trooping for his selection. But, although his song grew bolder and braver and louder, and he hopped and gyrated and pranced and minced about on his leafy bough, all the birds about him mated and nested and brooded—all but the Cardinal. And as the dream of his vanity faded the Cardinal one day left the sumac in search of the maid who would not come. He went to Rainbow Bottom, where dwelt many unmated females, as well as many jealous lovers. He perched on a tree and caroled out his challenge, and lo! a maiden answered. But an impetuous lover, to whom she had already plighted her troth, flared up in just anger, which was seconded by all the jealous lovers of the coquettish maidens, and before the Cardinal knew it he was set upon by six outraged birds. But already he had boldly kissed one of the maids, not knowing or caring which. And this maid, who was young and timid and unfortunate, and who had never been kissed by man before, cherished the memory of the gallant young knight's caress until it overcame her timidity, and one morning she flew away from Rainbow Bottom down the shining river straight to the sumac tree where dwelt the Cardinal.

The story of his courtship, which is not nearly so simple as one would suppose—for the timid little maid was wondrous coy—his final triumph, and the calm happiness of his married life are all interesting and well worth the reading.

Mrs. Porter loves and understands birds. Her books should be welcomed by the Audubon Society, for, after reading the Cardinal's romance, one is almost convinced that birds have souls.

FOREIGN BOOKS.

Short Notices of Recent Publications in French, Swedish, German, and Italian.

THE foreigner born who writes intelligently and fairly about our country for the benefit of his countrymen is entitled to praise from both nations. For, as a rule, the more knowledge a person has the broader are his views. In his book "Om Amerika" Carl Fischer-Hansen writes about America and American institutions as he sees them, not, as is so often the case with foreigners, as he imagines them. The information given is intended for those Danes who desire to get a more detailed knowledge of things American than is to be obtained from the hasty impressions of fleeting travelers who, because they have passed through a place in a sleeping car, feel themselves entitled to record their views. The book before us is for Danes who are here as well as for those who think of coming, and should be very helpful to such as are unable to gather the information they want in English. (Brentano's.)

FRANCE IN 1902.

Entirely different from our encyclopedic year books is "La Chronique de France"—third year, 1902—published under the editorship of Pierre de Coubertin. Attention is given to trend of thought and development rather than to the tabulating of occurrences, so that one gets a chatty history of the year's politics, which is dealt with under the heads: The Elections of 1902 and the Change of Ministry; War on the Monks; The French, Religion and the Church, and At the Quai d'Orsay. Of the last-named chapter seven pages are devoted to "The Conquest of the United States"—a peaceful conquest—for which credit is given to Mr. James H. Hyde and M. de Coubertin. A chapter is devoted to Victor Hugo, Auguste Comte, Alexandre Dumas, and Balzac—all of whose memories were honored by Paris in the year 1902. Paris itself is charmingly described in two lengthy chapters which are not long enough. The description itself is thoroughly Parisian in tone, and contains much welcome information conveyed with that deftness of touch which is so characteristically French. Several industries as well as sports received careful attention. (Armand Colin.)

THE LATIN WORLD.

In his introduction to "Le Problème de l'Avenir Latin," Leon Bazalgette admits that, in spite of the apparent unity of Western civilization, the Latins constitute a world apart. The point at issue, to his mind, is, Can the Latin nations, dispossessed of the preponderance which they once had, continue to maintain themselves in the world which is developing? To this question he applies himself with clear intelligence, neither neglecting what is not pleasant nor willfully blinding himself to facts. M. Bazalgette is one of those strangely sane but woefully uncommon individuals who believe that reform should begin at home, consequently to his own people he points out the dangers which surround them, and, whenever possible, the way of salvation as he sees it. He lays stress on the fact that the Latin has cultivated language at the expense of action; that his tendency is to say too much and to do too little. He deplores the influence of Jesuitism, which, he asserts, has filled the existence of the Latins with lies and falsities, from which it will be seen that, whether one agrees with M. Bazalgette or not, one must give him credit for speaking frankly. He complains that too much value is attached to appearances. Absolutely fatal he considers the lack of energy with which his people is afflicted. In dealing with the future and its possibilities, our author insists upon the necessity of threefold reform—physical, mental, and religious. He does not despair of the Latins being able to hold their own in the new world which is arising, but he maintains that it cannot be done without the needful reforms. The result of much deep and careful thought, "Le Problème de l'Avenir Latin" merits thoughtful reading. Candor and the desire to see things as they are are evident on every page. The book has attracted considerable attention among the thoughtful of the Latin races, and contains much that will interest the student of history of all peoples. (Brentano's.)

SWEDISH NATURALISM.

After a season spent in the whirlpool of the world, in the palpitating hurry where it is only possible to breathe in short, quick gasps, we appreciate all the more fully a rest time in a quiet nook, a breathing spell in the woods. Between our ordinary everyday reading and the stories of the best modern Swedish writers there is the same difference, both of kind and degree, as that between the artificial and the natural in life. Turn to the stories of August Strindberg and we get away from the exciting, impossible, and superficial accounts of the superficial world, we penetrate the outer disguising covering and get down to the real, the simple. In his Schwedische Schicksale und Abenteuer we are translated into another world, and are put among people who are strange to us. The stories are not such as we have to read breathlessly, where action is as rapid as the motion of an express train, but on the other hand there is a simplicity, a fidelity to nature, to which we are little accustomed. Development rather than action is the motif. Much is left to the imagination. The hero and heroine are not invariably taken to the church door; nor is the last chapter perfumed with orange blossoms. The problems which vex us—that is, which vex us in our quieter moments, when we have time to think—are presented to us in a new and simple form. These problems are not always solved as if they were algebraic equations, but are put so plainly that, even if we do not succeed in finding the solution, we are at any rate able to better understand the problems, which is in itself an advantage. The atmosphere is vastly different from the run of books to which we are accustomed. There is no trace of perfume, drawing room life and etiquette are absent; but there is the strong smell of the sea (sometimes even of fish) and the pure scent of the pines. The sordidness of human nature is not hidden; but the nobler qualities of man shine out in brilliant contrast—a convincing presentation of real virtues, real vices, and real human nature. To read Strindberg's stories after a surfeit of wishy-washy romances is like a cooling draught of spring water after a course of mixed drinks or sodas. The translation from Swedish into German has been done by Emil Schering. (Brentano's.)

LOVE IN GERMANY.

Friedrich Spielhagen's "Ultimo" is a simple story, not to be studied, but simply to be read and forgotten. It is essentially the sort of reading for idle or tired people and for an idle hour, when mental exertion is out of the question. Some folk are easily entertained and others like the simplest of simple love stories. Such will find pleasure in "Ultimo." It contains a great deal of love of more than one kind, and a considerable amount of business which has to do largely with banking houses and drafts. The brands of love are those with which we are already well acquainted—from reading. And as for the lovers, they are very much like the lovers we meet. Their troubles seem much greater than they really are to themselves, and are made the source of much worriment to others. We have a beautiful picture of the lasting love of the callow girl—that love which never wavers as long as she remains a callow girl. Then there is the love of the man which is as unstable as the sea. There is the girl who is too good for the man, (as when isn't she?); and the man who, in consequence, is not good enough for the girl, (as when is he?). There is heartbreak, that of which we often read but never experience and never notice in others; and that love which, in books, disillusioned, feeds on itself and sings dirges, but which, in real life, takes heart at the thought that "there's as good fish in the sea as ever came out." All the same it makes very pleasant reading for those who like the sort; and there is nothing in it to do any permanent harm. For even if the unsophisticated are misled for awhile, experience will, in due time, display things in their proper prospective. (Brentano's.)

LIBERTY OF THE THEATER.

"La Liberte du Theatre en France et a l'Etranger," by Alberic Cahuet, is mainly historical, and is therefore of interest principally to those who are intimately connected with the theatre. In his introduction the author pleads that as there is freedom of the press as well as in book publishing, the same liberty should be given to the theatre. In treating of the question he maintains that he has stated what it was, has studied what it is, and has asked himself what it ought to be. That to which he objects is the censorship which forbids the presentation of a play. He admits that, if good reason can be shown therefor, a play should be taken off the boards. He seems to agree with Zola that the best judge of the fitness of a play is the public, not a public official. The book is one for a library rather than for a reading table. (Brentano's.)

Waves and Ripples in Water and Air.

WAVES AND RIPPLES IN WATER, AIR, AND ETHER. By J. A. Fleming, Professor of Electrical Engineering in University College, London. Cloth. Fully illustrated. Pp. 299. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co.

Mr. J. A. Fleming delivered in England recently a series of lectures, the subject chosen being "Waves and Ripples in Water, Air, and Ether." The lectures given at the Royal Institute are now to be read in book form. People deem water as the most mobile of fluids, and will have some difficulty in appreciating the fact that water is viscous. Take a phial and fill it with mercury and another with water. Leave a little air space between the top of the phial and the cork, then reverse the two phials and the air bubble which rises to the surface in the mercury will make its transit more quickly than the one in the water. There are other experiments which show even more positively the viscous character of water. The scientific boat builder has a great many problems to discuss, all having to do with the passage of a vessel through the water, no matter whether she be a Reliance or a Kearsarge.

There is a fish or a submarine boat. What brings about the resistance when either of them are moved? "The old-fashioned notion was that the water has to be pushed out of the way to make room for the fish to move forward, and also has to be sucked in to fill up the cavity left behind." What was called "head resistance was often cited." Therefore sharp bows which cut the water like a wedge were thought to overcome all obstructions. Mr. Fleming explains that there are three kinds of resistance when we try to push or drag a boat through the water. Firstly there is the skin friction, due to the friction between the surface of the fish or the boat and the water; secondly comes what is called eddy resistance, due to the energy lost or taken up in making water eddies, and thirdly wave resistance, due to the making of surface waves. The movements of these waves brought about by the onward progress of the vessel are fairly complicated, but resting on laws now well understood. When a ship constructor builds a vessel he does not trust to chance, nor does our Navy Department. The model of the craft to be built is carefully made and subjected to trials in water tanks. All considerations of tonnage, speed, armament are noted, and it is the toy ship in the tank which if it can stand all the tests, and very delicate ones are they, is accepted as the model of the ironclad to be built.

Full of interest is the chapter on sound and music, for it is through the medium of waves and ripples that melody and harmony are conveyed to our ears. The ear appreciates vibrations which it designates as musical sounds. "The lowest note of an organ usually is one having thirty-two vibrations per second, and the highest note in the orchestra is that of the piccolo flute, giving 4,752 per second. We can appreciate as sound vibrations lying between 16 and 32,000, but the greater part of these high frequencies have no musical character, and would be described as whistles or squeaks." Music-making waves we can understand, but when the wonderful qualities of the human ear are explained, then amazement follows. The drum of the ear we take in without much trouble, even how the sound is carried inside of it, but what then? Giving the matter its driest explanation, "innumerable nerve fibres" do the business. Helmholtz advanced the hypothesis that each fibre of what is called the Corti organ was distinctly and separately tuned. It vibrated only when the sound was in sympathy with that fibre. Can the ear have a power of musical analysis? Across the stage there comes a crash of Wagnerian orchestral volume. How is it carried to our ears? By little waves of sound. Say there are seventy-five instruments. That might mean a great many more than seventy-five sounds, because the stringed instruments play chords.

What a medley of waves there must be! And to think that this complex movement is understood by the ear, sorted out, as it were, but the wondrous mechanism of it is not understood. In separate chapters electric oscillations and electric waves are considered, with waves and ripples in the ether. At the conclusion wireless telegraphy is clearly explained.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.—Including a Review of Black Hawk's Life. By Frank E. Stevens. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 323. Chicago: 1,205 Chamber of Commerce Building, Frank E. Stevens.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1493-1898. Explorations by Early Navigators, Descriptions of the Islands and Their Peoples; Their History and Records of the Catholic Missions, &c. Translated from the Originals. Edited and Annotated by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson, with Historical Introduction and Additional Notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. With Maps, Portraits, and Other Illustrations. Vol. V., 1582-1583. Cloth. Pp. 328. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company. $4 per volume.

IRELAND AND HER STORY. By Justin McCarthy. 12mo. Pp. 185. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.

ENGLISH HISTORY FOR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS. By E. Wyatt-Davies. 12mo. Pp. 360. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Essays and General Literature.

LEGAL MASTERPIECES. Specimens of Argumentation and Exposition by Eminent Lawyers. Edited by Van Vechten Veeder. Two volumes. St. Paul, Minn.: Keefe-Davidson Company.

ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By James Bonar. 12mo. Pp. xii-307. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

THE INTRODUCTORY STUDY OF ETHICS. By Warner Fite. 12mo. Pp. xi-383. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Fiction.

THE SAINT OF THE DRAGON'S DALE. By William Stearns Davis. Little Novels By Favorite Authors Series. 16mo. Pp. 135. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

MISS SYLVESTER'S MARRIAGE. By Cecil Charles. 12mo. Illustrated. Pp. 354. New York: The Smart Set Publishing Company. $1.

SCOVIA. The True Story of a Cat Told By Himself. By Annie E. Burdick. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 75. New York: Broadway Publishing Company.

Poetry and New Editions.

THE FOURTH PAPER PRESENTED BY MAJOR Butler, with Other Papers Edited and Published by Roger Williams. Introduction and notes by Clarence Saunders Brigham. Small octavo. Pp. 50. Providence: Rhode Island Club for Colonial Reprints.

MY HOPES AND MY HEROES. By Frank E. Stearns. "Dad." Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 225. Dennis, $1.

Juvenile.

JUNGLE LARKS. A World of Fun for Little Folks. Crown, 4to. Illustrated in color. Chicago: Laird & Lee. $1.

AHEAD OF THE ARMY. By W. O. Stoddard. 12mo. Illustrated. Pp. 300. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1 net.

Miscellaneous.

ONE THOUSAND AND ONE ANECDOTES. Illustrations, Incidents, Episodes, Yarns, Stories, Adventures, Practical Jokes, Witticisms, Epigrams, and Bon-Mots Gathered from all Sources, Old and New. Arranged and edited by Alfred H. Miles. 12mo. Pp. 388. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

THE DECENNIAL PUBLICATIONS. Six volumes. "Studies in Fat Necrosis," by H. Gideon Wells; "Two Twice-Told Tales," by J. J. Meyer; "The Phylogeny of Angiosperms," by John M. Coulter; "Blood Vessels in the Labyrinth of the Ear," by George E. Shambaugh; "Ternary Orthogonal Group in a General Field," by Leonard E. Dickson; "Mitosis," by Charles J. Chamberlain. Pamphlet. Chicago: University of Chicago. 25 cents per pamphlet.

PURE PHONICS FOR HOME AND KINDERGARTEN. Short Essays which Present the Needs and Methods of Teaching Elementary Sounds of the English Language to Children Before they are Taught to Read. By Eliza Boardman Burns. 12mo. Pp. 58. New York: Burns & Co.

THE EXACT SCIENCE OF HEALTH BASED UPON LIFE'S GREAT LAW. By Robert Walter. Volume I. "Principles." 8vo. Pp. 302. New York: Edgar S. Werner Company.

THE ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES. A Study in the Coal and Iron Industries of Great Britain and America. By W. J. Ashley. Four maps. 8vo. Pp. 362. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT. A Text-Book for Secondary Schools. By Roscoe Lewis Ashley. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 350. New York: The Macmillan Company.

READY NEXT WEEK.

Old Paths and Legends of New England.

Saunterings over Historic Roads, with Glimpses of Picturesque Fields and Old Homesteads, in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire, and Map. By KATHARINE M. ABBOTT. 8vo. With about 150 illustrations. $3.50 net. (By mail, $3.75.)

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
supplement to
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, AUG. 8, 1903.—16 PAGES.

OUR FRENCH ALLIES.

An interesting contribution to the history of the part taken in the American Revolution by the French has just been published by Perrin & Cie., Paris, and imported by Wien & Co. of this city. Its author is the Vicomte de Noailles, a descendant of the gallant De Noailles who served with distinction in the American Army and with the fleet of the Comte d'Estaing. It is entitled "Marine et Soldats Français en Amérique pendant la Guerre de l'Indépendance des Etats-Unis, (1778-1782.)"

The work is not strictly a history, but rather of that class of mémoires pour servir in which the French excel. It includes a goodly number of extracts from unpublished letters and other documents in the National Archives and in the office of the Ministry of War at Paris, and these are strung on a thread of narrative which is sometimes a little tenuous and at others interrupted. Enough is given, however, to enable the reader to follow with considerable security the course of the documents, and innumerable sidelights are thrown on the characters of the French participants in the curious struggle as well as on the motives of the men in power in France.

The volume brings out clearly the general idea of the French policy in treating the war in America and in the waters of the West Indies as a diversion in the latest development of the secular conflict with Great Britain. But it also brings out with equal clearness the intense sympathy for the principles of liberty for which the colonists fought felt by many of the younger officers, and some of the older, sent to our shores. That sympathy was to influence the history of France very powerfully within a half score of years from the time of the first French expedition to America.

Considerable space is given to the reports of the Baron de Kalb, the young nobleman of Nuremberg who had early entered the service of the French King and was selected, at the age of thirty-five, to visit the American colonies and inquire as to their condition and temper for the information of Choiseul, then (1767) at the head of the Foreign Office. He was a patient and acute observer. In substance his conclusions were that the colonists were not ready for an immediate conflict with the mother country; that they would at that time be very suspicious of intervention by a foreign power, but that "sooner or later an independent State would be formed." The facts on which he based this prediction were of varied nature—the inevitable growth of the colonies in population and resources, their aptitude for industrial development and for commerce, their eagerness for expansion, and especially their firm and fervent attachment to the rights of Englishmen in the matter of taxation. "If the King demanded some many times greater than the actual taxes they would be accorded without higgling, did he leave his subjects the right to tax themselves." When the time came for resort to force the Baron de Kalb assured his Government that the Americans would give a good account of themselves, being a "robust and valorous race," which in the then recent war had, according to the British officers, shown themselves "in no way inferior to the regular regiments."

It is interesting to read these impressions from so competent a critic in the light of recent comments on the courage and conduct of the colonists. The Baron de Kalb staked his life on his faith in the American people and fell at the battle of Camden in 1780.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Undoubtedly The Century has made a great find in the letters which it publishes under the title of "The Later Years of Sir Walter Scott." We recall no "trouvaille" of equal literary importance since the present Scribner's began so brilliantly with the Brookfield letters. The interest of these Scott letters is much less literary than human. Abbotsford, pioneer of the "Gothic revival" as it was, and upon the whole a remarkably profitable pioneer, considering its date, was a very different place when its builder inhabited it, and a much more cheerful, than it is now as it knows of the tourists, when—

> An Abbotsford demands lacquer
> And money-warders prance
> To show the poet of success
> And banker in romance.

These letters derive an adventitious interest from the fact that they were written to the grandmother of "Tom Hughes," and they are accompanied by a sufficient and lucid commentary. To most readers of this supercritical generation we might almost say that they are better reading than most of the Waverley novels. Mr. Howells, who has held the chief brief of the devil's advocate against the novelist, would, we are sure, admit the interest of the man. Some might go so far as to say that it was better to read about Scott than to read him. And yet the continuous demand for the novels goes far toward showing that the general reader of these days is no more infected with the vice of literary superraffinement than the general reader of Scott's own, and that the interest of these brave tales of chivalry is perennial.

At any rate, the interest of the man is undeniable and perennial. If he failed to take his vocation as "artist" very seriously, he did not fail to take seriously his antecedent obligations as a human being. And the character that had been building through a long course of prosperity was seen at its best under the stress of adversity. The letters begin toward the end of the writer's career, and two years before the pecuniary reverse which was so tragically followed by the physical and the mental reverses. They are marked by the modesty and the geniality which are much more valuable as personal traits than as literary assets. Milton in his blindness talked eloquently and immortally about losing no jot of heart or hope, but still bearing up and steering right onward. Scott did not talk about it at all. He simply went and did it. What a characteristic touch this is, in sending his correspondent his youthful essays in poetical translation from the German:

> I have great pleasure in sending you what you wish to see. I have cause, however, to be ashamed of the thing itself. It was undertaken when I did not understand German, and I am not able to revise it now because I have forgotten the little I then knew.

And he goes on to tell with glee of the blunders he had made in his juvenile versions. The letter in which he tells his correspondent of the failure of his fortunes is an admirable example of the character of the man. The pathos it possesses is all the more poignant for being unconscious. And a reading of the letters recalls the conclusion of Carlyle's essay:

> Alas, that fine Scotch face, with its shaggy humanity, vagacity, and goodness, when we last saw it on the Edinburgh streets, was all worn with care, the joy all fled from it. Adieu, Sir Walter, pride of all Scotchmen, take our proud and sad farewell.

Notes of the Magazines.

The beautifully colored reproductions of Stokes's wonderful antarctic views would alone make the August Century a memorable number. But in other respects it is an exceedingly interesting magazine. Andrew D. White's "Reminiscences," the new batch of Scott's letters, and the account of Thibetan exploration are contributions of unusual value.

There is a striking article in the August Craftsman by Harvey Ellis, entitled "An Urban House," which will interest anybody who is thinking of building a home. Other contents are "Potters and Their Products," by Irene Sargent; "The Sleeping Beauty," by Claude Fayette Bragdon, and "Puss in Boots: An Old Myth in New Dress."

Maurice Guilbert writes entertainingly in this month's Architectural Record on "How a Rich Man May Live in Paris," giving "the figures." The article is beautifully illustrated. H. W. Desmond, the editor, describes, with many pictures, "A Forgotten Church," an old Colonial structure at Rockingham, Vt.

The August issue of The Lamp is largely occupied with art and the stage. Frank Vincent Du Mond has a paper on "The Lyme Summer School and Its Theory of Art," J. M. Buldick one on "A New Theory of Stage Production," and Ralph Bergengren discusses the great Lowe collection of theatrical literature in the Harvard Library. Literary criticism is represented by Montgomery Schuyler's review of Richard Garnett's first volume of the new illustrated history of English literature and E. L. Burlingame's of Chesterton's Robert Browning. Ella Stryker Mapes illustrates with her own excellent photographs an article on "The Wayside Inn To-day."

Recent London Sales.

July 23-25, Messrs. Sotheby sold an interesting collection of autograph letters and historical documents. Two letters of Burns were offered. One, written to Miss Dunlop, from Ellisland, June 13, 1778, brought £62; the other, written from Edinburgh, April 25, 1787, to Dr. Moore, London, acknowledging the receipt of some books, realized £41. A collection of 140 letters, written by Ainsworth, the novelist, to various correspondents, all in reference to his books, sold for only £12 10s.

Puttick & Simpson concluded, Friday, July 17, a two days' sale that included a presentation copy of the first edition of Mrs. Browning's "Prometheus Bound," 1833, which brought £35. It was inscribed: "Mary Maddox, from her affectionate E. B. B., Sidmouth, December 18, 1833." At the end was a poem of five stanzas, "The Tears of Jesus," entirely in the author's autograph. The second Arnold sale, May, 1903, included a copy of "Prometheus Bound," which had been bound with "An Essay on Mind," 1826, and presented to Thomas Westwood. The volume brought £145.

Messrs. Sotheby concluded Saturday, July 18, a three days' sale, which contained the following items:

Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," 1719, first edition of the first volume, described as a very fair copy, £106.

Keats's "Poems," 1817, original boards, uncut, with paper label, £61.

Lamb's "Elia," 1823, inscribed on flyleaf, "Mrs. Ayrton, with C. Lamb's kind regards," and "Last Essays," 1833, inscribed, "From the author," £51.

Stevenson's "Markheim," manuscript in the author's autograph, written on fifteen folio leaves, described as one of the two original manuscripts, £52.

A Literary Romance.

It was announced a few weeks ago that John Lane had received a mysterious manuscript inclosed in a red box. The author's name was not given, and the publisher advertised for him. But he has not yet appeared, and Mr. Lane has decided to bring out the book. It will be entitled "The MS. in a Red Box." It is dedicated to the author, who is promised just dealing when he shall choose to disclose himself, and get what money is coming to him. It is termed a historical romance, but history does not enter the tale. The period is that of the seventeenth century, when the fens of Lincolnshire, England, were drained by Dutchmen imported for the purpose. The scenes are laid on the island of Axholme. The hero is the son of a man who is championing the rights of the islanders against a Dutchman who has secured a drainage concession from Charles I. A learned Dutch doctor, with a very charming daughter, comes to see this Dutchman. The daughter is taken by the ignorant people for a witch, and the hero, who falls in love with her at first sight, is busy battling for her throughout the book. Sometimes he fights for himself; then he fights against the different villains of the story. The most vivid combination of dangers the hero encounters is when he is discovered in a boat, slowly sucked into a mud tank, while on the bank the infuriated Dutchman hurls stones with a sling and riddles the boat with bullets. Through all such dangers and difficulties the hero, brave and active, and the heroine, fair and devoted, win their way to the close of the happy ending. It is declared that, although much interest is shown by the mystery of the red box, the main interest in the book lies in the picture it presents of fen life in Lincolnshire in the old days, when the "sledger" could defy the constable with impunity among the marshes, and only feared capture in a hard frost.

Gainsborough in Miniature.

Following Dr. Georg Gronau's "Leonardo da Vinci," which has been very highly received, in the Popular Library of Art, E. P. Dutton & Co. are about to issue a uniform volume on "Thomas Gainsborough," by Arthur B. Chamberlain. The little volume, (16 mo., Pp. 228,) like the preceding ones, is bound in limp red leather, with gold engraving. There are over 50 illustrations reproduced from paintings by Gainsborough, the frontispiece being a picture of the artist by himself. In the first chapter Mr. Chamberlain gives a résumé of the English school of painting, which he follows with a sketch of the career, "uneventful, except in its artistic development, of Thomas Gainsborough, whose art, in comparison with that of Sir Joshua or Romney, is more spontaneous in its expression and less influenced by the traditions of painting handed down from the great Italians; an art which displays that sympathetic and intimate relationship between painter and subject which makes Gainsborough's highest achievements in portraiture so singularly fascinating." This volume will shortly be followed by others on Cruikshank by W. H. Chesser, Hogarth by Edward Garnett, Botticelli by Mrs. Ady (Julia Cartwright, author of "Isabella d'Este," "Beatrice d'Este," &c.) and on other artists.

RHYMES FOR ALL USES.

Walker's "Rhyming Dictionary" is a work of which most have heard, but with which comparatively few are familiar from opening its covers. The poets, to be sure, when the minor poets and the minimal poets of the "poet's corner" of the newspapers are all mustered, are few only in relation to the whole population, and they have always been supported of knowing more about Walker than they might be willing to admit. But the suspicion is probably unjust; the "Rhyming Dictionary" has not been altogether easy to obtain, for until the present time there has been no edition of it printed since 1851. Now, however, a new one is issued, of which the Dettmes are the publishers in this country; a stout little volume, compact for its scope, for it purports to contain "the whole language arranged according to its terminations."

As rhymes are usually reckoned to exist solely for the use of poets, the reappearance of this well-known work might argue some long-felt want in poetic circles, such as some failure in the rhyming faculty. But there needs only a brief examination of the book to show that poets have no exclusive claim on it. Indeed, Walker himself, apparently, was somewhat ashamed of the chief use which the title of his book would suggest for it—not unnaturally, since any factitious and material assistance to the flight of Pegasus was, even a century and a half ago, something not to be publicly flaunted and discussed. In his introduction he suggests what he considers the most valuable functions of his dictionary; rather than "a handle for schoolboys or a resource for poetasters," it was to be a means for pointing out the analogy of orthography and pronunciation, illustrating the structure of the language from the juxtaposition of words with similar terminations, and so on.

His editor is braver, however; Dr. J. Longmuir is not in the least ashamed of furnishing rhymes for poets or even poetasters. He has "no means of ascertaining whether the 'Rhyming Dictionary' forms an indispensable part of the apparatus of the writing desk of the English poet," but he comes forward with a proposition for its use by schoolboys in writing English verses—"sense verses" as distinguished from the "nonsense verses" by which Latin composition is taught in England—to cultivate the ear, teach the proper accentuation of words, the correct sound of the vowels, the discernment of nearly synonymous words, and to enlarge the vocabulary—not to speak of "the due cultivation of the imagination, the elevation of the mind, and the refinement of the heart."

All these things can a rhyming dictionary accomplish. The wonder is that in the half century that has elapsed since the last edition appeared, English poetry has done as well as it has.

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But there are other things, as the enthusiastic editor informs us, that are taught by this work. We can note in it, for instance, the progress of scientific pursuits by the additions that have been made since the last edition, under the termination "ology." The number of words ending in "u," we are told, has been doubled, exhibiting the increase of English commercial intercourse with foreign nations. These matters trouble the poets as little as the projected kindling of the schoolboy imagination; and it must be confessed that the arrangement of the main body of the book is not especially fitted for "use on the writing desk of the English poet." Walker could not get away from the necessity of an alphabetical arrangement for a dictionary; this fact prevented him from bringing together all those words that have the same terminal sound but end in different letters. He arranges the vocabulary alphabetically, but backward, according to the order of the letters at the ends of words. You look for the last letter first, then the next to the last, and so on. So it happens that "words closely connected by rhyme and reason, as lamb and dam," are, on account of their final letters, placed far apart, to the obvious disadvantage of the poets; while such prosaic successions as "jubilation, annihilation, assimilation, compilation, oppilation"—"snuffers, staggers, bars, perchers, gathers, withers, pliers," fill pages.

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But if philology and the progress of science and commerce are better attended to than poetry in this part of the dictionary, there is a comforting appendix for the poets, in which they can bestrew to their great benefit. Here is, for them, the real justification of Walker's "Rhyming Dictionary." It is an "index to all perfect rhymes of a different orthography and of allowable rhymes of a different sound." The space is much smaller, but the field is a freer one.

Perhaps the most striking feature about this index is its revelation of what in 1775 was regarded as "allowable rhymes."

and the cheerful indulgence of their muse in this matter by the great poets. Most readers of poetry have wondered at them, especially in the eighteenth century poets; but a collection such as this brings them into a strange relief. Walker himself considers the imperfect rhymes of the English poets to be a sort of beauty, a sign of the same sort of "masculine force that supports poetry without any rhyme at all, and that exempts it from that servile attention to perfectly similar rhymes to which the French versification is inviolably bound." Pope and Dryden, from whom Walker chiefly draws his examples of "allowable rhymes," are incorrigible sinners in this respect, as most will remember. So are many later poets, even Shelley. Pope rhymes "tea" with "away" and "obey"; "sphere" with "there" and "bear," "join" with "line," "join'd" with "mankind," "observe" with "starve," "still" with "suitable," and has many worse ones. Addison thought "east" and "west" would do for rhymes. Dryden joins "wan" with "man," "great" and "debt," "rest" and "feast."

No doubt some of these imperfections are only apparent to us, because of a change that has come about in the pronunciation of one word of the pair. But to whatever cause they may be assigned, Walker's "allowable rhymes" are no longer in the least tolerable, no matter what weight of authority may be attached to them. A century and a quarter have increased the sensitiveness of the poetic ear and limited the indulgence of the readers of poetry in this regard.

"American Government."

"American Government," a textbook for secondary schools by Roscoe Lewis Ashley, author of "The American Federal State," is published this week by the Macmillan Company. The author's idea in writing this volume was to provide a manual from which "a fairly definite idea of the character and work of our Governments may be obtained, with suggestions and material for the further study of particular topics and the practical side of American government as it is to-day." In writing the book Mr. Ashley has made use of much the same material as in similar chapters of his "American Federal State," supplementing his authorities with many that have appeared within the last two years, especially in periodical literature. He has also used some of the material in that book, without crediting it, for several sections of the text in the new volume and for references and questions given at the end of the chapters. In order to help the pupil in discriminating between important and unimportant facts, in making notes, and in formulating reports the author has provided references, under the head of "Studies," at the end of each chapter, and a list of topics.

The book is divided into two parts—Part I. on the State and local Government; Part II. on the National Government. Mr. Ashley describes the general character of the American Government, the selection of public officials, town and county government, municipal government, local finance, the development of our State Government, the powers of the Legislatures, the work of the State administrative departments, the State Judiciary; he tells of the beginnings of the Union, the genesis of the Constitution, the financial, commercial, territorial, and miscellaneous powers of Congress, Congressional regulations and methods, powers and duties of the President, the executive departments, the Senate and the House of Representatives. At the end of the volume the author gives the Constitution of the United States, a table giving the area and population of the United States, and an exhaustive index.

Blanche McManus's Work.

It will be recalled that Blanche McManus, whose latest work, "The Cathedrals of Northern France," is to be issued this Autumn by L. C. Page & Co., illustrated Kipling's "Barrack Room Ballads and Departmental Ditties" and that children's classic in de luxe form, "Alice in Wonderland," and "Through the Looking Glass." Miss McManus will also be remembered as having made perhaps the most striking series of all the many illustrations which have been made for "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam." All of these illustrations mentioned were reproduced in color and were an innovation at the time of their appearance. The pictures for "The Cathedrals of Northern France" are said to be of a unique and varied nature—in pen and ink, wash, silver point, and a new species called monotype. The volume is the first of a series which is to include the cathedrals of Southern France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, the Rhine, &c.

"Doubts About Darwinism."

A writer who signs himself "A Semi-Darwinian" is shortly to bring out through Longmans, Green & Co. a book which he calls "Doubts about Darwinism." The author has no intention of attacking the Darwinian theory as a whole, nor does he question the general doctrine of evolution on which it is based. He has no doubt that natural selection has been a powerful factor in the development of the animal creation. On the other hand, he doubts whether "the principle of evolution is adequate to account for the whole series of the changes between the few low and simple creatures which Darwin postulated and the immense variety and complicated structure of animals with which the earth is at present peopled."

LONDON NEWS.

Arthur Severn's "Recollections of Ruskin" Nearly Completed—Publishers' Autumn Plans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Mr. Arthur Severn, the artist who married Ruskin's cousin and ward, Miss Joan Ruskin Agnew, has nearly completed his "Recollections of Ruskin," which should prove extremely interesting, considering the author's intimate association with Ruskin and his great talent as a raconteur.

The Rev. Francis Aidan Gasquet, Abbot of the Benedictine Monastery and College of St. Gregory, who is considered likely to be Cardinal Vaughan's successor, is writing a book on English monastic life. It will be the first volumes of Methuen's "Antiquary's Series."

The Longmans will publish in October "Three Frenchmen in Bengal; or, The Loss of the French Settlements," by S. C. Hill, the officer in charge of the Indian Government records.

George A. Morton, a new Edinburgh publisher, will issue immediately a small book by Miss Marie Corelli, entitled "The Soul of Queen Alexandra," also, in September, "From Journalist to Judge," by Judge Alexander Condie Stephen, formerly editor of The Birmingham Daily Gazette and some time assistant to Blowitz in Paris.

Heinemann will issue in the Autumn "The Correspondence of William I. and Bismarck."

Shortly after the Royal Commission's report on the alien question appears, Mr. Evans Gordon, M. P., will publish through Heinemann a book on the same subject, the public inquiry into which was entirely due to Gordon.

Heinemann will also publish in the Autumn two novels—Mr. Bram Stoker's "The Jewel of Seven Stars" and Mrs. Henry Dudeney's "The Story of Susan."

Mr. G. K. Chesterton is in Scotland completing his romance, "The Napoleon of Notting Hill," wherein Max Beerbohm plays the part of Napoleon.

Mr. James Douglas, an Athenaeum critic, will publish in the Autumn, through Hodder, a book on Theodore Watts-Dunton.

Mr. William Watson is suffering from an affection of the eye. He is at Bristol under the care of Dr. Cross, a well-known oculist. B. B.

Theodore Leschetizky.

The Comtesse Angèle Potocka has written a biography of Theodore Leschetizky, the celebrated teacher of music, which, in an English version by Miss Genevieve Seymour Lincoln, will appear in this country next Fall with the imprint of The Century Company. Leschetizky, though known best as the greatest living teacher of the piano, from whom Paderewski took lessons, has been a prominent figure for over half a century in the social and musical life of Russia, Hungary, and Poland. When the musician was ten years old he played one evening in the apartments of Prince Metternich, then Chancellor of the Empire. After the performance he had a sumptuous supper, at which champagne was served. Metternich, who enjoyed drawing the boy out, asked him whom he would wish to marry. The child, somewhat under the influence of the wine, fixing his bright eyes on one of the bottles, cried out enthusiastically, "Veuve Cliquot, your Highness," an answer which delighted the Prince. About half of the volume will contain anecdotes, some of them related to the biographer by the musician himself, who is the Comtesse's brother-in-law. There will be fourteen illustrations, including pictures of the composer at different ages, and of scenes and persons connected with his life.

Science for Children.

"A First Course in Practical Science" is the title of a useful little textbook by J. H. Leonard of the Paradise House School at Stoke Newington (Dutton's House and School Library, 80 cents net.) Dr. J. H. Gladstone says in a preface that the work is intended to give the school child an insight into certain general principles and into the methods of observation and experiment by which scientific knowledge may be gained. The explanations are very full, but the teacher is by no means dispensed with; the idea has been merely to lighten his labors by graphic descriptions. In each chapter there are first given a number of experiments, each carefully worked out, explained, and illustrated; then there are exercises, experiments, &c., meant to fix the points just covered in the pupils' minds. Besides a treatise on the use of decimals there are chapters on various parts of physics, meant to teach the children to observe and to reason accurately. They are required to find the centre of gravity of various objects, to observe the effects of heat expansion, to learn the use of thermometers and barometers, and the process of distilling pure water.

The illustrations are very plain, the text is easy for the most tender intellect. At the end is given a list of the apparatus needed for a class of a dozen pupils. The only really expensive item on it is one for three balances at £1 15s. each. Even with these the whole class can be supplied with all the materials needed for the course for 11 guineas by a firm on Camomile Street, London E. C., whose name is given by the author.

An English View of American Railways.

Readers of The London Times have been impressed by a series of notable articles contributed to its columns in the first six months of the present year on "American Railways." They continued a discussion that has been going on for a considerable time in the British press, brought up by the perplexing conditions that British railway managers find confronting them as a result of their long-continued traditional policy. This has led to a scrutiny of American methods, and a study of them by some of the keenest observers and most competent railway experts of Great Britain. The Times's articles are now to be reprinted, with considerable additions, in a book, by the Macmillans, under the title of "American Railways." They are by Edwin A. Pratt and embody the observations of a four months' tour of the United States made in the Winter of 1902-1903 over about 9,000 miles of railway. His table of contents indicates that Mr. Pratt has gone over the subject pretty thoroughly. Among his topics are "The Growth of Freight," "The Passenger Business," "The Pittsburg Block," "Trunk Elevation at Chicago," "Across the Prairies," "In the Rockies," "The Trans-Continental Traffic," "Progress in the South," "The Northwest and Its Story," "The New England States," "Luggage and Parcels," "Ton Mileage Statistics," "The Policy of Combination," &c.

Constitutional Law.

Henry Wayland Hill, A. M., of the Buffalo bar, and member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894, is publishing through the Peter Paul Book Company of Buffalo a pamphlet dealing with the "Development of Constitutional Law in New York State and the Constitutional Convention of 1894." This paper was read before the Buffalo Historical Society April 13, 1896. The development of civil institutions in the territory now comprising the State of New York, from 1600 to the present time, says Mr. Hill, is traced through four different forms of Government: the government of the Dutch West India Company, from 1623 to 1664; the proprietary Government under the Duke of York, from 1664 to 1775; the provincial Government, from 1775 to the latter part of 1777, and the State Government from 1777 to the present time. He then goes on to give an outline of each of these four forms of Government and the development of civil Government under them. Of the Constitutional Convention of 1894, Mr. Hill writes:

> The Constitutional Convention of 1894 supplemented the efficient work done by the five preceding State Constitutional Conventions and that proposed from time to time by the Legislature, acting sponte sua, or upon the recommendation of the Constitutional Commissions of 1872-1873 and 1890-1891, and it did not undertake to disturb our American civil polity, although much investigation was given to the provisions of many foreign Constitutions. These latter instruments were found to conflict with the principles of our civil polity, and not to be in harmony with our republican form of Government guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. The investigation of them, however, tended to convince a majority of the delegates that the framers of our American Constitution "builded better than they knew."

Mildred Champagne on Love.

"Love Stories from Real Life" is the title of a volume of short stories by Miss Mildred Champagne, which will be published in a few weeks by the C. M. Clark Publishing Company. There are in all four love stories. They portray events of everyday life that have come under the author's observation. Those who have read the manuscript say that the book is destined to be successful. Miss Champagne is only twenty years of age, yet she seems to know much about human affairs. Her book will contain several illustrations.

A New Dickens Book.

Charles Scribner's Sons are to import a book entitled "The Real Dickens Land," which will be published at the end of the Summer by Chapman & Hall of London. It is written by Mr. and Mrs. Snowden Ward. It is a sketch of the novelist, told, as it were, through the places where he lived, or with which he was associated. The places mentioned in the book have been identified and photographed. The volume treats of Dickens Land in two senses, and his own personality is said to pervade it. It is one more tribute to the hold which Dickens literature maintains with English readers.

New Handbooks.

Wycil & Co. will issue shortly a series of handbooks by specialists, beginning with books on motoring, bridge, solo-whist, invalid cookery, palmistry, and graphology. Each subject will be presented clearly and concisely, touching every point in a popular manner. The book on "Motoring" deals with ignition, carburetters, gearing, cooling, horse power, lubrication, clutches, accumulators, and contains a full glossary.

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FROM READERS.

The Mottle of the Pasture and Some Questions of Morality.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I HAVE not read Mr. Allen's book; but I am an extremely warm admirer of the author and of his critic. I note the calm, judicial, kindly tone of Mr. Carman's review. I observe that both the persons who agree and disagree in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS are more or less heated. It seems to me that there is one evident reason for this, and that it is one that gets in the way of much proper and reasonable consideration of literary affairs and the affairs of life. Du Maurier says of poor Trilby that she had all virtues "except that one to which we have agreed to give the title rôle." Mr. Carman's critics use the word "morality" very freely. As one who has no stake in this matter, as one who believes in absolute chastity for man and woman, who considers that the sex relation is divinely appointed for the continuance of the race, and that when otherwise indulged in, it is not purer in the eyes of God inside the marriage bond than outside it, I would suggest that these persons are limiting the words "morality" and "virtue"; that they are giving woefully undue size to a petty question.

I knew a young man once who when in college forged his father's name. He used the money to give a treat to some wealthy friends of his who had treated him. He was a lovable fellow, a fine man. He is dead now, rest his soul, but he did so much good in his short life, he traveled so far from the faulty child who had broken this rule, that every one forgot it who had ever known of it. It was known to few; perhaps he would have told it to a woman he was about to marry; but neither Mr. Allen nor his critics would display any heat about that question—it would hardly be worth making a book about, now, would it?

One of your correspondents bewails the degenerate days upon which we have fallen, speaks of our lack of morality, (meaning, as one can see, to apply the word only to the question of sex relations,) and intimates that we are worse than our ancestors. If this be so, and I do not think it is, it might be from giving this strained, heated, unnatural, and perverted prominence to sex morality and sex lapses. I believe the world to be better now than it has ever been, but I think the wheels of progress would revolve faster if these faults, crimes, what you will, were catalogued with others, and no longer labeled "unspeakable."

For my part, I regret as much as Mr. Carman that Mr. Allen seems to find this theme a congenial one. I love his genius. I delight in his novels—and I wish he would write about something else. It seems to me that such matters belong to the childish portion of the human mind. I can believe that there is a large section of humanity that could no more concern itself ardently about the sex problem than it could about questions of gastronomy. "The Reign of Law" proved what Mr. Allen could do when he turned to something else. HILLHOUSE CROMWELL.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 22, 1903.

A Novel Four Years Old.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

To what degree may the author's license be allowed to discount departures from verisimilitude; how lenient should we be in overlooking incongruities and anachronisms as non-essentials; in how far is consistency in plot and characters to be considered luxuries, or conveniences, or necessities?

It may be rather late in the day to concern one's self with a novel that has been before the public for four years, but presumably the author and the publishers did not exactly expect it to be so soon forgotten.

These questions are suggested by a reading of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's "In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim," in which I find the difference between the ages of the lovers fluctuate in a most irregular fashion from three to thirteen years, when it should be, according to the "internal evidence," about seven years. A gentleman by the name of Job Doty appears sometimes as Jabe and again as Jake; Lucien is sometimes Lucian, and Janway's Mills becomes Jimmy's Mills, though these may be typographical defects; a lady who cannot consistently—consistently with the story, that is—be more than about forty years of age is described as an elderly matron, though, to be sure, some are old at an earlier age; while the Judge's boy, who had been left at the age of five, is referred to as being quite the same—"hollering in the back yard"—after an interval of eighteen years. The author had apparently forgotten that this character grew with the others, he having been in the background. The most interesting feature, however, is the way in which the lovers' ages are adjusted from time to time.

In Chapter III. she is born, eight years after his parents get married.

In Chapters VIII. and IX. she is eight months old when he is fourteen, one year before the civil war.

In Chapter XI. "not many weeks" after her fifth birthday, he is "perhaps fourteen years old."

In Chapter XX. she is twelve years old in time for the war to interfere with some plan for her education.

In Chapters XIX. and XXII. he is twenty-three years old, while the natives had known her for eighteen years.

A friend suggests that an artist cannot stop to bother about such trifles. I cannot accept this explanation. Can you suggest another through your paper, and can you tell me whether attention has been publicly called to this matter before? B. C. G.

Center Lovell, Me., July 26, 1903.

The Elizabethan Shakespeare.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I want to thank you for your editorial on the "Elizabethan Shakespeare." The volume on Macbeth fully deserves all you say of it. As a piece of bookmaking it is truly magnificent, a thing for book lovers to handle with delight. The value of Prof. Liddell's work is beyond all question. His industry, scholarship, and critical acumen are admirable, and his erudition sheds new light on many of the hitherto obscure passages of the poet that will give him a high place in the roll of eminent commentators.

It is to be regretted that all this is put beyond the reach of the great mass of those by whom it would be appreciated, and to whom it would be valuable. The price of the volume is beyond the means of any but the wealthy, and, as even most public libraries will probably hesitate before putting so expensive a work upon their shelves, the student of modest means is quite cut off from access to what would be of great assistance in his work.

I trust the publishers will at no distant date see the propriety of putting the results of Mr. Liddell's labors into a shape that will make them available to the large and constantly increasing number of Shakespeare lovers, to whom they are, in their present form, a sealed book.

J. B. HARVIE.

Jersey City, Aug. 5, 1903.

The Scottish Language.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. Alden's reference to "Wee Macgreegor" as "reeking with Scotch dialect" is my apology for troubling you with the following narrative. The Scottish language, however, is most decidedly a language, and no more a branch dialect or corruption of English than Dutch is of Danish. It is a true language, differing not merely from English in pronunciation, but in the possession of many beautiful words which are not and never were English, and in the use of inflections unknown to literary and spoken English since the days of Chaucer.

The English and Scotch languages are both mainly derived from the Teutonic, and five or six hundred years ago may be correctly described as having been Anglo-Saxon and Scoto-Saxon. Time has replaced the Anglo-Saxon by the modern English, composed of every language, dead or living, making it the most mongrel language in existence, but has spared the Scoto-Saxon, which still remains a living speech.

The Anglo-Saxon tongue is derived from the Low German, with a mixture of the Scandinavian and Icelandic; while the Scoto-Saxon is indebted more immediately to the Dutch, Flemish, and Danish, both for its fundamental and most characteristic words, and for its inflection and grammar. The English, like the Teutonic, bristles with consonants, while the Scotch is spangled with vowels, rendering it soft and beautiful. The superior euphony of the Scotch is apparent in comparing the words "a pretty little girl" with "a bonnie wee lassie." And the superiority of the Scottish for poetical purposes in the absence of consonants is obvious. Another source of the superior euphony of the Scoto-Saxon is the single diminutive in "ie," and the double diminutive in "kie," which may be applied to any noun in the language, as wife, wifie, wifikie—wife, little wife, very little wife; bairn, bairnie, bairnikie—child, little child, very little child; bird, birdie, birdikie, and lass, lassie, lassikie, &c. The Scottish language has also retained all the ancient forms of the verbs, and one can say "I cast, I coost, and I have casten a stone," or "I put, I pat, or I have putten on my coat"; "I hurt, I hurted, or I have hurten myself"; "I thrust, I thrusted, or I have thrusten him out of doors"; "I let, I loot, or I have letten in," &c.

The Scottish language comprises or still retains many words once possessed by the English, but which have become obsolete in the latter, and thousands of words of Chaucer need explanation to the modern English reader which need no explanation whatever to a Scotchman. Even Shakespeare is becoming obsolete to his countrymen, and has between two and three thousand words which many think it necessary to collect in a glossary, which are perfectly familiar to the Scottish ear and require no interpreter. The consequence of this is that it gives a Scotchman a vocabulary of every word of the English language in use to-day, with thousands of words they have suffered to drop into desuetude.

Time was within living memory when the Scotch of the upper classes prided themselves on the native language; when Judges on the bench delivered their judgments in the broadest Scotch; when advocates pleaded in the same tongue; when ministers of religion found their best way to the hearts and to the understanding of their congregations in the use of the language most familiar to themselves as well as to those whom they addressed, and when ladies of the highest rank spoke and sang in the speech of their childhood.

This custom, however, is disappearing among the wealthy, and the "unadorned eloquence" of the sturdy vernacular used by John Knox is giving way to the language of books and of the English, and where fashion leads snobbism will certainly follow, so that it happens that even young Scotchmen of the Dundreary class fresh out of their country will sometimes boast of their inability to understand the poetry of Burns and the romance of Scott on account of the difficulties presented by the language, as if their ignorance was a thing to be proud of.

But the popularity of "Wee Macgreegor" shows that the picturesque Scottish language still has its hold upon the minds of the people when the words are in sympathetic unison with the current of thought and feeling that flow through the intellect and language of the peasantry.

ALLAN L. PURVES.

Windsor Terrace, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Present Day Egypt.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your statement in last Saturday's NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS that a new edition of Penfield's "Present Day Egypt" is to be published in the Fall reminds me that when the book (an excellent one, by the way) was first issued I recommended it to "a girl of the period," who was going to Egypt that Winter. A few days later she informed me that she could not find the book anywhere. No bookseller had even heard of it, and she had asked everywhere for CAIRO UP TO DATE.

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 3, 1903.

"Chanticleer."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am glad to see that her publishers have brought out Violette Hall's charming story "Chanticleer" in a second and edition de luxe. It struck me as one of the most delightful and spontaneously witty books that I have read in years, and I have been glad to see how far my own verdict was seconded by those friends who have also read it and by the reviewers who have seemed almost unanimous in their appreciation of its humor, as well as of its principle of life most winningly set forth. I direct the attention of your readers generally to "Chanticleer," with the excuse that more than one has asked me for advice as to wholesome and cheerful stories.

MARY SANDERSON DEAN.

New York, Aug. 4, 1903.

Critiques and Book Notices.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Charles de Kay's notice, in your issue of Aug. 1, of Holroyd's "Michael Angelo Buonarotti" is so admirable as to make us regret its sharp halt on the borders of the higher consideration. He gives glimpses of a fine critique, but closes the slide evidently with an unwilling hand, and the mere book notice is flashed on the screen.

The review proper is now conspicuous by its absence, and seekers for that literary luxury must resort to their bound volumes of the scholarly "essayists" of the past century, whose thought and work made the era intellectually august. We are too commercial to-day for that. The mass of books is so massive, and the taste for reading is so without taste along cultured lines, that the once-accredited review has disappeared and the trade book notice comes in its stead. If in such notice an opinion or judgment is expressed, it is upon technicalities; the elements of true criticism are wanting or eliminated; the cob is merely talking about the kernels of corn as it is to be marketed.

Mr. de Kay focuses the right light on Angelo "the inscrutable," and the picture he could have produced we feel sure would have delighted an exacting audience. Genius is always inscrutable, because, being exceptional, it is not understood. It demands high intelligence for its appreciation and the apprehension of intuition to define its relative status. Angelo was so wondrously endowed that even yet his relative greatness is not measured. Like our own Shakespeare, his capacity, quality, and influence are an uncertain quantity; but, like the incomparable poet-seer, he so dominates in his greatness that questioning itself is confession of his unmeasured supremacy.

ORVILLE J. VICTOR.

New York City, Aug. 3, 1903.

The Art of Shipbuilding.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have perused with great interest the discussion of correspondents in regard to sea stories, and am glad to find in your issue of Aug. 1 a letter which may lead to a course of great advantage to shipowners and seamen. Mr. Cocian, who brushes romance aside, inquires if there are any more old master mariners who know on what lines a good ship should be built and would tell how it happens that so many of the lately modern-built ships lack stability, even under bare poles, in a gale, &c., in the construction of which he thinks there is something wrong.

Yes, Sir! There are some of those masters around, but they are not wanted, just for these reasons: They know modern construction is wrong, and they maintain that the so-called centre metal remains an imaginary point, over which even the most carefully calculated men of war have capsized, drowning hundreds of brave sailors. Said point can be ascertained, but it will be shifted with every different position of ship & cargo. Ships are not any more built on certain dimensions and lines under supervision of experienced Captains. They are built and bought by the ton under Lloyds regulations, which provide for strength, and not for shape. Consequently, sharp competition has led the shipbuilder's art into a reprehensible track, which should be ported by the Government. "More tons, more dollars," brings forth the modern ship with a flat bottom and narrow deck. She will do well for certain steamers and stand stiff empty with everything aloft as a sailing vessel, and also with a cargo in the lower hold; but woe to her when filled with an equal weighing cargo! I would like to give explanation by diagrams, but cannot intrude on any more space.

CARL JENZEN, Master Mariner.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1903.

"Monsigny" in Book Form.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In the Supplement of Aug. 1, on Page 537, you mention "Justus Miles Forman's 'new' novel, 'Monsigny.'" Though this is the first time this story has been published in book form, it is not a new story, as it appeared in "The Smart Set" over a year ago.

HOYTTE H. WHITING.

Abington, Me., Aug. 4, 1903.

Gossip a Century Old.

MEMOIRS OF GEORGE ELERS, CAPTAIN IN THE TWELFTH REGIMENT OF FOOT. (1777-1842.) Edited from the original manuscripts by Lord Monson and George Leveson Gower. London: William Heinemann.

This volume, which has not yet been published in America, is made up largely of light-hearted gossip. Here are some particulars about the Duke of Wellington when he was only Col. Wellesley and just twenty-seven years old:

At this time he was all life and spirits. In height he was about 5 feet 7 inches, with a long, pale face, a remarkably large aquiline nose, a clear blue eye, and the blackest beard I ever saw. He was remarkably clean in his person, and I have known him shave twice in one day, which I believe was his constant practice. His face gave always reminded me of John Philip Kemble, and, what is more remarkable, I observed, many years after, the great likeness between him and the performer, Mr. Charles Young, which he told me he had often heard remarked. He spoke at this time remarkably quickly, with, I think, a very slight lisp. He had very narrow jaw-bones and there was a great peculiarity in his ear, which I never observed but in one other person, the late Lord Byron—the lobe of the ear uniting to the cheek.

Col. Wellesley had at that time a very susceptible heart, particularly toward, I am sorry to say, married ladies, and his pointed attention to this lady gave offence to her husband, but the [illegible], who considered it highly immoral and indecorous, and a coolness took place between [illegible] and the Colonel, and they did not speak all the remaining time I lived with the Colonel.

One of the acquaintances of Elers was a [illegible] Col. Thornton, who used to give "bad dinners, but plenty of good wine," at a large house in Lincoln's Inn Fields:

I used generally to dine there four days out of the seven, and there I met all sorts of people, consisting of actors, authors, painters, musicians, peers, boxers, poets, &c. Of the former I have met Kelly, Incledon, Munden, &c.; Bowden, Reynolds, &c.; Ashley, Attwood, &c.; Peter Pindar, Lord Scarborough, Lord Coleraine, (the celebrated George Hanger,) Major Wilson, afterward Lord Berners; Daniel Mendoza, Messrs. Wichelo, Reinagle, Barrett, and Morland, these last celebrated painters, and a variety of others. What scenes of fun, wit, and humor I have witnessed at these parties! I have not enumerated one-half of them, and there are now very few alive that used "to set the table in a roar."

At Ipswich Elers became acquainted with Mrs. Cobbold, the wife of the rich brewer, who was "a poetess and paintress," and a patroness of the drama:

Here I met and dined with the celebrated tragedian, Mr. Kean, who took me in his carriage to dinner with her, and back to the theatre that evening, where he played "Hamlet." We were both staying at the White Horse Inn. The present Mrs. Keeley, the clever actress, was brought up by Mrs. Cobbold. I recollect her as a little girl who used to come into the rooms, her arms and hands crossed over each other; she would then drop a profound curtsey to the company, sit down on the music stool, and commence her morning's lessons on the piano. Her father was an honest whitesmith in Ipswich of the name of Goward. I little thought that this shy little girl would have turned out such a clever actress. I have heard that her husband, Keeley, made his first appearance at the Surrey Theatre, and on his début before the audience got so alarmed that he fairly ran off the stage, and did not appear any more that night.

Columbanus.

One of the most astonishing discoveries made by the new method of historical research—seeking contemporaneous data in archives and monuments—has been the paucity of basic data from which many and varied pseudo-biographical structures have been reared. The schoolboy who becomes a student of history and incidentally an admirer of Carlus Magnus, having perused the many modern biographies of his favorite, is surprised when he discovers that the sole authentic source of these works is the little "Life of Charlemagne," of less than 20,000 words, written by Eginhard, the Emperor's private secretary. An almost similar although less conspicuous case is that of Columbanus, the Irish monk of the sixth century. Among the six writers who, according to M. Guizot, alone chronicle the events of that period, were Columbanus and his Boswell, Jonas, the Abbot of Bobbio, while almost contemporaneous with them, yet living later, was Fredegarius of Burgundy. With these authorities Clarence Wyatt Bispham, rector of St. Philip's Church, Philadelphia, and author of "Practical Suggestions on Church Music," has constructed "Columbanus, Saint, Monk, and Missionary: 539-615 A. D.," with a running commentary chiefly inspired by some fifty writers from the seventh century down. (New York: Edwin S. Gorham. 12mo. octavo. Paper boards. Pp. 82. $1.50.)

Like so many authors who build up from ancient things, Mr. Bispham does not write superficially. He confines himself to known facts, and where his original authorities disagree in matters of detail he places their narratives in parallel columns. The book is not only valuable because it puts within easy reach all that is actually known about Columbanus, but also on account of the bibliography which is incorporated with it. Columbanus was a very human figure. He was not only a man of learning, as his ecclesiastical writings published at Louvain in 1667 show, but his Latin poems reveal him a man of sentiment and emotion. He never entirely yielded before the supremacy of the Bishop of Rome, and continued to practise the rites of his religion in the British way—the way that had been devised by St. Martin. Mr. Bispham's little book should save students of this subject much time and labor.

A Romance of Italy.

STOLEN FROM A DUCHY'S THRONE. A Romance of Tuscany. By Leland Dolph Cox. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-387. Washington: The Neale Publishing Company. $1.50.

The trials which beset Lavena de Medici, sister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany Francisco, and his successor Ferdinando, in her love affair with the gallant Marcus Panisal, make up the story of "Stolen from a Duchy's Throne." After numerous hardships, wherein the noble lover frequently narrowly escapes death, the two finally repair to the Isles of Greece, to live happily ever after.

Francisco, who was brutal by nature and rather vulgar at times, endeavored to bring about a marriage between Lavena and the Duke of Savoy, a young man of imbecile qualities. But the beautiful Lavena, having already given her heart to Panisal, persisted in her refusal. Francisco, however, ignoring his sister's refusal, wagered Lavena's hand against 5,000 ducats at a tournament held between Savoy and Tuscany, but Panisal steps in and wins the day for Tuscany—and the Princess is spared for the time. Francisco's evil temper frequently gets the better of both himself and his grammar, and after he has been cruelly assassinated Ferdinando proves as brutal as his brother, and Lavena, to escape the affections of the persistent Emanuel of Savoy, is obliged to elope alone to Leghorn, where Panisal has previously been sent, and there masquerades as a kitchen maid for a few days until Panisal claims her as his willing bride.

Will Payne's New Novel.

"Mr. Salt," the new novel of Chicago business life, by Will Payne, will appear in book form in the Fall with the imprint of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It will not be published serially.

BOSTON NOTES.

The September Atlantic—In Defense of the Saleswoman—Some New Juveniles.

"WHY WOMEN DO NOT WISH THE SUFFRAGE," by Dr. Lyman Abbott, will be the opening article of the September Atlantic, and will serve to divert the minds of the school teachers from the disagreeable nature of their tasks during the first days of the session, when each child seems possessed of an independent demon, and the vacation schoolboys appear to have two. Another paper that should interest them is an anonymous article entitled "Experiences of an Educated Wage Earner," but the old-fashioned reader will first turn to Mr. W. A. Bradley's "Christopher North," wondering if the time has come for a revival of an author in whom love of nature and of letters was curiously blended. "The Secret of Wordsworth," by Mr. Bradford Torrey, and a paper on "Indifferentism," by Mr. Bliss Perry, also promise well, and there are to be poems by Father Tabb, Mr. Laurence Binyon, and Miss Alice C. Perkins, and in this number Sir Leslie Stephen will begin to publish his reminiscences under the title "Early Impressions." He will first write of life at Cambridge in his time, a period a little later than that of Pendennis at Oxford and a little earlier than that of Alfred Hardie, a period when there were many interesting persons at both universities.

Times have changed, indeed, since those days, as every line of Sir Leslie's intensely individual prose will remind his readers, for in his youth there was little space for expansion beyond the bounds set by classic models.

⁂

Almost thirty years ago the regiment of saleswomen serving in Winter Street was thrown into commotion by a novel in which Mrs. Whitney described the troubles of one of their number. "It's all such a window and counter parade," said this girl, and her story showed some deplorable results proceeding from inordinate love of dress. Almost simultaneously a writer in The Woman's Journal brought a special accusation against one of the firms carrying on what is now called a department shop, and in condemning the men composing it wounded the feelings and touched the reputation of every girl in their employment, and these two innocent writers, both friends of the saleswoman, unwittingly prepared the way for Zola's "Au Bonheur des Dames." Women deterred by cowardice rather than by good taste from the perusal of his earlier books, openly devoured this, professing hunger for information and sometimes a desire to know whether or not they might safely shed the sunshine of their presence in such shady places. As a very large number of them made no allowance for the thousand points of difference between French and American character and moral feeling, the luckless saleswomen have since been sorely misjudged and often abominably maligned, and Mr. Edward F. Harkins has written "The Schemers," a story of a department shop, none too soon for the instruction of the ignorant and the silencing of the insolent. He traces the careers of three saleswomen, starting with almost identical advantages, and ending in entirely different ways according to the will of the three girls, and plainly tells the reader that it is the girl and not the shop that is the arbiter of fate. In telling his story he does not spare the mean customer, the insolent customer, or the idiotic customer, male or female, and, in short, he does for the average saleswoman what Mr. Barry has done for the average actress. If "David Harum" were successful because business men could understand it, "The Schemers" should succeed because business women can understand it. It will be published Aug. 17 by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co.

⁂

It seems that the author of the parson's letters in "A Parish of Two" is the Rev. Price Collier of New York, and, that being so, it is quite fitting that he should be the victor in the contest between him and his unpleasant correspondent.

⁂

Mrs. Ethel Watts Mumford's coming story, "Whitewash," to be published by Messrs. Dana Estes & Co., shows a woman who can be trusted and can fight almost savagely in defense of a friend's reputation. The chief character of the story is a foreign burglar figuring in New York society as a Polish patriot and defending himself from detection by the most elaborate slander, ingeniously disseminated through a beautiful affected sentimentalist, who loves him, and is herself a fairly good teller of falsehoods of all shades. The story seems to be one of a series, although it is complete in itself, and it is related in a curiously English manner.

⁂

The seventh volume of Sir William Laird Clowes's, "The Royal Navy," issued this week by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., really is the last, and it is a curious illustration of the manner in which material accumulates when such a work as this is in preparation that the difficulty of selecting pictures and illustrative cuts for the last volume was even greater than it was for the first, for the mass of portraits and objects that it seemed impossible to exclude, space or no space, was very great. The history of three of the authors, Sir William himself, Capt. Mahan, and above all of President Roosevelt, during the six years of publication is a remarkable chronicle in itself, and the book indisputably gains by its lustre, but it needs no adventitious aid.

⁂

This firm is bringing out a new edition of Miss Alcott's "Jo's Boys," with illustrations by Ellen Wetherald Ahrens, and a new edition of Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford's "In Titian's Garden," a volume of poems. Mrs. Spofford, now in Oxford, wrote to Miss Ticknor in London in regard to her "Lamp" article on Nora Perry:

"How well you have done it! It is a charming article and does Nora justice, and I am so glad you have done it. You have caught a great deal of the subtile charm of her nature—she was a real child of genius—a sort of butterfly child, and she died far, far too early. It is a beautiful piece of work."

⁂

The Lothrop Company is bringing out two books for boys this week, "Defending the Bank," by Mr. E. S. Van Eyle, and "Ahead of the Army," by Mr. William O. Stoddard. The former is a fairy tale of boyish cleverness, but as the boys are not wiser than their betters, but only wiser than burglars, it will do no harm, and it is a most beguiling tale, drawing one from chapter to chapter. Mr. Stoddard's book errs somewhat in making Grant, a West Point graduate, use "Mister" instead of "Sir," a sin against good manners no less during the Mexican war than now, but it is a very good little account of the war, and it is very fair in its treatment of the Mexicans. In the preface the author is careful to warn his young readers against judging modern Mexico by the old land of revolutions, and calls the republic a kind of younger brother of the United States. This is rather different from the tone of boys' books written half a century ago and pretty to see.

⁂

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. are bringing out Mr. Clark Russell's "The Captain's Wife," which contains an argument for protection and a few scathing remarks about the tardiness of his Majesty's Government in adopting any improvements in protective apparatus. It is not so rich in descriptive passages as most of its author's early work, and its chief interest is its love story and diving for treasure.

⁂

Mr. Francis Miltoun's "Dickens's London" will be published Aug. 25. It will contain about forty illustrations, and in its twofold character of showing the places in which Dickens lived and the places of which he wrote it will cover a large part of London. Certain changes, some for the better, some for the worse, that have taken place give value to the reproductions from prints contemporary with the first issue, especially if one means to use the work as a guide for a Dickens pilgrimage.

⁂

"Dorothy's Playmates," by Miss Amy Brooks, is one of the books which Messrs. Lee & Shepard have in preparation for September, and as the heroine and presumptively her readers is a year older, they are treated to some greater adventures than those in "Dorothy Dainty." The pictures are Miss Brooks's and so reflect the text perfectly. "Little Betty Blew," by Miss Annie M. Barnes, shows a small heroine in pleasant relations with various Indians whose acquaintance she makes during the early days of the Dorchester colony in South Carolina. She is a simple, truthful, loving little thing, and conquers most of the Indians by force of character, but when from pure love of it she runs away with an Indian baby, its angry mother gives her a memorable lesson. Mr. Frank T. Merrill has given the book four good pictures, and it affords little Yankees knowing all the tribes from Passamaquoddy to Pequot a chance to make new Indian acquaintances, and an American child's love for an Indian in a book is a beauteous sight to see, when one remembers into what it will change when he sees the real contemporary Indian.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Aug. 7, 1903.

Cyclopedia of Philosophy.

The second volume of the "Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology," published by the Macmillans, has appeared and completes the text of the work. The first volume has been out for some time; the third and last is promised before many months, and will contain a general and seven special bibliographies. The editor, Prof. James Mark Baldwin, has had the co-operation and assistance of an international board of consulting editors, including the most distinguished men in America, England, and the Continent. The idea of the work is to act as a clearing house for the terminology of philosophy, which hitherto has grown up entirely without control. In discussing questions of ethics, it is important that two people using the same terms should intend identical shades of meaning. A German scientist in need of a word would seize a Latin one, an Englishman a Greek word, a Frenchman one from either and Frenchify it, very likely each would intend to express the same idea. Hereafter such a writer will turn to this encyclopedia and see whether his idea has not already been crystallized into articulate form. Volume II. opens with a list of seven pages of abbreviations of titles of journals and of terms occurring in them. The text of the encyclopedia occupies [illegible] pages; it begins with the definition of Leading of Proof and closes with a short sketch of Ulrich Zwingli, one of the most influential leaders of the Reformation. Most of the definitions are but a paragraph in length, but there are many subjects more fully treated. Telepathy, for instance, takes three and a half pages and five are needed for teleology, a word which covers the whole range of inquiry supposed to have a bearing on the doctrine that things exist because they ought, or for some purpose. The discussion of Vision covers thirty-six pages, with sixteen illustrations, and a full-page plate of the eye and a dozen bibliographies. Oriental Philosophy treats of the religions of Egypt, Babylonio-Assyria, Persia, India, and China in twenty-three pages, giving a digest of each. The Nervous System, nerve stimulation, neurasthenia, &c., take twenty pages, with a full-page plate and numerous illustrations. In the six-and-a-half-page article on Living Matter over two and a half pages are needed for bibliography. This volume ends with sixty-four pages of indexes to the foreign terms employed in it, two pages for Greek, four for Latin, twenty-one for German, twenty-two for French, and fifteen for Italian. Besides the definitions, bibliographies, &c., which make this work so valuable, there are many brief biographical sketches. (Macmillan, $5 net each.)

Commerce.

A GENERAL HISTORY OF COMMERCE. By William Clarence Webster, Ph. D., Lecturer on Economic History in New York University. Pp. ix.-526. 8vo. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.40.

New York University has attracted considerable attention by its department of commerce, and Dr. Webster's book is doubtless an outcome of the university's special work in that field. Dr. Webster's method of dealing with his subject is simple and orderly. He makes five great periods of commercial history: That from the earliest times to the dissolution of the Roman Empire in 476 A. D.; from the reaction following the dissolution of the empire to the great geographical discoveries of the fifteenth century; the "Early Modern Period," from the time of the great geographical discoveries to the patenting of the first steam engine, in 1769; the "Age of Steam," from Watt's great invention to the laying of the Atlantic Cable, and finally from 1866 to the present time.

Beginning with the commerce of the ancient Orient, Dr. Webster discusses under this head the commerce of the Egyptians, of the Tigro-Euphrates region, of the Persians, the Phoenicians, and of the Far East. He naturally gives most space in this chapter to the commerce of the Phoenicians, the most important people commercially in the ancient Orient. Far Eastern commerce in ancient times he dismisses in a short paragraph partly taken up with the declaration that we know very little about the subject.

Chapter III. is given to ancient Greek commerce. The author traces the influence of the Phoenicians in Greek commercial life, shows how Greek commerce went hand in hand with colonization, discusses at some length the commercial primacy of Corinth among Grecian cities, and shows the influence of Greek commerce upon civilization.

Roman commerce and the struggle with Carthage for commercial supremacy, the industrial and commercial revival under the early empire, and the decline in commerce and industry near the fall of the Western Empire go to make up the fourth chapter and bring the author up to his second period. Mediaeval commerce is discussed in nine chapters, including one at the end of the division, summarizing the other eight. This subdivision of the subject is necessarily treated in very brief fashion, for summary and all occupy less than seventy-five pages, and the number of sub-topics treated is large. Dr. Webster thinks the commercial motive one of the most important underlying the Crusades. Italian, Dutch, and English commerce, and the commerce of the Hanseatic League are discussed in this subdivision of the book.

In the discussion of "Early Modern Commerce" we have presented the commercial doings of England and the great Continental powers up to 1760.

It is interesting to find that, in spite of the Napoleonic wars and the Continental policy of France, British trade between 1807 and 1811 grew from $225,000,000 to $330,000,000. This fact comes out in the discussion of commerce during the age of steam. It is in the discussion of this period that our own commerce claims a large share of attention. We obtain a still larger share in the division of the book given to the age of electricity. In fact, the commerce of the United States takes up nearly half the subdivision.

Instructive maps, a few interesting illustrations, and reference bibliographies to each chapter help to make the book valuable to the student and to the general reader.

Rare Trees and Shrubs.

That magnificent work on botany, "The Silva of North America," in twelve volumes, placed its author in the front rank of the world's botanists, if, indeed, he had not already acquired that position before. Prof. Sargent has now edited two supplementary quarto volumes—to be followed by two more—containing in all about 100 pages and fifty-odd full-page plates dealing with "Trees and Shrubs: Illustrations of New or Little Known Ligneous Plants." The material for these volumes has been prepared chiefly at the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, of which Prof. Sargent is director.

Like "The Silva of North America," the work before us is thoroughly technical, and hardly invites discussion in a literary periodical. A few words, however, may be said by way of description. In the first place, "Trees and Shrubs" does not duplicate in any way "The Silva of North America," but is supplementary to that work. The plates, which are exact fac-reproductions of the finest specimens obtainable, are reproduced from original drawings made by C. E. Faxon, whose work is familiar to students of Prof. Sargent's other books, and who is undoubtedly the most skillful botanical draughtsman in this country. Among contributors besides the editor are B. L. Robinson, J. M. Greenman, Alfred Rehder, and M. L. Fernald, although by far the largest contributor is Prof. Sargent himself. The work will be complete in four volumes, the last two of which will probably make their appearance before the end of the year. A title page and an index for each volume will be furnished with the fourth part. (New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5.00 net, per part.)

Wanted Colonists.

At the close of the seventeenth century America wanted immigrants badly, and especially were they wanted by the Governors of the colonies, like Lord Baltimore and his ilk. There were no immigration agents such as we have to-day in every congested quarter of Europe, but the pamphleteer was a power in the land. What more natural therefore than that the lord proprietor should send for a Fleet Street man and have a treatise written setting forth the value of the colony to the emigrant. Two such pamphlets have been reprinted by Burrows Brothers of Cleveland from the originals in the Lenox Library. The full titles are almost sufficient in themselves to characterize the books. "A character of the Province of Mary Land, wherein is described in four distinct parts, (viz.) I. The situation and plenty of the province. II. The laws, customs, and natural demeanor of the inhabitant. III. The worst and best usage of a Mary Land servant opened in view. IV. The traffiques and vendable commodities of the country. Also a small treatise on the wilde and naked Indians (or Susquehanokes) of Mary Land, their customs, manners, absurdities, and religion. Together with a collection of historical letters. By George Alsop, London. Printed by T. J. for Peter Dring at the sign of the Sun in the Poultrey 1666." There is a "land skip of the Province of Mary Land or the Lord Baltimore's Plantation neere Virginia by George Alsop, Gent," a sketch map showing principally the rivers and the animals of the province. The frontispiece is an engraving of the author, with a laudatory verse by his friend, H. W., who with two others wrote some fairly good verses in Alsop's praise that are given in the preface. The introduction and notes are by Dr. Newton D. Mereness, who occupies the Chair of History and Economics in the College of Charleston.

The other volume is edited by Frederick P. Shepard, the reference librarian of the Buffalo Public Library. The editor has given in the introduction what amounts to an annotated bibliography of the writings of Thomas Budd, most of which are controversial tracts in defense of the Quakers.

One of the interesting things in this volume is a table drawn up by Budd showing how to spend £150 to the best advantage. He figures that a family of five people can get passage for £25; it will cost them £5 for extra provisions for use on shipboard, £5 for 100 acres of land, £10 for axes, nails, &c.; £3 for insurance, and £2 for "portridge," Custom House charge, and freight, &c., on the goods. Another £50 is to be laid out in cloth, thread, and buttons, the last £50 in livestock and grain. There are only a few copies of the original volumes extant; one sold in this country in 1900 at $700—in 1902 Quaritch sold one for £125. These reprints before us are limited to 250 copies each, and sell at $2 net each.

Wall Street Recollections.

Frederick A. Ober, the well-known juvenile writer, lecturer, naturalist, traveler, and ethnologist, author of many books, the latest of which is "In the Wake of Columbus," is writing his recollections of Wall Street, during a brief but exciting career. His story sets forth all sorts of experiences—as a "lamb"—wherein he made some money, but eventually lost it. This was not through the gentlemen of Wall Street, but through a lawyer in whose hands he placed the collection of some accounts. Among Mr. Ober's books for children are the Knockabout Club Series, "Camps in the Caribbees," "Under the Cuban Flag," "Montezuma's Gold Mines," "Life of the Empress Josephine," "A Brief History of Spain," "The True Crusoe's Island," and many more, dealing with the West Indies, Mexico, Africa, &c.

A Story of New York Life.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish next Saturday "The Silver Poppy," the first long novel by Arthur Stringer, well known through his short stories of New York life. The tale is of New York life of the present day. It tells about the successes and disappointments of a novel writer—of the tragedy the character of the success attained by the gifted heroine played in her life and in that of her lover. It is said that the reader's attention will be held incessantly by the nature of the struggle brought about in the heart of the heroine between her love and her good name for honesty.

Stock Gamblers.

The forthcoming contribution to The Century's series of "The Great Exchanges of the World" will be an illustrated paper by William C. Dreher, in which will be set forth, in addition to local description and exposition, the differences between the ways in which men gamble for stocks and money in Berlin and New York.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Views and Opinions of Experts on Subjects of Interest to the Book World.

ILLUSTRATIONS IN BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.—There has been some complaint of late in one of our newspapers of the carelessness of illustrators, especial attention being called to an artist who attired the heroine of a story in three different gowns in the same evening when by no possibility could she have worn but one. Considering how important a part of books and magazine articles illustrations are, it seems remarkable that they are so seldom criticised, or even spoken of intelligently. The average reviewer will cut a book to pieces, sentence by sentence, word by word, but will dismiss the illustrations without any comment, unless it is one that is flattering. Knowing that Blank is highly popular, he thinks himself safe in saying, "The superb drawings by Blank," or "The illustrations by Blank are masterpieces," when the truth may be that they really deserve condemnation, or only moderate praise at best.

The artist is not always at fault. It may chance that he is too poor to hire a model and so turns out wooden figures, with which he himself is not satisfied; or he may never have looked upon the scenery he is required to depict, and his landscape even after clever "faking" suggests West Podunk rather than Sorrento. Occasionally the error is naively committed. "Look at that!" said a publisher to me, holding up a black and white drawing of what purported to be a function in the house of a wealthy merchant. "This fellow doesn't know how people in good society act, he has never been in it himself." The drawing room represented contained a few pieces of furniture of the early Grand Rapids period, and its occupants, stiffly disposed, had the air of figuring in fashion and camera advertisements.

Often the artist is too lazy to care whether his costumes and other accessories are historically correct; too often, he flies in the face of history for the sake of making an attractive drawing. Coming across a book entitled "Colonial Ballads of New England," and finding that the one on "Lovewell's Fight" was embellished with a picture, I examined it with interest, having had an ancestor in that affray. To my surprise the whites were in long trousers, nearly a century ahead of time. The suggestion of a friend that probably these were "Plymouth Rock Pants" seemed to me too flippant to be considered. There has been published recently a novel founded on the persecutions for witchcraft in Salem. It would have been easy for the illustrator to learn that Giles Cory, one of the characters introduced, was pressed to death by weights placed upon his chest; he chose to have the stubborn Puritan meet his end in a cider press (!), which of course made the composition more effective. Coming to later times, there are illustrations of the Lexington fight, in which the farmers are dressed as if for a wedding and have on cocked hats and highly ornamented coats. In Bryant and Gay's "History of the United States" the following sentence occurs: "Sumter was warned of the coming of Tarleton by a countrywoman, who watched the approach of the enemy from the edge of a wood and hastened to give warning." Does not this suggest a poor white, possibly a woodman's wife, and stealthy watching on her part? Rinehart, who "interpreted" the passage, made the woman a patrician and placed her, mounted, in full riding habit, outside the wood and in plain view of the enemy.

To careless reading of the manuscript or text is due the greater number of faulty illustrations one sees.—The Bookman, New York.

CHARACTER IN FICTION.—Nothing is easier than to prove that the element par excellence which gives durability to the work of a novelist is character drawing. Scott and Dumas, improvisers as they were, are vulnerable to criticism in every direction. But the Three Guardsmen are predestined to immortality; Monte Cristo is still an unforgettable personage, and the Wizard of the North created men and women the loss of whom would be the world's bereavement.

Dickens's plots, according to every canon of criticism, are failures. Who is there that could succinctly state the artistic motive of "Martin Chuzzlewit" or "Our Mutual Friend"? But everybody knows Tom Pinch, Mrs. Gamp, Boffin, and Lizzie Hexham. Almost every imperfect use of English could be instanced from his works. No other great writer is so careless in style as he. His prolificness and the instant demands of serial publication inhibited the advantages of polishing and revision. At the behest of his exuberant fancy he created comic scenes and vivified his oddly conceived characters, never placing them under the least restraint, and the whole miracle is in the fact that these personages live and move and have a very real being. It is neither for his plot nor his pathos—which latter is admittedly often bathos—for his humanitarian motive, nor even for his humor, that Dickens is still loved and read; it is for his skill in character drawing. Whatever plot he may have had in his own mind, no demands incident to it prevented him from complicating the narrative to any extent for purposes of characterization. The result is generally detrimental to the plot, but productive of invaluable photogravures of humanity.

Thackeray, it may be, surpasses Dickens in construction. But in his novels a lack of definite plot is so noticeable that in most cases it would be impossible to find any articulated skeleton of a story. Even in "Henry Esmond," which, being as it is a historical romance, should, according to the canons, have a plot in which the scenes lead to the climax in logical sequence, there is a conspicuous lack of plan. It is a magnificent sketch of human life. In "Vanity Fair" there is, indeed, such a paucity of incident that in strict justice to the commonly accepted use of the term it can hardly be called a novel at all. The usual novel of the present day is so constructed that the salient points of the narrative could be recited in a few minutes, this reduced result being in itself a complete story. But such a résumé of "Vanity Fair" would be impossible. Nevertheless Thackeray created Becky Sharp, and we all know her intimately. Our grandchildren also will be looking for her counterparts in the world of their day. But she is only one of his creations. Various types of humanity stand out in Thackeray's pages with distinctness and naturalness, so that we not only admire his genius, but we have learned to look for such characterization in the works of other novelists and judge them to have succeeded or failed in so far as they have approximated this criterion.—Baltimore Sun.

JOHN BURROUGHS AND CRITICISM.—Mr. Burroughs would perhaps agree that in every age there will be at least three types of critics: those who are occupied in relating books to life; those who are occupied in relating books to books, and striving for a standard; and, finally, the secluded lovers of books, who move among them just as "men of the world" move among men. They are the gifted readers. The supreme felicity of their criticism will probably be a quotation. All will justify themselves in so far as they "make literature," and especially in so far as they open a track for the appreciation of the little known, and send the new into the current of thought in their own day. They will, in a measure, help genius to its own in good time. Mr. Burroughs is particularly aware of the difficulty of doing this. He is irritably anxious to discover a nostrum by which we shall learn who will last. Will Emerson? Will Mr. Meredith? But to us it seems that the critic should find rather what the times are in need of. If a writer shall serve or nobly please the men of his day he does his duty. If he shall not, but shall have to wait a century, he is unfortunate, and may be immortal; but the critic is not to be blamed for not being among the prophets. It is far more difficult to be among the interpreters, the evangelists. And as for seeing things as in themselves they really are, it is a dull occupation, even when successful. To suggest the case by analogy, what is a fine Summer's day as in itself it really is? Is the Meteorological Office to decide? or the poet? or the farmer? Mr. Burroughs in practice tends to be on the side of the Meteorological Office.—From a review of John Burroughs's "Literary Values," in The London Chronicle.

LANG DEFENDS BOOKSELLERS.—This general indifference is the cause of the incompetence of incompetent booksellers. Finding that their customers do not care for books, they become careless themselves. They "stock" a few fustian novels and cheap magazines, and know nothing about literature. It really does not matter much, except to the rare customers who happen to care for books which are not bad novels or magazines full of photographs. * * *

Yet the bookseller is a man of sense, taste, and learning. It would spell ruin for him to "stock" good modern books, because there is no demand. Books are not wanted. The mass of the population cannot afford to buy, and the rich do not care to buy; the circulating library is good enough for them; or, if they buy, it is in Edinburgh, a town rich in good booksellers' shops. The collection of books, the formation of libraries, waned and dwindled about 1814. This was the evidence of publishers and other experts taken before a Parliamentary committee about 1852. In almost any country house you may see, by looking at the bookshelves, when book-buying ceased. Thereafter a few yellow-backed novels, some volumes of travel, and magazines represent the tastes and expenditure of later generations.

The first cause of non-book buying was a very great book buyer, Sir Walter Scott. "Waverley" came out in the fatal year 1814, and the novel began to oust every other kind of literature. Circulating libraries now devastated the land, and debauched the book buyer. The next evil influence was another great book buyer, Archibald Constable, who invented the baneful cheap "series."

Instead of reading authoritative books, people bought brief "series," volumes containing rapid glances at great and difficult subjects. The third cause was the steam engine and the age of hustle and hurry, when, thanks to time-saving agencies, nobody has any time. The fourth cause was the abolition of the paper tax and the flood of cheap magazines and newspapers. Thanks to all these causes, we are the least bookish of generations. Even intelligent people who think themselves interested in grave or curious topics, are often so little interested that they seldom know the names of new books which contain just what they tell you that they want to know. When they learn the names of the books, they ask for them at the circulating libraries and do not get them, and forget about their existence.

The bare idea of buying a book not a novel seems almost criminal to most of the well-to-do classes. This is not encouraging to booksellers, and if they lapse into indifferent and indolent ignorance, who can be surprised? If critics do not read the books which they review, that also is no matter for wonder.

The general condition reacts on authors. It does not pay them to be learned and thorough. If they take the trouble, somebody else takes the results, and abridges them into a volume of a cheap series. We have motors, and many other detestable things, but it seems highly probable that we shall cease to produce literature, which few have time to read.—Andrew Lang, in London Daily Mail.

BOOKSELLING IN SUMMER.—The time is at hand when the bookseller—those in the city and town as well as those at the so-called country resorts—must prepare for the Summer campaign, which almost touches the month of October. The city store during the Summer should be kept cool and airy. This may be done by means of awnings and by keeping closed those doors that face the sun. There are a number of stores in New York City located on the side of the street that has the afternoon sun that are kept as cool in Summer with closed doors as those on the shady side are kept with doors wide open. Much may also be done with electric fans if properly placed; otherwise they are a nuisance.

Summer effects should be studied in dressing the windows and store. All unnecessary stock should be moved out of sight, so as to give the store an air of freedom. Novels and light literature generally are put up in bright and attractive covers that lend themselves easily to cheerful combinations and tempting display. The later styles of stationery and the many varieties of leather goods for the traveler also may be effectively employed to add to the attractions which a well-aired, cool store may be made to present even on a warm day.

The store details provided for, the next and perhaps the most important thing is to keep in touch with the customer himself. Warm weather is not conducive to effort, and the bookseller must study to relieve his customer at least of the exertion of thinking about what he should read. The business in Summer is largely accomplished by suggestion. The dealer must create a demand in the customer. During the other seasons of the year there are demands experienced by the public which arise from their own necessities, hence they come to the store to have these demands supplied. But in Summer it is otherwise. The demand is not pressing; it is dormant, and requires to be stimulated by the dealer. His stocks must be tempting and he must let his public know that they are tempting.

How the bookseller may best keep in touch with his customer depends largely upon circumstances. In some cases this may be accomplished by advertising, in other cases it may have to be done by personal application. One or the other of these must be resorted to, because it is a dangerous mistake for a bookseller to permit his customers to get out of the habit of reading during the Summer months. The intelligent man and woman of the present day reads all the year around. They read in Summer just as they dress and eat in Summer—not quite so solidly, perhaps, but enough to keep them in touch with the latest thought or conceit. And the bookseller's part is to keep them posted in one way or another and by all the arts of which he is master.—Publishers' Weekly, New York.

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.—In attempting to realize in imagination certain splendid civilizations of the past—Egypt, Imperial Rome, mediaeval France, and Renaissance Italy—it is impossible to escape the conviction that the thing we call their art, the relics of which we collect and treasure in our hushed, high-lighted galleries and museums, was the very texture of the daily life of the people; the direct objective expression of their knowledge, tastes, and beliefs. As Taine says, "They loved certain things belonging to their own world and existence and these they imitated and adorned; their preferences were not due to academies, to education, to book pedantry, to conventionalities."

Our own age, academic, alienated, pedantic, conventional, takes pleasure in the scattered vestiges of this keen, colorful, and joyous life. It has become, in a sense, the tomb of this old art, just as it may become the womb of the new, but pending some sort of a renaissance—an awakening of the Sleeping Beauty—it must be said that our modern world, in so far as it is modern, the world of vast and seething cities, of railroads, factories, of mines and mile-wide farms, is, in its invisible aspect, when viewed in the uncompromising light of day, either splendidly and greatly, or meanly and sordidly ugly; undignified by noble and sincere architecture, and unadorned by those thousands of objects of every-day use made beautiful by skilled and loving handicraft which were the natural products of races more richly dowered than our own. Amid this ugliness we live, for the most part, oblivious and content, with eyes, through long deprivation, atrophied to beauty.

The causes for this deterioration are not far to seek. The complex, self-conscious, emotional, and introspective modern mind does not readily lend itself to a spatial—that is, an architectural expression, but finds its natural outlet in the more subjective arts of literature and music. The printed page has come between us and the visible world; we see all by reflection. The book and newspaper, like the crystal ball of the mesmerist, in which past events and distant scenes are mirrored to the eye of the mind, have hypnotized us into a trance-like indifference to our immediate surroundings, so that the world of actual objects and of three dimensions has suffered neglect. Those imperative needs of the soul, beauty and wonder, are gratified no longer through the channel of the eye, as in old times, but through the imagination stimulated by music and romance, and by the daily chronicle of the world's life in the public prints.—Claude F. Bragdon in The Craftsman.

THE AUTHOR OF WUTHERING HEIGHTS.—I thoroughly appreciate the excellent work that is being done to cultivate literary interest by T. P.'s Weekly; both Mr. T. P. O'Connor and his lieutenant, Mr. Wilfred Whitten, may be congratulated on the great success of that journal, which, indeed, is full of interesting matter. I regret, however, that in its last issue it should have given further currency to an old fiction concerning Emily Brontë and her brother; that is to say, to the legend that Branwell Brontë wrote "Wuthering Heights." This very old story is repeated in an article called "Some Brontë Memories by a Haworth Native," the unknown "native," who is good enough to say he will not enter into any controversy on the subject, merely recording the facts that Branwell Brontë on one occasion read a manuscript to a certain Mr. Dearden and to Mr. Leyland, and that this manuscript contained the plot of "Wuthering Heights." Mr. Leyland gave currency to this story many years ago; it is, of course, nonsense. It was thoroughly exploded by the publication since the death of these men of a letter in which Charlotte Brontë tells a friend that her brother never lived to know that any of his sisters had written a line.

In matters of this kind it is all a question of the value of evidence, and the gossip of public house cronies and their reminiscences in later years can scarcely be set against the fact that Emily Brontë claimed to have written the book and that she wrote other works of indisputable genius. The idea that Branwell wrote "Wuthering Heights" is untenable, and I regret that a popular penny newspaper should set it afloat. How easily these delusions capture the mind of the public is shown by the prevalence of the Baconian theory and by the readiness with which the editor of such a journal as The Saturday Review was recently imposed upon by another man's nest. It would be possible to bring together a more convincing array of facts to prove that Sir Walter Scott's brother wrote the Waverley Novels than that Bacon wrote Shakespeare or that Branwell Brontë wrote "Wuthering Heights." At least two pamphlets were written to prove this, and from these and other sources, including many of Sir Walter Scott's own remarks, I think it should not be difficult to prove that the authorship of these great works of fiction was not due to Sir Walter Scott, but to his brother, Thomas Scott. That is an excellent subject for any one who wants some momentary notoriety.—Clement K. Shorter in The Sphere.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB.—Addison once said that "all celebrated clubs were founded upon eating and drinking, which are points wherein most men agree, and in which the learned and illiterate, the dull and the airy, the philosopher and the buffoon, can all of them bear a part." I believe that this axiom is true of nearly every club. But the food of the Cosmopolitan was intellectual food, and intellectual food only; still it was good, and it sufficed.

The list of the original twenty-five members of the club is before me:

The few, the happy few,
This band of brothers.

Only three of the original members who assisted at its birth remain to mourn its departure from its old habitation: Lord Ripon, Sir William Harcourt, and Lord Lingen. * * * The room wherein we met apparently was built for conspirators—no windows to the back or front or at the sides; it was lighted only from a high skylight, which in the daytime gave a melancholy gloom to the surrounding walls, and yet it had a charm of its own—associations and memories crowded around it; and once the club was wellnigh killed by a removal to smart rooms, in what was once Crockford's and is now the Devonshire—which rapidly terminated about 1856, when the club returned with a catlike domesticity to its old home.

Imperial Defence.

PRINCIPLES AND PROBLEMS OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE. By Lieut. Col. Edward S. May, C. M. G., R. A. With Maps. 8vo. Pp. xx—382. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

Col. May has based his book upon the idea that since England's army and navy must necessarily be independent and complementary of each other, the discussion of imperial defence should find as many points of contact between the two as possible. In truth, the broad principles of war are applicable to and are accepted by soldiers and sailors alike. Commanders are guided by the same strategical maxims, both by land and sea, and it has not been unusual to find exponents of land warfare marshalling the views and quoting the words of Capt. Mahan. Nevertheless his discussion was, of course, to recognize the necessary predominance of the navy in the problem of England's defense. This is, indeed, the keynote of his whole book. It does not require much argument to establish the proposition that the safety of an empire like Britain's depends upon the complete freedom of military transit throughout its extent; and such security is dependent upon command of the sea.

There are some points raised by the author as to contemporary [illegible] that are of interest as recalling our own strategy in 1898. Thus he doubts whether commanders will ever again be able to shut up hostile fleets in port, as was the policy of Nelson and St. Vincent in the Napoleonic wars—though their aim was to allow them thereafter to emerge, or to lure them out if possible, to their destruction. In these days of steam the object is still more difficult to attain. But on the other hand, a hostile fleet at large, out of touch with theirs, was a menace to be guarded against at all hazards. There are memories, smarting at this date, and meaning enough even when Cervera's fleet was pointing this way, to support Col. May's observation that "even in these days, when telegraphs render communication easy, the fact that a hostile squadron is let loose at sea exerts an influence quite beyond the real powers of destruction possessed by it." Bombardment of coast towns looms large in popular apprehension, but he believes less will be heard of it when the experiences of the bombardment of Ladysmith are realized. Although that town seemed to be in the most favorable position for destruction, in a "saucer" surrounded by hills planted with Boer guns, the damage from them was very small. Still less is to be expected from bombarding ships, which will not dare to run the risk of depleting their magazines against subsequent encounters.

The subject of cable communication is one of the new elements in modern warfare with which Col. May deals. He believes that Continental powers do not expect England to respect the neutrality of their cables; and, as he says, neutrality, most desirable from the commercial point of view, would not be to the interest of England as a belligerent, and England has always claimed freedom to act in this matter as the military situation demands. Though it is not yet decided whether a belligerent has the right to destroy a neutral cable used by his adversaries, yet within three miles of the shore of the belligerent the right of the opponent to take what steps he pleases seems undisputed. But this danger to cable ends puts a fresh burden upon imperial resources in the necessity of strongly guarding such places on the coast. The development of wireless telegraphy, while still too immature for practical discussion, may discount much of the present view as to the importance of cables in modern warfare.

The value of coast defenses in supplementing naval action is another of the lessons drawn from the Spanish-American war—the absence of such defenses, according to our author, having injuriously affected the action of the American fleets. That is to say, because our coast defenses did not inspire the people with confidence, the Government, although the danger was afterward seen to be ludicrously small, had to use the navy to supplement them and to make good their inadequacy, and thus diminish the offensive value of the fleet. The point is made all the more important from the fact that Col. May has no love for the idea of fixed defenses in general, and lays his stress chiefly on the necessity of an all-prevailing navy in the imperial policy of Britain. There are many matters of theory and practice, many details as well as general principles, discussed by this British officer that are of significance to students of our own military and naval policy. The quotations we have made from his book indicate how far alive he is to the lessons of the most recent conflicts.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

KIPLING'S publishers in this country, Doubleday, Page & Co., are about to issue an illustrated edition of "The Light That Failed," with scenes from the dramatic version that Klaw & Erlanger will produce in their New Amsterdam Theatre next month.

As is usual on the approach of a city election, Paul Leicester Ford's "The Hon. Peter Stirling" is going to press for a new edition—this time for the forty-eighth issue. There is only one other work of fiction on Henry Holt & Co.'s list which has surpassed this number, and that is Anthony Hope's "The Prisoner of Zenda," which is now in its fifty-fifth impression.

The new edition of "Phoenixiana," by John Phoenix, (Lieut. Derby,) which D. Appleton & Co. have in preparation, will probably be published in September. It may be recalled that the book, which contains sketches of army and mining life treated from a humorous point of view, was first published in the fifties. The desire of the Los Angeles people to present a copy of it to President Roosevelt at the time of his visit there last Spring revived a remarkable interest in the book. The new edition will contain forty illustrations by E. W. Kemble and an introduction by John Kendrick Bangs. The format of the book will be similar to Joel Chandler Harris's "Uncle Remus," illustrated by Frost and published by the same house.

The J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company has received more than 150 inquiries as to who is Hilary Trent, the author of "Mr. Claghorn's Daughter."

The publishers of Prof. Richard T. Ely's "Outlines of Economics," (The Macmillan Company,) have just received a large order for the book from Prof. Shiozawa of Waseda University, Japan. This textbook has long been used in Holland and Sweden, but this is the first time that a Japanese university has ordered a quantity of any American books on economics for the use of its classes.

Among the novels on D. Appleton & Co.'s list for early Fall publication are "Dr. Xavier," by Max Pemberton; "The Career Triumphant," by Henry B. Boone, one of the authors of "Eastover Court House," and "Place and Power," by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, who, although not having written anything for a couple of years, is still cherished in novel-reading circles as the author of "Concerning Isabel Carnaby," "A Double Thread," and "The Farringdons."

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" has just passed to the twenty-fifth edition. Since the book was published, with an issue of 2,000 copies, Oct. 15, 1901, the editions have been steadily increased in number until the forthcoming issue is 30,000. A thirty-thousand edition was also printed for Christmas, 1902, and the total number of sales up to Jan. 1, 1903, was 83,000. The Century Company, who publish the book, are also sending to the press for the third time since its publication in June Jean Webster's "When Patty Went to College."

Charles Scribner's Sons have in preparation for publication in September a new volume by Brander Matthews which will have the title "The Development of the Drama." This will be uniform with the author's former book on a similar subject. Prof. Matthews will deal with the art of the dramatist—Greek tragedy, Greek and Roman comedy, mediaeval drama, the drama in Spain, the drama in England, the Drama in France, the drama in the Eighteenth Century, the drama in the Nineteenth Century, and the future of the drama.

J. B. Lippincott Company announces that work upon the third and last volume of Chambers's Cyclopaedia of English Literature has proceeded so far that it will probably be ready for publication the latter part of September.

Ernest L. Briggs, formerly of Briggs Brothers, Plymouth, Mass., announces that at the end of this month he will issue the first of a series of books to appear with the imprint of The Fortune Press of Boston. This volume will be "A Rose O' Plymouth Town," by Beulah Marie Dix and Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland. The illustrative and decorative features comprise numerous portraits of Miss Dupree in costume, with floral ornamental borders by Samuel L. Busbe, who has chosen as a motif a combination of the May flowers of Plymouth and the lilies of France. The edition of the book will be limited to fifty copies, each signed by the authors.

The C. M. Clark Publishing Company are to bring out in the Fall "Marjie of the Lower Ranch," by Frances Parker. This is a story of ranch life from a woman's point of view. The heroine, Marjie Norrave, is a warm-hearted girl, who delights in making life pleasant to all around her. A love story is carried through the book. The author is a cultivated college woman who has spent many years in Northern Montana.

Charles Scribner's Sons have sent to press a new edition, in one volume, of Henry Cabot Lodge's "Story of the Revolution." This edition will contain all the illustrations that appeared in the original two-volume edition—278 in number.

"Republica Versus Woman," published by The Gorham Press, has been translated into Chinese and sent to the Empress Dowager. It is at present being issued in several foreign versions. The book deals with the political, civic, and legal status of woman under the principal monarchies and republics of Christendom, contrasting the positions of the sex much to the advantage of the women under the former mode of government.

J. B. Lippincott Company has just published new editions of "Half Hours With the Best Humorous Authors," by Charles Morris, in four volumes; by the same author, also in four volumes, "Half Hours With the Best American Authors," and "Isn't It So?" a collection of original witty cynical retorts, by Nettie Seeley Murphy, in cloth and leather binding.

The Macmillan Company announces the following new volumes to appear in the Autumn in The American Sportsman's Library, edited by Caspar Whitney: "The Bison, Musk-Ox, Sheep, and Goat Family," by Owen Wister, Caspar Whitney, and George Bird Grinnell, with illustrations by Carl Rungius and others; "Guns, Ammunition, and Tackle," by Capt. A. W. Money, W. E. Carlin, A. L. A. Himmelwright, and J. Harrington Keene; "Photography for the Sportsman Naturalist," by W. E. Carlin, a book on "The Sporting Dog," and "The Deer Family," by Dr. C. Hart Merriam.

The J. B. Lippincott Company reports that A. Maynard Barbour's two books, "At the Time Appointed" and "That Mainwaring Affair," have passed into the fourth edition.

Charles Scribner's Sons will issue early in September a new edition of Charles A. Stoddard's "Cruising Among the Caribbees." The author has brought his book down to date and enlarged it. There are chapters on Martinique, Porto Rico, and Jamaica; on the eruptions of Pelée and Soufrière, the emancipation of Cuba, and numerous other physical, political, and National changes. To the twelve illustrations in the first edition, six new ones will be added. Mr. Stoddard spent part of the Winter of 1902-1903 revisiting the islands described in the book in order to get the material at first hand.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish next week "Elements of Political Economy," by James Bonar, M. A., LL. D., author of "Malthus and His Work," "Philosophy and Political Economy," &c. This book, says Dr. Bonar in his very brief preface, is an outline of the leading principles of political economy as they are illustrated in the commercial life of modern peoples, particularly of our own Nation. "It is no more than the beginning of a study," he adds. Some of the chapters in the book will give an idea of its contents—"Value," "Rates," "Capital," "Wages and Rent," "Profits and Income," "Principles of Taxation," and "Direct Taxes." Prof. Bonar opens his book with a definition of economy and political economy. Economy, he says, is "housekeeping" in its "narrowest and earliest sense." In its "widest and latest sense, economy is the husbanding of any and every kind of resources, material or mental, warlike or peaceful. When this general idea of the husbanding of resources is applied to societies, we have political economy." His last chapter deals with Socialism, the relation of the employer and workmen, wages, capital, and population, &c. The book is provided with appendices and an index.

The Century Company has in preparation for early Fall publication Part II. of Prof. Howard Crosby Butler's report of his expedition to Northern Central Syria and the Hauran, "Architecture." This volume is fully illustrated with drawings by the author, and with photographs of temples, monuments, tombs, and private houses, besides plans and diagrams of the structures described—in all, about 400 illustrations. Three other volumes will follow, which will complete the report of the expedition. They will be on topography, classified epigraphy, and Semitic epigraphy. The expedition was sent out in 1899-1900, and was unexpectedly successful, gathering over 3,000 photographs, showing 35 hitherto unknown cities, some of them miles in circumference, which had been built by Greek colonists some time between the first century before Christ and the seventh century A. D. Prof. Butler, besides being well known as an archaeologist, will be recalled as the author of "The Story of Athens," being a record of its life and art from the founding of "the city of the Violet Crown" through each successive "age."

Harper's Magazine for September will contain among its contributions an article describing a "fresh air" colony conducted by the municipal government of the Tenth Arrondissement of Paris. It is by Stoddard Dewey and is illustrated by six drawings by the well-known French artist, M. Boutet-de Monvel.

Charles Scribner's Sons have on their list of October publications an "Autobiography of Seventy Years," by Senator George F. Hoar. Some of the chapters in the book have appeared from time to time in Scribner's Magazine, the nearest being "Some Famous Judges," in the September number, which, as has already been announced, contains sketches of Chief Justices Wilde, Parsons, Metcalf, Shaw, and Attorney General Devens.

"The Spy of Yorktown" is the title of a new story by William O. Stoddard which D. Appleton & Co. will publish in a few months. The tale deals with that period of the Revolution when Benedict Arnold, as a reward for his treachery, was placed in charge of the British forces in Virginia. Mr. Stoddard, it is stated, tells this story with vivid historical color. There are numerous illustrations and a colored frontispiece. The book is intended for juveniles.

Up-to-Date Charity.

Jacob A. Riis has written an introduction to "Constructive and Preventive Philanthropy," by Joseph Lee, Vice President of the Massachusetts Civic League. (New York: Macmillan Co., $1.) "Mr. Lee," says Riis, "is the practical, common-sense champion of the boy and of his rights, in school and home and playground—particularly in the playground, where the boy grows into the man." The author is an optimist of the most resolute character.

"The most striking thing about our philanthropic history during the last quarter of the century, (he says,) has been the extraordinary acceleration of effort and achievement during the last few years, and the fact that crops out in every single instance is that the impulse behind this accelerated progress has been educational. * * * Since education has learned that its task is not the teaching of facts, but the nurture and intensifying of life, its principles have become the inspiring force in all our philanthropic work. The prophets and leaders of our time are the public school teachers and the public library people, who are inventing every day some new means by which, at the expense of an additional effort on their part, they can reach and illumine the lives of their pupils, whether in the schoolroom, in the home, or elsewhere."

But one of Mr. Lee's cardinal principles is "To help the home helps the child," so a part of his book is devoted to private and communal philanthropic work for grown people. Under this head he brings the park system, the shore rights, which he calls the right to "wet one's feet in the ocean," the protection of scenery, of water systems, and of forests. He includes here also the People's Choral Union and the Consumers' League and counts them all as important factors in the well-being of the older people, and therefore of the home.

"The friendly visitor to a poor family is laying the foundations for a healthy and successful life in the children; he is also filling a place that would otherwise probably be filled by unwise public relief, and is thus indirectly preventing the positive culture of pauperism."

He believes that constructive philanthropy seeks to intensify life by promoting activity toward objects embracing first the individual's own future definitely conceived, and then the larger whole of the family, and finally of the State. His illustrations are typical, his style vivid, and his knowledge of the subject evidently encyclopedic. It will be of especial value to all who have to do with children.

Fishes of New York State.

The average reader will be incredulous when told that this State can show 371 varieties of fish in its waters. Yet that is the number described by Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, the prominent ichthyologist, whose "Catalogue of the Fishes of New York" has appeared lately. It is numbered Bulletin 60, Zoology 9, of the New York State Museum, of which Frederick J. H. Merrill is Director. This museum is one of the faculties of the University of the State of New York. This is, accordingly, monthly Bulletin No. 278 of the University, besides being numbered, as already indicated. It is published by the State at $1. The author divides the habitations of the fish as follows: Great lakes, interior lakes, St. Lawrence, Adirondacks, Lake Champlain, Ohio basin, Susquehanna basin, Delaware basin, Hudson basin, Long Island streams, marine, and anadromous. Long Island has a larger number of species than all the remainder of the State. The number of marine species in its waters is 277, and its fresh waters contain 27 species; it thus contains every marine fish in the catalogue, although there are 17 anadromous species and 111 fresh-water ones credited to the State at large. The author explains the small number of fresh-water species by the fact that no extensive investigations have been made, and the catalogue in that respect is simply incomplete. Every one of the 371 species is described at length in the text, of which there are 720 pages; a table of distribution is given, and then a forty-page index.

Twice-Trodden Lanes.

Katharine M. Abbott's new book, "Old Paths and Legends of New England," is published this week by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is an account of "saunterings over historic roads, with glimpses of picturesque fields and old homesteads in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire." Miss Abbott's little paper-bound "Trolley Trips," describing old New England neighborhoods that may now be reached by the electric cars, proved very successful, which led the author to produce a more pretentious work. In her new volume she describes spots of National interest and curious out-of-the-way places in New England which can be reached without the aid of cars. She recounts Indian legends and Yankee folklore. There are about 160 illustrations in the book.

Mrs. Edith Elmer Wood's Heroines.

Sue Ballinger, one of the heroines in the forthcoming novel of the new navy, "The Spirit of the Service," by Mrs. Edith Elmer Wood, which has been announced for publication in October by The Macmillan Company, is described as one of those splendidly vital girls who abound in good health and spirits. She is a young Californian of commanding figure and warm blood coloring, whose virtues and faults are on a generous scale. The other heroine, Barbara Thornhill, is a frail little New Englander, a bundle of reserves and shynesses, which she conceals under an assumption of cynicism. Much of the book is told in dialogue.

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MR. JACK LONDON'S

The Call of the Wild

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

Hilaire Belloc's Delightful Humor, Whistler's and Henley's Deaths, Uncopyrighted Titles, and the Autobiography of Roger Pocock.

MR. HILAIRE BELLOC has been more or less known for several years. He has written more than one biographical work which shows unusual ability, but good as his biographies were, they did not show us the real Belloc. He partially revealed himself to us last year in his delightful book describing his pilgrimage—real or imaginary, it does not matter which—to Rome. Now he has given us a new book which has attracted universal attention, partly because of the portrait which it contains of an up-to-date editor and partly because of its delightful humor. Mr. Belloc has at last found himself, and the public will not be long in finding him also. There is no contemporary author who is precisely like Mr. Belloc. He has a humor which is wholly his own. If he has any predecessor in his particular line it is Rabelais, although the coarseness which we associate with the name of Rabelais is wholly lacking in Mr. Belloc. On the contrary his humor is delicate and subtle, rather than broad and obvious. But in both Rabelais and Mr. Belloc there is the same exuberance of spirits, and this makes them kin.

Mr. Belloc is also master of a style that cannot fail to fascinate every one who cares for style. There was a paper by him in The Pilot the other day on Villon, which, as a specimen of a style at once original and exquisite, would be hard to match. Mr. Belloc has wit, humor, and a mastery of delicate satire. He has vibrating all through him the joy of living, and he makes his readers share it with him. He has a field which is entirely his own, and he knows how to cultivate it. Prophecy is always a risky matter, but I am strongly inclined to prophesy that Mr. Belloc will win for himself a high place in English literature. He will succeed to a great extent to the place which Stevenson now holds, though that does not by any means imply that Stevenson is to be forgotten, or to be deposed from his own place. But, like Stevenson, Mr. Belloc has new things to say, and knows how to say them, and he has also the joy in living which breathes through Stevenson's letters, even when the writer was at his physical worst. The press has warmly praised Mr. Belloc's recent work, but has not seemed to recognize the fact that in him we have a new literary force. Whereas, some competent authority ought before this to have "hailed him at the beginning of a great career" as Emerson hailed Walt Whitman. Mr. Belloc is at present only on the threshold, and the public has hardly had the time to make his acquaintance. But he has a future before him, now that he has found his true path, and of the brilliancy of that future I, for one, have not a shadow of doubt.

⁂

Mr. Whistler's death is the death of an eminent American, although he has so long resided in England that most people believed him to be English by birth. Those who admire painting above everything else never doubt for an instant that Whistler was intended by nature for the great artist which he became, but others have regretted that he spent in covering canvas the time and labor that he might have spent in working with his pen. Of course, "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies" was somewhat amateurish, but it was wonderfully witty. The man who wrote it could have won for himself a place in literature at least as high as that which he won in painting. Had he chosen journalism as a profession he would have been an unequaled Saturday Reviewer. No one could have touched him as a writer of stinging articles. We have delighted in Oscar Wilde, and we delight in Max Beerbohm, but their lights would have shone dimly beside that of Whistler had he chosen to enter into rivalry with them. And he would certainly have had a far larger audience as a writer than he had as a worker with colors. Aside from the elect, whose opinion as to matters of art is infallible, and as such is humbly accepted by us all, it is probable that most men, were they to say what they think, would admit that they take little interest in Whistler's paintings, aside from his portraits, and for the most part do not know what they mean. Had he followed the trade of authorship there would never have been any doubt as to his meaning, and it would not have been necessary for us to accept his "nocturnes" solely on the testimony of experts. There was a very great journalist, possibly there was also a great novelist, lost in Whistler. If the late Mr. Henley could have trained him and launched him in The National Observer, the death of Whistler to-day would be regretted by thousands who now know nothing of him except his name. It is rather odd that, although he cultivated the art of making enemies, he does not appear to have left any behind. Men long ago made up their minds that what "Jimmy" said was never to be taken seriously. He could be very sarcastic, but his sarcasm was usually regarded only as humor, and it seldom provoked wrath. Of course, when he had a real quarrel on hand and struck savagely at his opponent his blows told, and the victims probably never fully saw the humor of it all. But the number of such was after all very limited, and Whistler as a maker of enemies was really a failure.

⁂

The death of Henley has called forth a multitude of kindly notices of the man, and enthusiastic praises of his work. It is noticeable that almost the only thing that has been said in disparagement of him is the condemnation of his attack on Stevenson. There seems to be no difference of opinion as to the indefensible nature of this attack, and if it had never been made the notices of Henley's career that have been written since his death would have been almost unstinted in their praise. The man was certainly a poet, and certainly a force in journalism. The first thing that his writings suggested was always that they were the work of some giant of physical strength. It is strange that this should have been the characteristic of work done by a man who was not only a hopeless cripple, but who was also a constant sufferer from ill-health. It was probably the fact that he himself had so long battled with ill-health that made him impatient when Stevenson was praised for the same thing. As he said in that regrettable letter, in which he attacked the man who had always spoken of him in the highest praise and with warm affection: "There were others besides Stevenson who had fought all their life with disease, but who were not praised for it." Evidently Henley was thinking of himself, and it is strange that this petty display of jealousy should have been made by a man who was so strong in all other ways.

⁂

Mr. Augustine Birrell has made the discovery that there is in England no copyright in titles of books. According to him, any man may, if he choose, entitle a book "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," provided he also puts his name on the title page as the author, and does not try to induce the public to believe that in buying the book the public is buying a book by George Meredith. This will be good news to many harassed novelists, who, when they announce the title of a new book, instantly receive from somebody a notification that the same title has been used before, and therefore cannot be used again. In these circumstances the unfortunate novelist always changes the title of his book, and hitherto he has religiously believed that he was under legal obligation to do so. Of course there are cases in which a man surrenders at the request of another man the title he has chosen, but such surrender will henceforth be a matter of courtesy only. The invention of a title which shall be at once new and appropriate is a matter of considerable difficulty, and it will be good news to the novelist who has found just the title that he wants to know that he need not give it up because, ten or fifteen years ago, some utterly forgotten book was published with the same title.

⁂

The estimable editor of The Bookman, who writes criticisms for some half dozen papers, and signs them with different names, has just had the honor to be caricatured in Punch. That popular representative of British humor published last week an article ostensibly by "Claudius Dear" which so faithfully exaggerated the style of "Claudius Clear"—who is one of the many incarnations of the editor of The Bookman—that it cannot fail to amuse him as well as other people. Perhaps it will suggest to "Claudius Clear" one or two things which will do him no harm. Of course we all know that criticism would be vastly more valuable than it is if the critic were infallible, but that does not quite justify the assumption of infallibility on the part of a critic—not even if he has half a dozen names and furnishes opinions for half a dozen papers.

⁂

Mr. G. B. Shaw has just published a book entitled "The Man and the Superman"—a title which no one will dispute with Mr. Shaw. It is a very curious specimen of the art of construction as practised by Mr. Shaw. It is a novel, and the hero writes a play, and the play is printed in extenso. This is a new departure, and it would hardly have occurred to any one except the ingenious Mr. Shaw. In his hands it may be made enjoyable, but what will happen if Mr. Shaw's example should be followed by other writers? Shall we have all the leading articles written by the hero of a novel incorporated in the novel itself? If this is to be the new fashion a novel will become a sort of encyclopedia, and may grow to the dimensions of thirty or forty volumes. By the by, it is said that there is a Japanese novel of great merit in something like fifty volumes. Probably it is built on the method which Mr. Shaw has just adopted. He ought to translate it and publish the translation in his next novel, crediting it to his hero.

⁂

Mr. Roger Pocock has returned and has published within the last few days a book entitled "A Frontiersman," which is mainly autobiographical. Mr. Pocock is a clever writer, who suddenly appears in London with a new book about once in three years. He remains here a few weeks and then disappears to the ends of the earth. Once we knew of him as a missionary. Then he turned up as a member of the Northwest mounted police. He passed through London when the Boer war was here, on his way to fight in South Africa, and I had a letter from him when the Klondike fever first broke out, saying that he was to lead a party to that delectable region and asking if I cared to come. As I was rather too old to freeze and starve with comfort I declined the invitation, but Mr. Pocock went to the Klondike, and I trust brought back more or less gold. His new book ought to be eminently readable, though not having yet seen it I cannot speak from my own knowledge of it. But the author is one of those Englishmen who are regarded on the Continent as proving the proverb that all Englishmen are mad. He has the true English spirit of adventure which built up the empire and gave to England the dominion of the seas. His autobiography ought to be more interesting than the vast majority of the stories of adventure which our novelists give us.

⁂

One of the leading literary weeklies asked the other day: "Who reads the Noctes Ambrosianae?" Echo will probably answer: "Who?" I fear that the Noctes are now hopelessly out of date, for they were eminently "topical" and discussed to a large extent matters which are now of no earthly interest. But surely there must be still a few who can enjoy the wild spirits of Wilson and the humor of the Shepherd. What is perhaps to be regretted more than the oblivion into which the Noctes have passed is the utter banishment of "Morgan O'Doherty" and his writings. Men still mention the name of Maginn, but I have scarcely ever met a man who had read anything that Maginn wrote. And yet he wrote capital short stories. Witness that story which should have immortality, entitled "A Story Without a Tale." The humor of it has seldom been approached, and yet it is as forgotten as the name of the chief architect of the Sphinx. A selection of Maginn's writings was published some fifty years ago with the title, "The O'Doherty Papers," and copies of the book must still exist in the libraries. But it has gone from the knowledge of booksellers, and it would probably be now impossible to buy a copy except at some fictitious price.

W. L. ALDEN.

London, July 27, 1903.

Another Early New England Primer.

Another early and previously undescribed "New England Primer" has come upon the private market, recently passing through the hands of Dodd, Mead & Co. into a well-known Brooklyn library. This edition, which was unknown to the late Paul Leicester Ford when he compiled his work on "The Little Bible of New England," is dated 1746. It is, therefore, the fifth earliest known edition of this important book, now so highly prized by collectors. Ford knew of only three editions printed before 1761, the dates being 1727, 1737, and 1738. Within the last year these editions have been discovered: 1735, 1746, and 1754. The following list gives the dates of the eleven earliest known editions:

Boston, 1727, printed by S. Kneeland and T. Green, only known copy is in the Lenox Library (lacking four leaves, A1, B2, B3, and B4, although a small part of B3 remains.) This copy was bought for only $5 in 1876 by the late Dr. Moore of the Lenox Library.

Boston, 1735, printed by S. Kneeland and T. Green, only known copy is in the library of E. Dwight Church. This is the copy unearthed last Winter in Pennsylvania. Some of the newspaper accounts of its discovery gave the date as 1727.

Boston, 1737, printed by T. Fleet; only known copy is in the library of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. This is George Brinley's copy, sold for $612 in 1881, together with the editions of 1768, 1770, 1776, 1777, and one without date (about 1780).

Boston, 1738, printed by T. Fleet; only known copy is in the library of E. Dwight Church. This is the copy offered for $800 in Dodd, Mead & Co.'s catalogue of October, 1899.

Boston, 1746, printed by Rogers & Fowle; only known copy is in the library of E. Dwight Church. This is the recently discovered copy referred to in the first paragraph.

Germantown, Penn., 1754, "reprinted and sold by Christopher Sower, Jr.;" only known copy was advertised for sale in Dodd, Mead & Co.'s catalogue of April, 1903. This is probably the first book printed by the second Christopher Sower, (or Sauer,) son of the first German printer in America, who issued in 1743, in Germantown, a German Bible, the first edition of the Holy Scriptures printed here in a European language.

Boston, 1761, printed by D. and J. Kneeland. This title is given in Sabin's "Dictionary of Books Relating to America," but he did not locate a copy, and none seems to be known at the present time.

Boston, 1762, printed by S. Adams; only known copy is in the library of E. Dwight Church. This is the fine Ives copy, bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. for only $105 at the Ives sale in 1891.

Boston, 1767, printed by W. McAlpine; only known copy was advertised for sale at $325 in Dodd, Mead & Co.'s catalogue of April, 1903. This edition was unknown to Ford.

London, 1767, reprint of a Boston edition; only known copy is in the Lenox Library. This was purchased several years ago for $100 by Alexander Maitland, and presented to the library by him.

Boston, 1768, printed for John Perkins; only known copy is in the library of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. This is the Brinley copy referred to above.

The first edition of the "New England Primer" was supposed by Ford to have been printed in Boston about 1690 by R. Peirce for Benjamin Harris. In Henry Newman's "News of the Stars," ("Boston, R. Peirce, for Benjamin Harris, 1691,") probably issued late in 1690, occurs this advertisement:

There is now in the Press, and will suddenly be extant, a Second Impression of The New-England Primer enlarged, to which is added, More Directions for Spelling: the Prayer of K. Edward the 6th, and Verses made by Mr. Rogers the Martyr, left as a Legacy to his Children.

There is also reason to believe that an earlier edition of the Primer was issued in Cambridge, Mass., in 1668, by Marmaduke Johnson. No earlier edition than that of 1727 is known, however, at the present day, despite the fact that the "New England Primer" is the most widely advertised of American books.

R. F. R.

Joyous Titles.

The prevalence of joyous titles is the most noticeable feature of this year's book lists. You can hardly take up a page of reviews without finding at least one title involving a word suggesting cheer or joy or victory or happiness. We seem to have put entirely behind us the morbidness of a few years ago. "The Joyous Heart," "The Joy of Life," and "The Joy of Living" are three titles that readily occur, while many others contain words suggestive of triumph. Optimism is the word in America, and this probably accounts for the interest in two recent volumes—"Happiness: Essays on the Meaning of Life," by Carl Hilty, and "The Quest of Happiness," by Newell Dwight Hillis, both published by The Macmillan Company. The former has the distinction of being one of the few books that sell themselves, while the other volume promises to go in rivalry with Tennyson's brook. The Macmillan Company will publish in the Fall an important new book by Dr. Hillis, "The Building of a Working Faith," in which the author has undertaken to answer a question that is agitating nearly all Americans of good principle.

City Administration.

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS. Their Inception, Construction, and Management. By S. Whinery, Civil Engineer. Pp. xiv.-241. Cloth. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan & Co., Limited. $1.50.

Such a book as this is timely in the midst of the present epidemic of municipal scandal. Taken as a whole Mr. Whinery's book is a plea for honest and decent municipal administration. Students of municipal affairs are fond of telling us that European cities are better governed than our own, and Mr. Whinery's advice as to a remedy for some of the evils under which we suffer is to imitate what seems to be the best feature of European city government—the appointment to heads of departments of technical experts, who shall be reasonably sure of a long tenure and clothed with large discretionary powers. It is no disparagement of democratic government to say that the mass of voters are not qualified to judge touching the technical skill of such officers as engineers, for even the best educated and most intelligent among us would hesitate to profess the ability to distinguish between a first-rate engineer and one of lower qualifications. Professional reputation seems about the only indication by which we can go in such matters, and the professional reputation of an engineer is not an affair of wide popular knowledge. Mr. Whinery's suggestion touching the employment of experts in city administration is therefore not to be accepted as a criticism of democratic government as applied to the concerns of cities.

Much of what the writer of this book has to say is just what could have been as well said by one unequipped with his technical knowledge, but on the other hand a large part of his book deals with matters touching which the ordinary man of fair education and intelligence professes no special knowledge. His first chapter deals in large part with the first-named class of subjects. Here he specially urges the importance of good city administration in view of the constantly increasing proportion of our urban population, and the dire influence upon public health of evil or inefficient administration. He makes the point in his second chapter that municipal organization is a different thing from municipal government. In other words, while he is ready to admit that the executive head of a city and its legislative body must change from time to time with political changes in the population, he would have the experts who administer the great public functions of a city remain unchanged so long as they honestly and efficiently discharge their duties.

Mr. Whinery argues in his third chapter for the careful maturing of plans before important public works are undertaken. Here he discusses the several modes of providing funds for such work, and points out the difficulty of collecting special assessments. He judicially discusses in his fourth chapter the advantages and disadvantages of the contract system as compared with the system of direct employment of labor on public works by the city itself.

Much of the book is given to a discussion of the relations between contractors and the city. Mr. Whinery recognizes three kinds of contractors—honest, able, and thoroughly responsible men, who wish to do fair work for fair profits; reckless, incapable, and irresponsible men, who bid low on public contracts with the hope of pulling through somehow; and "boodlers," who, able and efficient though they may be, are ready to corrupt public officials in order to make the execution of contracts profitable. The author shows the disadvantage under which the first named kind of contractors labor in competition with the other two. He explains the trick known as the unbalanced bid and illustrates it by a case in point. Mr. Whinery is not very favorably impressed with the current system of requiring contractors to guarantee public works for a certain number of years, especially when such a guarantee amounts to a requirement that the contractor keep the work in repair for a specified time. Letting contracts to the lowest bidder without regard to his character he regards as a thoroughly bad system. He would trust some one in authority to use a wide discretion in such awards.

The subject of municipal ownership of public utilities has a chapter to itself. The current arguments pro and con are presented, and Mr. Whinery concludes that the available data on this subject are yet insufficient to enable us to make decision on this subject. He seems, however, to lean toward private ownership and administration of such utilities. This subject naturally brings him to quasi-public corporations. He thinks the administration of such would be vastly improved if they were not regarded as speculative investments. The life of such franchises should be short, and a competent public board should supervise the administrations of such corporations.

QUERIES.

JAMES CALLAHAN, [illegible] West Thirty-third Street, New York City: "Where can I get a good vest-pocket dictionary?"

In any book store.

"PISCATOR," Newport, R. I.: "Can you give me Wordsworth's sonnet on Izaak Walton?"

WRITTEN UPON A BLANK LEAF IN THE COMPLEAT ANGLER.

While flowing rivers yield a blameless sport,
Shall live the name of Walton: Sage benign!
Whose pen, the mysteries of the rod and line
Unfolding, did not fruitlessly exhort
To reverend watching of each still report
That Nature utters from her rural shrine.
Meek, nobly versed in simple discipline—
He found the longest Summer day too short,
To his loved pastime given by sedgy Lee,
Or down the tempting maze of Shawford brook—
Fairer than life itself, in this sweet Book,
The cowslip-bank and shady willow tree;
And the fresh meads—where flowed, from every nook
Of his full bosom, gladsome Piety!

"G. G.," New York City: "Who published Kennan's book on Cuba?"

"Campaigning in Cuba," by George Kennan, is published by The Century Company at $1.50.

THE CASTNER-KNOTT DRY GOODS COMPANY, Nashville, Tenn.: "Is a guide to New York, published in 1801, of any particular value?"

It should have a value of several dollars. Early New York books of this character have greatly increased in value within recent years.

Miss CORNELIA C. WHITE, Cazenovia, N. Y.: "In Appeals to Readers of July 11 I noticed the request of E. Ford, 458 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., for the poem, 'How Big Was Alexander?' I have always remembered that poem since I read it when a little girl in Willson's Third Reader, where it is given over the name of the Rev. E. Jones. I inclose a copy of it."

The verses thus kindly sent have been forwarded to our correspondent. We thank our other friends who also supplied copies.

"X.," 300 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City: "Where can I obtain information regarding the magazine called 'New Shakespeareana'?"

New Shakespeareana, edited by Dr. Appleton Morgan, is a quarterly review of Shakespearean and dramatic study. It is conducted by the Shakespeare Society of New York City, and is published for them by the Shakespeare Press, Westfield, N. J., at 75 cents a copy, or $2.50 a year.

PHOEBE MARKS, [illegible] West Twenty-second Street, New York City: "What are some of the literary clubs and societies in New York?"

Authors' Club, Grolier Club, New York Press Club, Shakespeare Society, &c. Consult the City Directory.

"H. J.," Princeton, N. J.: "Who was Rufus King, author of the account of Ohio in the American Commonwealth Series?"

Rufus King, born in 1817, died in 1891, was a grandson of the distinguished Federal statesman of the same name and a son of Edward King, a lawyer, who had settled in Chillicothe, Ohio. He was educated at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, and at Harvard, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1839, and that of LL. B. in 1841. Returning home to Cincinnati, he began the practice of his profession. He refused all offers of public office, and remained a private citizen and practicing lawyer during his entire life. For five years he was the Dean of the Cincinnati Law School, where he lectured on constitutional law and the law of real property.

"DIXIE," New Rochelle, N. Y.: "When was Finch's poem, 'The Blue and the Gray,' first printed?"

In The Atlantic Monthly, September, 1867.

"A. W. H.," 1,046 Trinity Avenue, New York City: "Can you tell me of a history of Westchester County, N. Y.?"

Bolton's "History of the County of Westchester," New York, 1848, two volumes, was reissued in a revised edition in 1881. Scharf's "History of Westchester County" was published in Philadelphia in 1886 in two volumes. Another history, by Frederick Shonnard and W. W. Spooner, was issued in New York in 1900, (The New York History Company, $12.50.) See also H. B. Dawson's "Westchester County During the Revolution," Morrisania, 1886.

MISS BRANTINGHAM, New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.: "In the portion of The Review devoted to 'Queries,' will you not give me as many particulars regarding Rosa Nouchette Carey—her life, residence, &c.—as is consistent with this department?"

Rosa Nouchette Carey was born in London, the daughter of William Henry Carey; she was educated at the Ladies' Institute, St. John's Wood, and published her first book, "Nellie's Memories," in 1868. Her best known novel is perhaps "Not Like Other Girls," 1884. Among her other works are: "Wee Wifie," "Queenie's Whim," "Uncle Max," "Mrs. Romney," "Mollie's Prince," "My Lady Frivol," "Rue with a Difference," "Life's Trivial Round," "Herb of Grace," and "The Highway of Fate." Her address is Sandilands, Keswick Road, East Putney, London.

"H.," Elizabeth, N. J.: "Who was Astyanax? I cannot find the name in any available encyclopaedia."

The son of Hector and Andromache; he was also called Scamandrius.

"J. H.," Windover, Eastern Point, Gloucester, Mass.: "Who wrote 'The Gay Chevalier,' a short story published in the Spring of 1902 in either McClure's, Scribner's, or Harper's?"

"The Gay Chevalier," by S. H. Preston, appeared in Harper's Magazine, April, 1902.

"J. E. A.," Augusta, Ga.: "Who is Countess de Gasparin, who wrote 'Near and Heavenly Horizons,' published by A. D. F. Randolph in 1861?"

Valérie Boissier, wife of A. E. de Gasparin, and a writer of travels and religious works, was born in Geneva in 1813 and died there June 29, 1894.

"F. G. S.," Lakewood, N. J.: "Kindly inform me in what magazine Julian Gordon's novel, 'Mrs. Clyde,' appeared."

In The Cosmopolitan, Vols. XXIII. and XXIV.

"W. H.," West Ninety-third Street, New York City: "Please tell me if the following book has any special value: 'Valerian, a Narrative Poem, by John Blair Linn, with a Sketch of the Life and Character of the Author,' Philadelphia, 1805."

Collectors of American poetry value it at a few dollars. The memoir of the author was written by Charles Brockden Brown, the earliest American novelist of distinction.

"M. H.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can you give me the address of the daughter of Charles Dickens? How many children did the novelist leave?"

Dickens had ten children: Charles, born in 1837, died June 20, 1896; Mary, born in 1838, died three days after her brother Charles; Kate, born in 1839, later Mrs. Collins, now Mrs. Perugini; Walter Landor, born in 1841, died Dec. 31, 1863; Francis Jeffry, born in 1843; Alfred Tennyson, born in 1845, settled in Australia; Sydney Smith Haldimand, born in 1847, buried at sea, May 2, 1872; Henry Fielding, born in 1849; Dora Annie, born in 1850, died April 14, 1851, and Edward Bulwer Lytton, born in 1852, settled in Australia. We presume that our correspondent's reference is to Mrs. Kate Perugini, the second daughter of the novelist, who is a painter of children's portraits and of subjects connected with child life, and resides at 38A Victoria Road, Kensington, London. Charles Dickens the younger left a daughter, Mary Angela, who has written several novels, including "Cross Currents," "A Mere Cypher," "Prisoners of Silence," "The Wastrel," &c. Her address is 30 Charleville Mansions, West Kensington, London.

J. TAYLOR, Guttenberg, N. J.: "Kindly publish the verses written on the death of Gen. Wolfe, who fell at the battle of Quebec, and say who was the author of the poem. If this is impossible, please tell me where I can find the verses."

"The Burial of Sir John Moore at Corunna," by Charles Wolfe, can be found in most collections of popular poetry. This famous poem was first printed in The Newry Telegraph, an Ulster newspaper, in 1817, with the initials "C. W." Its author was born in Dublin, Dec. 14, 1791. He was educated at the University of Dublin, was ordained in 1817, became curate of Donoughmore in Downshire, and died at the Cove of Cork, Feb. 21, 1823. He printed no book during his lifetime, but several years after his death his slender remains in prose and verse were collected by Archdeacon Russell.

"S. G.," Rahway, N. J.: "Were there two novelists bearing the name of Melville?"

Herman Melville, 1819-91, the American novelist, author of "Typee," "Mardi," "Moby Dick," &c.; George John Whyte-Melville, 1821-78, of England, author of "Digby Grand," "The Gladiators," "Katerfelto," &c. The two writers are sometimes confused.

M. Webb, Sanford, Fla.: "Where can I get a copy of Poe's 'The Phantom Ship'?"

Perhaps the poem referred to is the one by Longfellow.

CHARLES E. GRAVES, Stock Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.: "In Queries of July 11, in reply to H. Robinson, Plymouth, N. H., you undertake to give a full list of the writings of Thomas Buchanan Read, as originally issued. In this list, however, I find you have omitted the following book, of which I have a copy: 'White Rose and Red, by the author of St. Abe,' Boston, James R. Osgood & Co., 1873."

Our correspondent has been misled by some cataloguer. "White Rose and Red" was not written by Read, but by a vastly different writer, the late Robert Buchanan. The "St. Abe" referred to in the title is "St. Abe and His Seven Wives," also by Buchanan, issued anonymously in London in 1872.

"C.," Canandaigua, N. Y.: "Was Anthony Trollope son or grandson of the Mrs. Trollope who castigated us so severely some fifty years since?"

Mrs. Frances Milton Trollope (1780-1863) was the mother of the well-known novelist. Another son, better known as a journalist than as a novelist, was Thomas Adolphus Trollope, (1810-1892,) an elder brother of the author of "Barchester Towers."

ALLEN E. WRIGHT, 200 North George Street, Rome, N. Y.: "Can you tell me the value of a full set, four volumes, of 'The Life of Washington,' by Washington Irving, published in New York in 1855 by G. P. Putnam & Co.? I believe it is the first edition. It was started with the idea of having but three volumes, but the fourth was added in 1856. The volumes are bound in cloth, and are in fine condition."

There should be five volumes in all. Volume I. appeared in 1855, Vols. II. and III. in 1856, Vol. IV. in 1857, and Vol. V. in 1859. One hundred and ten copies were printed on large paper. The ordinary copies sell for $4 or $5 at auction.

FREDERICK J. SHEPARD, 17 Peal Place, Buffalo, N. Y.: "The origin of the term 'stunt,' concerning which 'H. McL. M.,' East Orange, N. J., asks, is clear enough. It is merely a corruption of 'stint,' meaning a portion of labor allotted to a person, after performing which he is to be excused. In fact, I have been used all my life in New England to hearing 'stint' pronounced 'stunt' in precisely this sense. 'Stump,' in the sense of challenge, seems to me to have no connection with it."

M. WENTWORTH, 105 West Seventy-third Street, New York City: "What famous author was called the 'Dean of St. Patrick's'?"

Swift. He was made Dean of St. Patrick's Feb. 23, 1713.

"M. P. S.," Scranton, N. Y.: "Can you tell me what poet buried his manuscripts with his wife?"

D. G. Rossetti. See Queries, June 27, 1903.

CHARLES F. SANDERSON, 2 Bank Street, New York City: "In Appeals to Readers of July 11 James E. Hamilton, East Northfield, Mass., asked for an old Scotch song. I send a copy of it. It is called 'Jeanie's Black E'e,' and was written by Hector MacNeill. It is to be found in a book called 'The Lyric Gems of Scotland,' published by John Cameron of Glasgow."

The poem has been sent to our correspondent.

W. DE BLANCK, Galiano 24, Havana, Cuba: "Please let me know the value of the first edition of 'Robinson Crusoe.' At the same time describe it for me. Have the books described in the accompanying list any value? Which are the first Prayer Books?"

A fine copy of the first edition of the first two volumes of Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," 1719, in the original calf, brought the record price of $807 in London last May. Poor copies are worth only a small part of this sum. If our correspondent will describe his copy more fully we can probably give him an idea of its value. The books described in his letter have scarcely any value. The first Prayer Books were compiled in the twelfth century from the Breviary, the most comprehensive book of the Christian Liturgy. They consisted at first simply of the rubricated Psalms, followed by the Canticles, the Athanasian Creed, and the Litany. After the close of the thirteenth century the Matins of the Virgin were added, then the Hours of the Cross and the Trinity, the Office of the Dead, Commemorations of Saints, and finally some prayers in the language of the country in which the Prayer Book was compiled. As an adaptation from the Breviary this volume received ecclesiastical sanction and obtained general acceptance throughout France, England, and the Netherlands, though its reception in other countries was only partial and very late. After the invention of printing, France produced many fine editions, beautifully illustrated by engravings in a style suggested by the illuminated manuscript models. In England, and in France for English use, the volume was printed at first under the name of Horae, or Heures, or Hours; and in Henry VIII.'s time under the name of Primer, by which the book was most frequently spoken of in England, even in the fifteenth century.

ELEANOR W. FRANKLIN, 202 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, New York City: "I wish to return thanks to the many persons who have so kindly responded to my query in Appeals to Readers of July 11. Answers have been received from many States—Maine to Michigan—and each writer showed pleasure in giving information and in recalling Emerson's 'Threnody.'"

"W. A. R.," New Haven, Conn.: "I wish to know the name of the author of the following lines, and the poem in which they occur:

"'A fire, mist, and a planet,
A crystal and a cell,' &c."

This poem is "Each in His Own Tongue," by Prof. William Henry Carruth. It was printed in this department Dec. 20, 1902.

KENNETH W. MILLICAN, 101 Hamilton Place, New York City: "In Queries of July 18 is an answer to a query of 'G. S. H.' as to the publication of Yeats's 'Land of Heart's Desire.' May I add, as supplementary information, that this dramatic play forms No. 6 (June, 1903) of 'The Bibelot,' published by Thomas B. Mosher of Portland, Me., at a yearly subscription of 50 cents. The individual numbers cost 5 cents only."

E. W. LAW, Sugar, Wyoming: "Will you kindly give me the title and publisher of a book by Horace Fletcher treating on dietetics or some branch of the subject? I think it was published about a year ago."

The work referred to is perhaps Horace Fletcher's "Glutton or Epicure." (H. S. Stone & Co., Chicago, $1.)

D. WALKER, 304 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, New York City: "I have a volume of poetry entitled 'The Improvisatrice and Other Poems,' by 'L. E. L.,' London, 1824. Who was 'L. E. L.'? Where can I get the 'Poets and Poetry of Scotland'?"

"L. E. L." was Letitia Elizabeth Landon, born in Chelsea Aug. 14, 1802, and a popular writer of "drawing room poetry" from 1820 to 1838. In June of the latter year she married George Maclean and went with him to South Africa, where she died suddenly Oct. 15, 1838. The work mentioned by our correspondent was her second publication. She was also the author of "The Fate of Adelaide," 1821; "The Troubadour," 1825; "The Golden Violet," 1827; "Romance and Reality," 1831, &c. For fourteen years she was one of the most industrious and successful authors of England, but both her poetry and prose have long been forgotten. "Poets and Poetry of Scotland," edited by James Grant Wilson, is published by Harper & Brothers, in two volumes, price $10. There are other collections of Scottish poems and ballads, all of varying merit.

Mrs. M. C. STEIN, 1,042 Santa Clara Avenue, Alameda, Cal.: "I send a copy of the poem asked for by 'A. S. F.,' Post Office Box 121, Cooperstown, N. Y., in 'Appeals to Readers' of July 11. I do not know the author's name, but I send the verses ('Cometh a Blessing Down') as they appear in my scrapbook."

The verses have been sent to "A. S. F."

VINCENT F. O'REILLY, 23 Broadway, New York City: "Is any value attached to James Macpherson's alleged translation of Ossian's poems, published in 1762? Is it a first, second, or third edition?"

The reference is probably to "Fingal," which was first published in 1762. Macpherson published Ossian's "Temora" in 1763. The two works have little value.

WILLIAM E. ACKERMAN, The Glen Springs, Watkins, N. Y.: "Kindly give me the address of Thomas Bailey Aldrich."

He can be addressed in care of his publishers, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

W. B. FISHBURN, 518 Linden Street, Camden, N. J.: "In 'Appeals to Readers' of July 18, Henry Llewellyn Williams, Pearl River, N. Y., makes inquiry concerning 'The Apocryphal Napoleon.' Probably the book 'Historic Doubts Relative to Napoleon,' published anonymously in 1819, may have given rise to his impressions. The book was written by Archbishop Richard Whately and has appeared in many editions. It was recently issued by the Putnams at 75 cents. It has become a classic, and is an admirable study of the value of evidence."

A. R. FAIRTHORNE, New York City: "Where can I find the answer to Bishop Whewell's riddle:

"'A headless man had a letter to write,
And he who read it had lost his sight;
The dumb repeated it word for word,
And deaf was the man who listened and heard.'"

The original appears in George Borrow's "Bible in Spain," 1843, in the following form:

A handless man a letter did write,
A dumb dictated it word for word;
The person who read it had lost his sight,
And deaf was he who listened and heard.

This is supposed to be Borrow's translation of the original Spanish. Numerous answers are in existence, but none is entirely satisfactory. A "handless man" is generally quoted "headless man."

R. J. ROOT, 61 North Eighteenth Street, East Orange, N. J.: "I want to obtain a copy of Hoffmann's 'Strange Tales'—the edition published many years ago, perhaps fifty. There was a reprint some ten years ago of another edition, but I want the older one."

The only edition now in the market is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, in two volumes, at $2.50. ("Weird Tales of E. T. W. Hoffmann, translated from the German, with a biographical memoir, by J. T. Bealby.)

Appeals to Readers.

"D. N. C.," 265 Broadway, New York City: "Will some reader kindly give me the name of the author of the following lines, which are a literal copy from an old manuscript in my possession:

"'Old Nicodemus once repair'd by Night
To Jesus Christ the Source of Life and Light;
Who Spoke Such Truths from His Exhaustless Store
As that Mere Ruler never heard before;
But we Leam [illegible] in our Evening Walk,
Went in to hear a Wretched mortal talk,
Whose Tow'ring flights in metaphysic [illegible]
Exceed what Scotus or Aquinas Writ.
His appellations wondrous to invent,
The Peace of Christ he Calls an [illegible],
His Strange Distinction (which amazed us most)
Betwixt God's Spirit and the Holy Ghost
Made us Conclude the Baptist plunged in vain,
And quite forgot to Wash his Cloudy Brain.'"

R. J. ROOT, 61 North Eighteenth Street, East Orange, N. J.: "I want to obtain a copy of 'Cord and Creese,' by James De Mille, which ran as a serial in Harper's Bazar in 1867, and was afterward printed in book form. Can any reader furnish me with a copy?"

MRS. G. W. NOBLE, 697 Waterbury Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.: "I would like to procure a copy of a book published by Thomas Y. Crowell in 1884, entitled 'Chestney Judd.' I believe it is by Isaac Warren, though I am not quite sure of the correct name of the author. It describes the circumstances of the abduction and capture of a young man, in revolutionary times, by a band of predatory Tories, the scene of the story being in part around Waterbury, Conn."

W. I. FOOTE, University Block, Syracuse, N. Y.: "Who is the author of a short poem containing these lines:

"'While you trim the lamps, the dusted grows all,
And everything comes too late, too late.'"

EDWIN W. DAVIS, Box 290, Ames, Iowa: "Marguerite de Fontenoy's 'Two Kaisers, William II. of Germany and Francis Joseph of Austria,' forms Volumes XI.-XII. of 'Secret Court Memoirs of Europe.' Can any reader inform me where I can obtain 'Two Kaisers' second hand or new, without buying the entire series of which they form a part?"

EMMA WHITE, 25 Columbus Avenue, New York City: "Where can I find the old-fashioned children's poem:

"'Over the river and through the woods,
To grandmother's house we go'?

"I am anxious to obtain a copy of Thomas Buchanan Read's poem, 'Drifting.'"

T. M. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Covington, Ky.: "Can any one tell me where I may find the piece to which the following lines belong:

"'Once in Persia dwelt a King
Who upon his signet ring,' &c.?

"These are all the lines I remember. Each stanza concluded with 'This shall pass away.' I do not refer to J. G. Saxe's poem, which concludes the same way."

"A. G. H.," Morristown, N. J.: "Will some reader give me the title (and name of author) of a poem relating the story of a wife whose fidelity was not discovered by her husband until after her death? The last line is:

'But the face of the jewel was scattered her when she died.'"

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ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

HALL CAINE has just left his home in the Isle of Man for Iceland, accompanied by his son, Derwent. This item is interesting in the light of the information recently cabled to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW that the author had in preparation an Icelandic novel. This is true, but it may be added that all the scenes will not be laid in Iceland; part of the action of the story is in London. It is also understood that the novel, which, according to the author's notoriously precise calculations, will be ready for the public Aug. 1, 1904, is somewhat like that of the Prodigal Son, with the striking difference that when Mr. Caine's prodigal returns, instead of being fed on the fatted calf he is outrageously treated by a brother whom he has wronged in the past. The book does not deal with religious, social, or labor questions, but with the primitive instincts and passions of mankind, and is devoid of philosophical dissertations. It will be serialized in this country, as well as in England, but no arrangements have yet been made for the serial rights in the United States, the matter being still pending with the publishers, D. Appleton & Co.

Andrew Lang's forthcoming fairy book for the Christmas season will be called "The Crimson Fairy Book." He has also promised Longmans, Green & Co. a volume of studies in narrative form not unlike "The Disentanglers" in satire, broad humor, and extravagant incidents, which will be entitled "The Valet's Tragedy and Other Studies."

George Gardner Smith has just furnished D. Appleton & Co. with a somewhat remarkable manuscript, which, in the form of an authentic diary, emphasizes the adage that truth is stranger and more romantic than fiction. It will be published in the early Fall with the title, "Spencer Kellogg Brown: His Life in Kansas and His Death as a Spy." Unlike many journals of genuine careers, the incidents of the diary are hung together by a thread of narrative which might well form the basis for a novel in form, movement, and development.

Henry Nehemiah Dodge, A. M., Litt. D., whose poem on the story of Columbus, "The Mystery of the West," was recently read by George Riddle at the Phi Beta Kappa literary exercises in Goddard Chapel, Tufts College, is now receiving so many demands for his first book of poems, "Christus Victor," that G. P. Putnam's Sons are preparing a new edition of it for Fall publication.

Thomas Dixon, Jr., whose new novel, "The One Woman," is rapidly approaching the 50,000-copy mark, has replied to his legal critics who have noticed what they call a serious legal slip in the story, that is, where a wife is allowed to testify against her husband. The author says that this incident, like many others in the novel, is intended to show that the Utopian marriage relation not only ends the sanctity and unity of marriage, but is destructive of the foundations of law that rests on the monogamic group. The queer form of the Socialistic marriage ceremony in "The One Woman," by the way, is not unlike some real instances—in fact, some of the parts of the story following the change of the Rev. Frank Gordon's love from one woman to another closely resemble the history of Prof. Herron's case that excited the whole country a few years ago.

Stewart Edward White, author of "Conjurer's House," (McClure, Phillips & Co.,) since the Summer began has been following his chosen vocation of woodsman in the Sierra Nevadas, far removed from civilization and in the trail of every kind of perilous adventure, and at last accounts he was still keeping his skin and limbs whole.

Dr. Henry R. Stiles, one-time President of the Wethersfield, Conn., Genealogical and Biographical Society, is writing a history of that city, which will be a companion volume to the author's "History of Ancient Windsor." The work will be in two volumes, and will contain numerous illustrations. Dr. Stiles devotes Vol. I to historical matter concerning the town of Wethersfield and the adjacent towns of Rocky Hill, Newington, and Glastonbury, while in Vol. II. he deals with the genealogies of about 200 of the best-known families of the place. The edition is to be limited to 300 sets, and will bear the imprint of the Grafton Press. Dr. Stiles is to dedicate the volumes to James Stillman, President of the National City Bank of New York.

Louis Harman Peet, author of "Trees and Shrubs of Prospect Park," has begun work on a book of a similar nature about Central Park. The Park Department has extended to him every courtesy, and he is free to wander where he will.

James Outram is writing for The Century Magazine an account of his "First Ascent of Mount Assiniboine." It is said that Mr. Outram's success in reaching the summit of one of the highest mountains on the continent has led him to attempt to gain the tops of higher points, in which also he was successful. The article will appear in the September number of the magazine.

Charles Major, author of "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," "When Knighthood Was in Flower," &c., is putting the finishing touches to his new novel, on which he has been working since the publication of "Dorothy Vernon." It is a story of life in Indiana in the thirties, when that State was settled by Englishmen, some of them university graduates, Irishmen, and Frenchmen. It deals with persons the author has known, and with a region he knows, having lived there all his life. The book is said to be the strongest and most human one Mr. Major has written; its style, method, and atmosphere are described as "sunny realism." The novel will probably appear in the Fall with the imprint of the Macmillan Company.

Oliver Huckel of Baltimore has sent to Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. a new poetic version in English of Wagner's opera, "Parsifal," which, it is expected, will be presented in New York. Mr. Huckel, it is said, has had special advantages in studying the opera at Baireuth. Stassen has made the illustrations, and the volume will contain special designs in black and red.

Lucia Chamberlain is a new Western writer who will be introduced to the East through Scribner's Magazine by a story of a Western flood, entitled "At the High Water." The tale is said to be vivid and dramatic, and the illustrations, by the well-known artist, Mr. Schoonover, are described as "exceptionally fine."

Those who have seen the advance sheets of John Luther Long's new volume of short stories, "Sixty Jane," which is similar in character to the author's "Madame Butterfly," and which, as has been announced, is in preparation at the Century Company, declare that Mr. Long has never written better. He is a rapid worker, being at the same time careful and painstaking. When in the mood he writes sometimes from after dinner into the small hours of the morning. He makes his first draft on the typewriter, and frequently produces 7,000 words in an hour, but the result is a complicated mass of abbreviations intelligible only to Mr. Long. Over this copy he works until he is satisfied that it can go to the publisher.

The Rev. Frederic Rowland Marvin, author of "Last Words of Distinguished Men and Women," has sent to the press of J. O. Wright another book, which deals with the relation which women sustain to the Christian Church. It is to be called "Consecrated Womanhood." Frances Power Cobbe, the English author, who has herself written upon similar subjects, has furnished an introductory note for the book.

Ray Stannard Baker, in "The Day of the Run," which he contributes to the September Century, gives an account of the contest for advantageous entry upon public lands. The article is said to be very entertaining and characteristically American. It is illustrated by Ernest Blumenschein.

F. B. Stearns, a well-known Decatur (Ill.) hotelkeeper, is publishing an autograph edition of his book, "My Hopes and My Heroes." The manuscript of the volume, he says, dates back for over twenty-five years. Many of the poems, among them one to President Roosevelt and another to the late William McKinley, have, from time to time, appeared on his menu cards.

Mary MacLane, she of startling autobiographic fame, has a new book in press with Herbert S. Stone & Co., which will appear at the end of this month. It is entitled "My Friend, Annabel Lee." Contrary to report, Miss MacLane has been living quietly in Boston and working steadily upon this book. She made no effort to enter Radcliffe College last Fall, and since September "My Friend, Annabel Lee," is her first production.

The circulating department of the New York Library reports the following popular books for the week ended July 30: Mrs. Ward's "Lady Rose's Daughter," Owen Wister's "The Virginian," Thomas Nelson Page's "Gordon Keith," Louisa May Alcott's "Little Women," Stratemeyer's "Rover Boys in the Mountains," Bennett's "Barnaby Lee," Helen Keller's "Story of My Life," Mrs. Van Vorst and Miss Marie Van Vorst's "The Woman Who Toils," and Lorimer's "Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son."

Capt. T. Bentley Mott, American Military Attaché in France, has written for Scribner's September issue about the "Work and Play of the Military Attachés." He describes the pleasant relations between the French Army officers and the many foreign officers associated with them. His article is authoritative in that it is the result of a thorough acquaintance with both the military and the social side of French army life. The illustrations are from photographs taken by the author.

Brentano's have received from Paris Gabriele d'Annunzio's "Les Victoires Mutilées," being a French translation of his three tragedies, "Gioconda," "Città Morta," and "Gloria"; "Aucassin et Nicolette, Chante-fable du XIII e Siècle, mise en Français Moderne," par Gustave Michaut, avec une Préface de J. Bédier; Edmond Demolins's "A-t-on Intérêt à s'emparer du Pouvoir?" "Correspondance Inédite de Lafayette: Lettres de Prison, Lettres d'Exil, précédée d'une Etude Psychologique," par J. Thomas; Elie Metchnikoff's "Etudes Sur la Nature Humaine: Essai de Philosophie Optimiste"; Salomon Reinach's "Recueil de Têtes Antiques Idéales ou Idéalisées." From Rome: Vol. I. of Gabriele d'Annunzio's "Laudi del Cielo, del Mare, della Terra e degli Eroi." From Berlin: Maxim Gorki's "Im Asyl für Obdachlose" and "Nachtasyl"; E. Haeckel's "Die Welträthsel, eine Volksausgabe mit einem Nachworte," "Das Glaubensbekenntniss der reinen Vernunft"; "Gemeinverständliche Studien über Monistiche Philosophie"; W. von Hillern's "Sklave der Freiheit"; H. Seewald's "Frankisch"; Tolstoi's "Zar Iwan der Schreckliche."

Thomas Bailey Aldrich in "Poor Yorick," which will appear in the September Century, recounts an incident in the career of Edwin Booth, the celebrated tragedian.

STATE PROBLEMS.

Modern Attempts to Solve Them in Australia and New Zealand.*

MR. REEVES seems to be a State Socialist of the practical kind developed in Australasia. He endeavors in this work, however, to preserve a judicial tone; so much so, indeed, that he half apologizes in his preface to former political associates for his seeming lack of zeal in the cause.

Although the author disclaims any intention to write history, his book is in large measure a political history of Australia and New Zealand, for it discusses in considerable detail the great questions that have moved the people of those colonies for the last half century. A few of those questions are such as now more strongly than ever engage the attention of the American people, and it is perhaps a sign of the times that an American publisher has thought it wise to import a work on our antipodean British cousins whom we have so long neglected. Some of the questions here discussed are land taxation, the relation of the State to employer and employed, old-age pensions, liquor laws, and the exclusion of alien and undesirable immigrants. Others are woman suffrage, federation, and preferential voting. These last four and the land question are disposed of in the first volume, half of which is taken up with the land question. Legislative self-government is not quite half a century old in Australia and New Zealand. What Mr. Reeves calls the progressive movement is hardly more than a quarter of a century old, and in its more startling developments is a matter of the last fifteen years. Woman suffrage was one of the earliest fruits of the progressive movement in New Zealand. Mr. Reeves finds that the exercise of the elective franchise by women has not realized the hopes of its advocates or the fears of its opponents. There has followed no coarsening of feminine fibre, nor has the politics of the country been purified. Women have freely availed themselves of the franchise. The act of the Federal Parliament of Australia conferring the franchise upon women is of too recent enactment to be more than merely mentioned in Mr. Reeves's book.

Preferential voting, a method of enabling a voter to indicate a second choice and of saving the State the expense of a second poll, has been in operation in Queensland for eleven years. It has also been tried in a small way by Tasmania. Mr. Reeves declares that this method of voting has flourished in but one colony, and seems likely to disappear even there.

There is a popular notion that the land question has been treated much more drastically in Australasia than in most other parts of the world, but this is not quite true. The people of Australia and New Zealand, like those of the United States, wickedly and recklessly wasted their vast patrimony by conferring it in vast tracts upon corporations and individuals. Several of the Australasian colonies have imposed special land taxes. Victoria, New Zealand, and South Australia with the avowed object not only to make the land owner pay his fair share of public dues, but also to break up great holdings in land. The amount raised by land taxes, however, is absurdly small from the land reformer's point of view. In New Zealand, says Mr. Reeves, the sole effect of the land tax has been to take annually about £125,000 from 837 proprietors who own real estate worth probably more than £30,000,000. The average holdings of these great proprietors amount to more than 5,000 acres each. The tax is a graduated one, rising with the value of the landed estate and reaching, in the case of estates valued at £210,000 or more, 2 pence in the pound. The small holder is exempt, and thus six-sevenths of the landed proprietors escape the land tax. The very largest holdings, those of 20,000 acres or more, tend to subdivision.

New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales have passed repurchase acts. New Zealand permitted the land owner dissatisfied with his assessment to turn over his land to the Government at the assessed valuation. At a very inconvenient time the great Cheviot pastoral estate, assessed at more than £300,000, was relinquished to the Government. The Cabinet, after some delay, decided to take the land rather than reduce the assessment. The Government soon received an offer of £40,000 advance upon the assessed valuation, but declined it, sold part of the estate, and leased 75,000 acres in small farms for 999 years. This incident brought about the enactment of the Compulsory Purchase act. Under this act the Government may expend half a million pounds a year in the purchase of land voluntarily offered or compulsorily selected. Land thus purchased is allotted under perpetual lease at an unchanging rental of 5 per cent. on the prairie value at the time of letting. Such holdings must not exceed 640 acres of first-class land or 2,000 acres of inferior land. In nine years, up to the end of March, 1902, 107 estates, containing nearly 450,000 acres in all, had been purchased for £2,330,000, and upon nearly 400,000 acres thus purchased rather more than 2,000 tenants had been seated, paying £91,000 rent per year. Mr. Reeves is of the opinion that land purchase in New Zealand is a very promising policy. Most of the settlements of new tenants look bright and encouraging.

Lending money on mortgage is also a governmental function in Australasia. New Zealand has gone rather further in this policy than any other colony. She advances fixed loans and installment loans. Of the latter she lent £2,000,000. The borrower pays 6 per cent. annually, but 1 per cent. goes to his credit as a sinking fund. Thus 73 half-yearly payments discharge the debt in thirty-six and a half years.

It is in dealing with the labor problem, however, that the Australasian colonies have done a work that is likely at this time to have special interest for this country. The legislation for the betterment of labor came only after the sweat shop had wrought its ugliest work in the colonies. The factory laws of New Zealand and Victoria are now thirty years old. Many of them are of the kind with which we are familiar in the United States. The hours of labor for women and minors are regulated, proper sanitary regulations are provided, goods produced by workmen under contract at their own homes have to be specially ticketed, and even the hours of some adult male workers are limited. Special holidays are provided, and Saturday is a half holiday. Other colonies have adopted like laws, with some even more stringent provisions. Victoria and South Australia now have minimum wage laws. These laws provide boards the duty of which is to fix the minimum wage in certain occupations. A board may fix the wages or rates for piece work, the hours and the pay for overtime, the proportion of apprentices, and some other matters. One of these laws provides that a factory hand must receive at least 2s. 6d. per week, but the board may permit aged or infirm workers who would otherwise be thrown out of work to accept a smaller wage. Mr. Reeves admits that these laws have been administered with considerable friction, but he is convinced that they have been efficient for good.

Industrial arbitration has gone further in Australasia than elsewhere. Wasteful and dangerous conflicts between employers and employed finally brought about legislation to this end. The New Zealand act of 1894 is perhaps best worth examination. This act creates local boards of conciliation and a court of arbitration to which appeal may be made if the advice of a board of conciliation shall not be taken. The court may give its decision the force of law—in other words, this is compulsory arbitration. Some trade unions are registered under this act and others under the Trade Union act, but the court has jurisdiction over unions registered under either act. The decisions of the court apply not only to shops employing union workmen, but to those employing non-union workmen, and the tendency is to make decisions that shall reach every employer in any particular trade. Proper penalties are attached for those who violate the terms of the award. Mr. Reeves, by way of demonstrating the usefulness of this law, quotes at considerable length from the report of Judge Backhouse, who investigated the working of the law. He thinks that industries, with one exception, have not been hampered by the provisions of the law. All save the shoe trade have shown expansion. He discovered strife, but no such bitterness between employer and employed as usually accompanies strikes. The Judge thinks that while the effects of the act are thus far good, the time has not yet come to say that it provides a remedy for all industrial troubles. It was tried at a time of unusual prosperity.

It is New Zealand again that has taken the advance in the matter of State employment for the unemployed. At a time of great depression it was suggested that the Government ought to do something to set the idle to work. The outcome of that suggestion has been, not only in New Zealand, but in New South Wales, the establishment of bureaus for the aid of the unemployed in search of work. Some the State employs in its own public works, not, indeed, undertaking such work for the special purpose of providing employment, but choosing many of its employes from the registered list of unemployed. Employment with private persons is also found, and the unemployed are in some cases settled upon public lands. The persons employed in the last-named fashion must pay for their tools and other supplies out of their earnings. Mr. Reeves insists that they are not State paupers. The State makes co-operative contracts with some employes in public works. Western Australia has had a Government Labor Bureau in operation since 1898.

New Zealand has not shrunk from old-age pensions. This law has been in operation less than five years. New Zealand, with a population of 840,000, had at the end of March, 1902, 12,776 persons entitled to pensions. The pensioners are deserving persons above sixty-five years old possessing a certain minimum income. The maximum pension is £18 a year. It is paid to those whose entire income is not above £34 a year. The possessor of an estate valued at £270 is entitled to no pension, and the pension varies in inverse ratio to the pensioner's income. During the first quarter in which the law was in operation pensions aggregating about £123,000 annually were granted to 7,847 pensioners. Somewhat similar pension laws have been adopted in New South Wales and Victoria, but very recently. Mr. Reeves quotes a good deal of criticism of the New Zealand system, but believes that the law is not in essence bad and is not necessarily subject to abuse.

*STATE EXPERIMENTS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND. By William Pember Reeves, author of "The Long White Cloud." In two volumes. Vol. I., pp. xii.-397; Vol. II., pp. 398. Cloth, large 8vo. With two maps. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.00 net.

Another "Old Chester" Tale.

"The Note," another "Old Chester" story by Margaret Deland, will appear in the September issue of Harper's Magazine. It is a tale involving a question of honor. In this story, too, it is said, Dr. Lavender proves himself the master of a difficult situation.